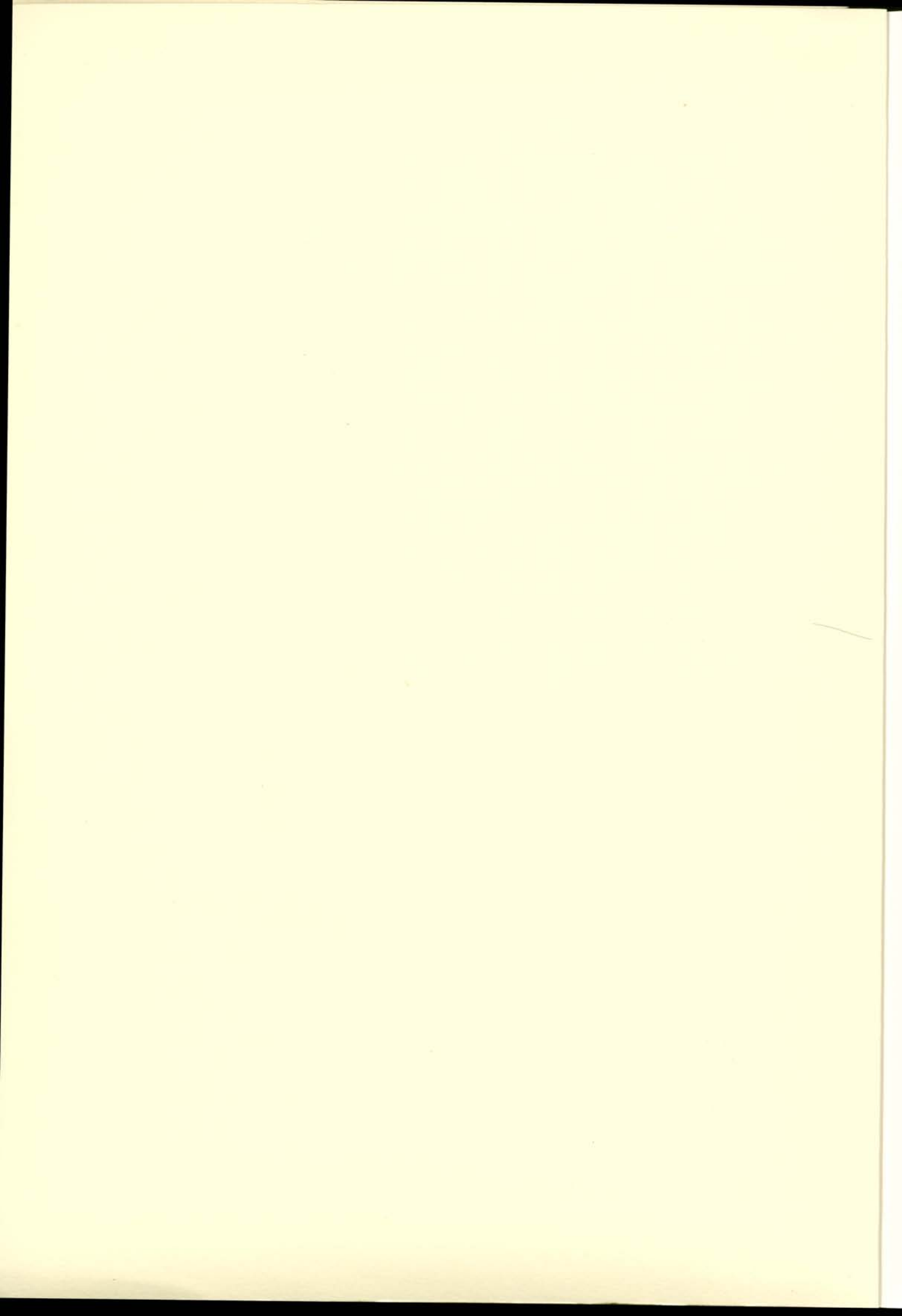


A U C T I O N

25

25th June 2003

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA AG
ZÜRICH





AUCTION 25

25th June 2003

Greek, Roman & Byzantine Coins An Important Collection of Visigothic Coins

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Mit der Teilnahme an der Versteigerung werden folgende Bestimmungen anerkannt:

Die angegebenen Preise sind Schätzpreise in Schweizer Franken. Der Ausruf erfolgt in der Regel bei 80%, sofern nicht höhere Angebote vorliegen. Auf den Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld von 15% zu entrichten; für Auslieferungen in der Schweiz erhöht sich der Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis + Aufgeld und Versandspesen) um die MWSt von 7,6%. **Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MWSt befreit.** Der Gesamtpreis ist nach erfolgtem Zuschlag fällig und bei der Aushändigung in Schweizer Franken zu bezahlen. Für verspätete Zahlungen berechnen wir die banküblichen Verzugszinsen. Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Aufruf des höchsten Gebotes und verpflichtet zur Annahme. Schriftliche Gebote haben den Vorrang. Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich für die durch ihn getätigten Käufe persönlich. Er kann nicht geltend machen, für Rechnung Dritter gehandelt zu haben.

Für die Echtheit der Münzen wird vorbehaltlos und zeitlich unbeschränkt garantiert. Alle Angaben im Katalog sind nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen zusammengestellt.

Der Versand erfolgt eingeschrieben und versichert auf Kosten und Risiko des Empfängers. Im Ausland verrechnete Gebühren und Steuern gehen zu Lasten des Käufers. Es obliegt dem Erwerber, sich über ausländische Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften zu informieren. Die Veranstalterin der Auktion übernimmt keine Haftung für allfälliges Zuwiderhandeln solcher Vorschriften. Erfüllungsort und Gerichtsstand im Verhältnis zwischen der Veranstalterin und dem Erwerber ist Zürich. Die Abgabe eines schriftlichen oder mündlichen Gebotes bedeutet gleichzeitig die Anerkennung der Auktionsbedingungen.

Im übrigen kommen die ortsüblichen Gantbedingungen zur Anwendung. Vorliegende Bedingungen liegen in deutscher, französischer, italienischer und englischer Fassung auf. Bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten ist die deutsche Fassung massgebend.

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En participant à la vente, les conditions suivantes sont considérées comme acceptées:

Les prix indiqués sont des prix estimatifs en francs suisses. La vente débute en principe à 80% du prix d'estimation, pour autant qu'il n'y ait pas d'offres plus élevées. Sur le prix d'adjudication une majoration de 15% est prélevée. En cas de livraison en Suisse, le prix total (prix d'adjudication + majoration et frais d'expédition) est augmenté de la TVA de 7,6%. **Les monnaies en or (AV) ne sont pas sujettes à la TVA.** Le prix total, y compris les taxes, est payable en francs suisses à la réception de la marchandise. En cas de paiement tardif, nous calculons un intérêt de retard au cours bancaire. L'adjudication a lieu après le 3e rappel de l'offre la meilleure et oblige l'acheteur à prendre son acquisition. A prix égal, les offres écrites ont la priorité. Chaque participant à la vente s'oblige pour les achats effectués par lui-même. Il ne peut faire valoir avoir agi pour un tiers.

Nous garantissons l'authenticité des monnaies sans condition et sans aucune limite de temps. Les indications de notre catalogue ont été faites en toute science et conscience.

L'envoi se fait sous pli recommandé, assuré, aux frais et risques du destinataire. Toutes taxes ou impôts prélevés à l'étranger sont à la charge du destinataire. L'acquéreur doit lui-même s'informer des prescriptions douanières et des taxes du pays d'importation. La maison organisatrice de la vente ne peut être tenue pour responsable au cas où ces prescriptions ne seraient pas respectées. Le domicile juridique entre l'organisatrice et les acheteurs est Zurich, ceci en cas de différences. La remise d'une offre écrite ou verbale signifie en même temps l'acceptation des conditions précitées de vente aux enchères.

Les conditions locales de mise aux enchères seront appliquées et celles-ci sont disponibles dans les langues allemande, française, italienne et anglaise. En cas de différences d'interprétation, le texte allemand fait foi.

Condizioni di vendita

La partecipazione alla vendita all'asta comporta l'accettazione integrale delle seguenti condizioni. I prezzi indicati rappresentano la stima in franchi svizzeri. Se non sono pervenute offerte più elevate, l'inizio di battuta d'asta corrisponde generalmente all'80% circa dello stesso. Al prezzo di aggiudicazione verrà aggiunto un diritto d'asta del 15%. Per le consegne all'acquirente in territorio svizzero sarà aggiunta al prezzo totale (prezzo di aggiudicazione + diritto d'asta e spese di spedizione) il 7,6% d'IVA. **Le monete in oro (AV) non sono soggette al pagamento dell'IVA.** L'importo complessivo sarà esigibile alla consegna dei lotti e pagabile in franchi svizzeri. In caso di ritardo nel pagamento sarà applicato l'interesse bancario sull'importo dovuto. L'aggiudicazione avviene dopo la terza chiamata della migliore offerta ed obbliga l'offerente ad accettarla. In caso di parità di offerte, avrà la precedenza quella effettuata per corrispondenza. Ogni partecipante alla vendita all'asta è personalmente responsabile degli acquisti effettuati: pertanto egli non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.

Gli oggetti offerti in vendita sono garantiti autentici senza limiti di tempo.

L'invio degli oggetti viene di regola effettuato in plico postale raccomandato a spese ed a rischio del destinatario, il quale, se residente all'estero, dovrà assumere a proprio carico ogni eventuale tassa o imposta applicata nel paese di residenza. E' onere dell'acquirente d'informarsi sulle prescrizioni doganali e valutarie del paese d'importazione e la società organizzatrice della vendita all'asta non può essere ritenuta responsabile nel caso in cui esse non vengano rispettate.

In caso di controversia è competente il foro di Zurigo. L'inoltro di un'offerta scritta o verbale implica l'accettazione senza riserve delle presenti condizioni d'asta.

Saranno inoltre applicabili le consuetudini locali sulle vendite all'asta, il testo delle quali è disponibile nelle lingue tedesca, francese e inglese: in caso di divergenze di interpretazione farà fede il testo in lingua tedesca.

Conditions of sale

The following conditions are acknowledged by all persons participating in the auction:

The estimates are in Swiss Francs. The opening bids will be about 80% of estimate, unless there are higher offers. The purchase price plus a commission of 15% is due and payable in Swiss currency. For lots delivered in Switzerland, VAT of 7.6% will be added to the total (hammer price together with auctioneer's commission and sending charges). **Gold coins (AV) are free of VAT.** The total price is due after the final bid and payable on delivery. Late payment of the invoice will incur interest at bank rate. Adjudication ensues after the highest bid has been called three times, and commits the bidder to accept the coins. Written bids have preference over room bids. The buyer cannot claim to act on behalf of a third person.

The authenticity of the coins is unconditionally guaranteed, without time limit. All identifications of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and made in good faith.

The coins will be dispatched by registered and insured mail for the account and the risk of the purchaser. The purchaser is responsible for any dues or taxes outside of Switzerland and is advised to acquaint himself with the formalities. The auctioneer cannot be responsible for contraventions.

The auction is held in Zurich and any legal questions arising shall be determined in Zurich. A buyer consigning commissions or executing room bids acknowledges the acceptance of the above conditions.

The usual conditions applied to auction sales held in Zurich are here reiterated. The above mentioned conditions are written in German, French and English; the only legal valid text is German.

TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA ORDEN DE VENTA

Wednesday, 25th June 2003	14.30 hrs	1 – 645
	20.30 hrs	646 – 799

The coins will be on view until June 24th, from 10.00 to 17.30 hrs at our premises.

Die Münzen können bis zum 24. Juni von 10.00 bis 17.30 Uhr in unseren Geschäftsräumen besichtigt werden.

Les monnaies seront exposées jusqu'au 24 juin de 10.00 à 17.30 heures dans nos locaux.

Le monete saranno espote fino al 24 giugno nei giorni lavorativi dalle ore 10.00 alle 17.30 nei nostri locali.

Las monedas estarán expuestas en nuestros locales hasta el 24 de junio, de lunes a viernes desde las 10.00 hasta las 17.30

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com

Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.

Gradi di conservazione	Grades of preservation	Erhaltungsgad	Degrés de conservation	Grados de Conservación
Fdc Fior di conio	Fdc Uncirculated	Stempelglanz	Fleur de coin (FDC)	FDC
Spl Splendido	Extremely fine	Vorzüglich	Superbe	EBC
BB Bellissimo	Very fine	Sehr schön	Très beau	MBC
MB Molto bello	Fine	Schön	Beau	BC

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Greek Coins

Campania, Cales



1

- 1 Bronze circa 276-260, AE 5.53 g. Helmeted head of Minerva l. Rev. CALENO Cock standing r.; in field l., star. Sambon 916. SNG Lloyd 53. SNG Copenhagen 323. SNG ANS 193.
Delightful light green patina, extremely fine 400

The Hyrians



2

- 2 Didrachm circa 400-395, AR 6.91 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; bowl decorated with olive-wreath and owl. Rev. YDINA Man-headed bull walking l. on double-exergual line. Sambon 776f. Cf. Rutter 101. SNG Fitzwilliam 117. SNG Lloyd 62. Historia Numorum Italy 539.
Rare. Struck on a broad flan and with an appealing cabinet tone,
good very fine / extremely fine 1'800

Ex Munzen und Medaillen sale 37, 1968, 2.

Neapolis



3

3

- 3 Didrachm circa 345-340, AR 7.08 g. NEO[ΠΙΟ] Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Horseman, wearing Samnite helmet, mantle flying behind him, holding spear in r. hand. Sambon 396.
Of the highest rarity, only the fourth specimen known. A coin of great fascination and historical interest. Metal somewhat porous, otherwise very fine / good very fine 10'000

Ex A.D.M. collection.

This excessively rare didrachm, known but for a few specimens, totally differs from the Neapolitan coinage we are wont to. It is very unlike the usual type both for the head of Apollo on the obverse and, above all, for the Samnite horseman on the reverse; in fact it is the only Neapolitan didrachm not showing the customary man-headed bull. We humbly dare to propound an original theory that, even though deserving full corroboration, is plausible both from the historical and strictly numismatic point of view. A. Sambon identifies the rider as "the Tarentine horseman", dating the coin 340 BC as a memento of an alliance between Naples and Tarentum. Our theory does not undermine Sambon's one as for the dating, on the contrary it is almost coincident as we propose 345-340 BC; but it differs for the interpretation of the reverse. We attach great importance to the detail of the horseman's headgear, in which we think to recognise the typical Samnite helmet. Based on this evidence we propose the idea that follows. At that time in Naples two political parties were in conflict, one supporting independence and a sympathy for the Samnites and the other Campanian populations in conflict with Roma, and the other in favour of a closer tie with the powerful neighbour. In our opinion, this coin was struck, with its unique and peculiar typology, by the faction for independence which quickly came off worst in the clash for power. Insignificant was the output of the mint because of the very short lapse of time during which this party seemed to have the better in the city. Eventually, considering the political meaning of the coins, these types were promptly withdrawn from circulation. Immediately following this issue is that in the name of Roma struck in the Neapolitan mint by the pro-Roma party, i.e. Cr. 1/1, Cr. 2/1 and Cr. 13/1, which we date 340 BC



4



5



- 4 Didrachm circa 320-300, AR 7.47 g. Head of nymph Parthenope r., wearing earring and necklace; behind, bunch of grapes. Below neck, [ΔΙΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ]. Rev. Man-headed bull walking r., crowned by Nike flying r.; in exergue, [N]ΕΟΠΟΛΙΤ[ΗΣ]. Sambon 437. SNG Fitzwilliam 143. Historia Numorum Italy 571.

Lightly toned and about extremely fine 1'600

- 5 Drachm circa 290-270, AR 3.57 g. Head of nymph Parthenope r., wearing earring and necklace; behind, trident. Rev. Man-headed bull walking r., crowned by Nike flying r.; amidst its legs, ΙΣ. In exergue, [N]ΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Sambon —, cf. 540-546 (different symbols). SNG Lockett 100 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 588.

Very rare. Toned and about extremely fine 1'200

Ex Lockett sale part I, 81 and A.D.M. collection.



6



- 6 Bronze circa 250-225, Æ 2.11 g. Male head l.; behind, cornucopiae. Rev. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Tripod. Sambon 711. SNG München 300. Historia Numorum Italy, 596.

Dark green patina and extremely fine 500

Nola



7



7

- 7 Didrachm circa 400-375, AR 7.19 g. Female head r., wearing earring and necklace; hair bound with *taenia* with meander-pattern. Rev. Man-headed bull walking l., crowned by Nike flying l.; in exergue, [N]ΩΙΑΛΩΝ. Sambon 805 var. SNG ANS 533 (this obverse die). Rutter 35. Historia Numorum Italy 605.

Very rare. The obverse from a rusty die and two minor die-breaks on reverse, otherwise nicely toned and about extremely fine

1'500

Apulia, Azetium



8



- 8 Bronze circa 300-275, Æ 6.58 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. ΑΙΕΤΙΝΩΝ Owl with closed wings standing r. on Ionic capital, holding olive-branch in its talons. SNG ANS 65. SNG Copenhagen 617. Historia Numorum Italy 727.

Brown tone, extremely fine / about extremely fine

700

Venusia



- 9 Biunx circa 210-200, Æ 5.57 g. Helmeted head of Minerva l.; above, two pellets. Rev. Owl l. with closed wings grasping branch; in field r., VE. A.M. Burnett, *La monetazione di Venosa e il suo rapporto con quella delle coeve colonie latine dell' area adriatica*, 4. SNG ANS 769. SNG München 746. *Historia Numorum Italy* 722. Dark green patina and extremely fine 700
Ex Sternberg sale XI, 1981, 11.

Calabria, Tarentum



- 10 Nomos, circa 520-510, AR 8.08 g. TARAS retrograde. Naked Phalantus seated on dolphin r., with l. arm extended, r. hand on dolphin's back; beneath, pecten. Rev. The same type incuse to l. Gorini 3 (these dies). Franke-Hirmer pl. 102, 294 (these dies). Vlasto 68 (these dies). AMB 72 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 826. Fischer-Bossert 16.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this desirable issue.
Unusually well-struck and centred on a large flan in fine archaic style.

Ex UBS sale 56, 15.

Lightly toned and extremely fine

26'000

Dating from the late sixth century, this nomos shows Phalantus naked, riding a dolphin, expressing a motif destined for popular success in the coins of Taras: the dolphin brings Phalantus safe and sound across the sea (also evidenced by the presence of a pecten in the lower field of the coin), and conveys him to Italy, according to the dictate of the Delphic oracle. We learn from the *Periegesis* of Greece of Pausania (II cent. A.D.) that statues of Taras, Phalantus, and Phalantus' dolphin (cf. Paus. X 13) were among the votive offerings (*anathemata*) presented to Delphi by the Tarantines with a fifth of the spoils taken from the Peucetii and the Iapygians. The reverse has the same representation as the obverse, in incuse, using a well-known technique of early coinage that was deployed at many other Southern Italian cities besides Taras.



- 11 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 8.14 g. TA - ΠΑΣ. Naked Phalantus on dolphin r., extending l. arm and holding octopus in r. hand. Rev. TAP - Α Hippocamp r.; below, pecten. Vlasto 122 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 827. Fischer-Bossert 41a (this coin).

Rare. The obverse from a rusty die and traces of overstriking on reverse,
otherwise toned and extremely fine

3'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen sale 10, 1951, 160. Vlasto and A.D.M. collections.



- 12 Nomos circa 440-425, AR 7.95 g. T – APA – N – TINΩ – [N] Naked Phalantus wearing crested helmet, seated on dolphin l., holding small round shield and *aphlaston*; below, fish l. Rev. Taras, naked to waist, seated on stool l., holding spindle in l. hand and cantharus in extended r. Vlasto 231 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 257c (this coin).

Very rare. An interesting type executed with high craftsmanship. Minor traces of overstriking on obverse and an area of weakness on reverse, otherwise nicely toned and extremely fine / about extremely fine

4'500

Ex Hotel Syracuse, New York 17.5.1952 and Hess-Leu 12.4.1962, 18 sales. A.D.M. collection.



- 13 Nomos, circa 340, AR 7.83 g. Naked ephebos, crowned by Nike flying l., riding trotting horse l. and leading another beside it in the background; in upper field l., K, and beneath horse, Φ l. Rev. TAPAΣ Naked Taras seated sideways, body to front, on dolphin l.; he turns backwards to strike fish swimming below r. over waves with his trident; in field r., K. Vlasto 422 (these dies). Historia Numorum 872. Fischer-Bossert 708b (this coin).

Very rare. A delicate reverse composition in the finest style of the period.

Minor traces of overstriking, otherwise lightly toned and extremely fine

5'000

Ex Giessener Munzhandlung sale 52, 1990, 12. A.D.M. collection.

There is a lingering sentimental belief that the initial ΦΙ and K, likewise KAA and A(PI) elsewhere in the period, represent master die-cutters. The hypothesis is bolstered by other ambitious types, probably crafted by the same engraver(s). Regrettably, the letter groups ΦΙ, KAA, API etc., so often interpreted as artists' signatures, belonged in reality to functionaries of the Italiote League, and are found in some form all over southern Italy during this period of war waged by Alexander of Epirus. We must concur with Jenkins as he produces yet more evidence to destroy the aesthetic theory, "I think all the names are officials"



- 14 Nomos circa 340-325, AR 7.89 g. Naked ephebos, wreathed by Nike flying r., seated on horse r., which he crowns; beneath, ΣΥΜ. Rev. TAPAΣ Taras seated on dolphin l., holding trident and cantharus; beneath, I-HP over waves. Vlasto 505. SNG Copenhagen 823 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 886 (2) (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 785h (this coin).

Well-centred and with an appealing cabinet tone, extremely fine

1'500

Ex A.D.M. collection.



15

- 15 Nomos circa 325-281, AR 7.97 g. Naked ephebos on prancing horse r., holding in l. hand, reins, shield and two spears and striking with spear in r.; in upper l. field, Ξ ; beneath horse, API. Rev. TA – ΠΑΣ Taras naked, seated on dolphin l., holding cantharus with extended r. hand and rudder in l. Vlasto 639. Historia Numorum Italy 939. Fischer-Bossert 912i (this coin).

Well-centred and complete on a broad flan. Light scratches in reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gillet and A.D.M. collections.



16



16

- 16 Nomos circa 302-280, AR 7.84 g. Horse stepping r., crowned by jockey; beneath horse, AΠE / ΘΩΝ. In upper field l., ΣΑ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Taras seated on dolphin l., holding tripod; below, [ΑΣ. Vlasto 666 (this reverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 957. Brilliant extremely fine

1'500

Ex A.D.M. collection.



17



17

- 17 Stater circa 275-272, AV 8.50 g. Laureate head of Zeus l.; in field l., NK. Rev. ΤΑΠΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in lower field l., owl with closed wings. In upper field r., ΣΩΚ. Vlasto 332, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 1040 (these dies). AMB 98 (this coin). Vlasto 41 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G 441 (this coin). Rare. Extremely fine

12'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 98. A.D.M. collection.



18



18

- 18 Nomos circa 240-228, AR 6.36 g. Cuirassed and cloaked soldier on horse l., raising r. hand; in upper field r., TPK monogram and *pileus*. In lower field, Ξ E – ΝΟΚΡΑ / Τ – ΗΣ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Naked Taras on dolphin l., holding trident with r. hand and raising drapery with l.; in field r., monogram; in lower field, waves. Vlasto 956. SNG Lockett 257. SNG ANS 1256. Historia Numorum Italy 1058. Lovely toned and extremely fine

1'000

Ex A.D.M. collection.

Lucania, Heraclea



- 19 Diobol circa 430-420, AR 1.13 g. Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing the lion's skin. Rev. Lion crouching l.; in upper field, HE. SNG Ashmolean 601 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1358.

An absolutely insignificant corrosion in obverse field, otherwise nicely toned and about extremely fine

700

Ex Hess-Leu sale 24, 1964, 24. A.D.M. collection.

- 20 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 7.71 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone; in field r., Δ Κ Φ. Rev. ΗΕΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ Naked Heracles standing to r., strangling the Nemean lion with both arms; in field l., ΚΑΛ and club. Between his legs, owl to r. Work 40. SNG ANS 63. AMB 109. Historia Numorum Italy 1377. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise toned and extremely fine

3'500

Ex Kunst und Münzen sale 1984, 16. A.D.M. collection.



- 21 Half-nomos circa 281-278, AR 3.81 g. Head of Athena three-quarter facing to r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla; between crest and neck, monogram HPA. Rev. Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ Owl with closed wings standing r. on club and holding olive-branch in its l. talon; in field l., ΑΡΙΣΤΟ. In lower field l., Ι-Α. SNG Delepierre 291 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 415.

Struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Delicately toned and a very appealing good very fine

1'000

Ex A.D.M. collection.

Metapontum



- 22 Nomos circa 520, AR 8.05 g. Ear of barley; in field l., META downwards. In field r., grasshopper. Rev. Ear of barley incuse. Historia Numorum 1472 var. (no dolphin on reverse). Johnston-Noe 101.

Extremely rare. Toned and about extremely fine

7'000

Ex A.D.M. collection.

- 23 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 7.72 g. Female head r., wearing earring with pendant, necklace and sphendone; behind, K reversed. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf on stalk to r.; in field r., K reversed. Historia Numorum Italy 1551. Johnston-Noe 514 (this obverse die) and 517 (this reverse die). SNG Lockett 401 (this coin).

Rare and very interesting. Of charming style and nicely toned.

Metal on obverse slightly porous and traces of overstriking on a Corinthian stater on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

1'800

Ex Lockett sale 287 and A.D.M. collection.



- 24 Nomos circa 360-340, AR 5.65 g. TAEPINON Female head r., wearing sphendone. Rev. MET Ear of barley with leaf on stalk to r. Jameson 1870 (this coin). Johnston-Noe 532 (this coin illustrated).
Extremely rare, only very few specimens known.
Some metal problem on obverse, otherwise good very fine. 1'600

Ex Jameson and A.D.M. collections.



- 25 Nomos circa 333-331, AR 7.97 g. Female head l. Demeter, hair in net behind. Rev. METAΓ Ear of barley with leaf on stalk to r.; in upper field r., ivy-leaf. Historia Numorum Italy 1546. Johnston-Noe 520 (this obverse die) and 521 (this reverse die).
Rare. A beautiful specimen of superb style struck on sound metal.

Ex NAC sale 6, 1993, 35.

Extremely fine 3'000

This issue, following on as it does from the rather dull coins of the early 330s, shares with them certain characteristics, but transforms them. The relief is much higher and the detail finer; the jewellery is carefully observed, the ear-ring becoming of fashionable Syracusan type. Demeter is suddenly stylish. A parallel emission, also of hugely improved style and fabric and from the same hand, N.529, has revealingly as reverse symbol a helmet of simplified Macedonian type and it would be perverse not to see in such an indication notice of the arrival of the Epirote saviour



- 26 Nomos circa 330-320, AR 7.90 g. ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ Bearded head of Leucippos r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind neck, parazonium and below neck, K. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf on stalk to r.; in field r., cantharus. At base of leaf, [ONA]. Historia Numorum Italy 1562 (these dies). Johnston-Noe A 6.10.
Lightly toned and extremely fine 3'000



- 27 Nomos circa 330-320, AR 7.57 g. Head of Demeter three-quarter facing to r., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf on stalk to r.; in upper field r., bucranium and below, ΑΘΑ. Historia Numorum Italy 584. SNG ANS 463. Johnston-Noe C 2.2.

Unusually well-centred and complete. Metal on obverse slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 75, 1989, 78. A.D.M. collection.

- 28 Diobol circa 320-290, AR 0.99 g. Head of Demeter r. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf on stalk to r.; in field r., plough. Historia Numorum Italy 1594. Johnston-Noe F 2.4 (this coin illustrated).
Struck on a broad flan, toned and about extremely fine 600

Ex Signorelli and A.D.M. collections.



29



29

- 29 Half-reduced nomos circa 215-206, AR 3.56 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf on stalk to r. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1632. SNG Lloyd 403 (these dies). SNG Lockett 437 (this coin). E.S.G. Robinson NC 1964, *The Coinages of the Second Punic War*, p. 50, 1 and pl. VI, 4 (this coin).
Struck on very large flan, charming cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000
Ex Lockett sale 1955, 317 and A.D.M. collection.

Poscidonia



30



30

- 30 Nomos circa 415-400, AR 7.68 g. ΓOME Poseidon advancing r., l. arm outstretched, brandishing trident held high in l. hand, with mantle falling from each shoulder. Rev. ΓOM retrograde Bull standing l. *Historia Numorum* 1127 var.
About extremely fine 2'400

Sybaris



31



31

- 31 Nomos circa 530-510, AR 7.97 g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line; in exergue, VM. Border of dots. Rev. Same type incuse. Incuse border of dots. Gorini 6. AMB 169. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1729. SNG ANS 836.
Exceptionally well-struck and centred on sound metal. Good extremely fine 10'000



32



32

- 32 Obol circa 530-510, AR 0.45 g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line; in exergue, VM. Rev. Same type incuse.
Apparently unique and unpublished. Good very fine 800
Ex A.D.M. collection.



33



33

- 33 Nomos circa 530-510, AR 8.03 g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergue line; in upper field r., KA. In exergue, MV. Border of dots. Rev. Same type incuse; in exergue, MV in relief. Border of dots. Historia Numorum Italy 1730 var. Gorini 8 and enlarged p. 112 (this coin). Jameson 346 (this coin).

Exceedingly rare. Lovely toned and very fine / about extremely fine

8'000

Ex Jameson, Evans and A.D.M. collections.

Thurium



34



- 34 Nomos circa 420, AR 7.93 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet decorated with olive-wreath. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull walking r.; in exergue, fish to r. Historia Numorum Italy 1775. SNG ANS 904 (these dies). R. Holloway, Art and Coinage in Magna Graecia, p. 16, 1 and enlarged p. 128 (this coin).

Rare. Nicely toned and of elegant classical style.
Counter-mark on reverse and a metal flaw on obverse,
otherwise extremely fine

5'500

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 81 and A.D.M. collection.



35



35

- 35 Di-nomos circa 360-350, AR 15.40. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet decorated with Scylla; behind neckguard, B. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ / APH Bull butting r.; in exergue, two fishes r. Historia Numorum 1858. S. P. Noe, The Thurian Distaters, NNM 71, 1935, N 8.

Of the finest style of the period. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

4'000

Ex Kricheldorf sale 1963, 24 and A.D.M. collection.

Velia



- 36 Nomos circa 300-280, AR 7.42 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested and winged helmet, decorated with olive-wreath; behind neckguard, Φ . In upper field r., Π . Rev. Lion walking r.; above, bunch of grapes between Φ - I. In exergue, [Y]EAHTON. SNG ANS 1384 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1311. Williams 492. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Aes Rude Lugano sale 1988, 10 and A.D.M. collection.

Bruttium , The Brettii



- 37 Drachm circa 213-208, AR 4.76 g. Diademed and veiled head of Thetis r., wearing earring and beaded necklace; on far shoulder, sceptre. In field l., bee. Rev. BPETTIQN Poseidon, bearded and naked, stands l. leaning on lance and with l. foot on Ionic capital; in field l., eagle flying l. with wreath in its talons. Historia Numorum 1970. Scheu, NC 1962, Silver and Gold Coins of the Bruttians, S. 84. E.S.G. Robinson, NC 1964, The Coinages of the Second Punic War, pl. VII, 15 (these dies).

Struck on an extremely broad flan and with an appealing tone. Almost Fdc 4'000

Caulonia



- 38 Nomos circa 525-510, AR 8.07 g. KAVA Apollo, naked, advancing r., holding a branch in uplifted r. hand and a small naked running figure or *daimon* on outstretched l. arm; in field r., stag on tablet, looking backwards. Rev. Same type incuse. SNG ANS 141 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 572 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2035 (these dies). S. P. Noe, The Coinage of Caulonia, 2e (this coin).

Well-struck and centred on sound metal in high relief. Die-break in obverse field, otherwise toned and good extremely fine 16'000

Ex Locker-Lampson collection, 43.



39

- 39 Nomos circa 470-440, AR 7.98 g. KAVA retrograde Apollo, naked, advancing r., holding a branch in uplifted r. hand and a small naked running figure or *daimon* on outstretched l. arm; in field r., stag standing r., looking backwards. Rev. KAVA Stag standing l.; above, O. SNG Copenhagen 1713 (these dies). SNG ANS 183 (these dies). AMB 191 (this coin). Noe 104. Toned and extremely fine 2'400
Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 191 and A.D.M. collection.

Croton



40



41



40

- 40 Nomos circa 530-500, AR 8.05 g. φΠΟ Tripod, legs ending in lion's feet, with three handles and two snakes' heads emerging from the bowl; in field r., crab. In exergue, waves. Rev. Same type incuse, but ethnic and crab in relief. Historia Numorum Italy 2078. SNG Ashmolean 1464 var. Mc Lean 1643.
Insignificant die-break on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'500
- 41 Nomos circa 480-440, AR 7.63 g. φΠΟ Tripod, legs ending in lion's feet, with three handles; in field l., cantharus. Rev. Tripod, legs ending in lion's feet, with three handles; in field l., PA and in field r., *thymiaterrion*. Historia Numorum Italy 2119 (these dies). SNG ANS 322 (these dies). S.V. Grose, NC 1915, p. 188, l and pl. VIII, 5 (these dies). Jameson 421 (this coin). Very rare. Toned and good very fine 1'500

Ex Jameson and A.D.M. collections.

Hipponium



42



- 42 Bronze circa 340-300, AE 4.03 g. [PEΩN] Laureate head of river-god r. Rev. ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΙΩΝ Amphora; in field r., caduceus decorated with fillets. SNG ANS 455. SNG Copenhagen 1831. Historia Numorum Italy 2249. Green patina and extremely fine 450

Laus



43



- 43 Nomos circa 460, AR 8.11 g. ΛΑΣ Man-headed bull standing l. and looking backwards. Rev. NOM Man-headed bull standing r. SNG ANS 134 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2275. F. Sternberg, Die Silberprägung von Laus ca. 510-440 v. Chr., p. 153, 5 (these dies). AMB 124 (this coin). Rare. Nicely toned, die-break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 7'000

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 22 and NAC 13, 1998, 124 sales. A.D.M. collection.

Locri



44

- 44 Nomos circa 320-280, AR 7.64 g. [ΛΟΚΡΩΝ] Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. Eagle l., with spread wings, perching on dead hare; in field r., [thunderbolt]. SNG ANS 524 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 461 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2319. AMB 210 (this coin). Toned and good very fine 3'000
Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 210 and A.D.M. collection.

Rhegium



45

45

- 45 Tetradrachm circa 435-425, AR 17.45 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. RECINOS Apollo locastos seated l., hairimation over lower limbs; r. hand holding long staff and l. hand resting on hip. Below chair, dog; the whole within olive wreath. Historia Numorum Italy 2488. de Luynes 788 (these dies). H. Herzfelder, Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegium, 41.

Rare. Appealing cabinet tone, weakly struck on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 81 and A.D.M. collection.



46

46

- 46 Tetradrachm circa 410-400, AR 16.59 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. [PHΓINON] Laureate head of Apollo r., hair tied and turned up behind over the wreath; in field l., two olive-leaves. Historia Numorum Italy 2496. Boston 204. Franke-Hirmer 100, 288 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 850 (these dies). AMB 222 (this coin). Herzfelder 75.

Rare. A masterpiece of the finest classic art, good very fine

16'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 222 and A.D.M. collection.

This spectacular tetradrachm of Rhegium, by the so called "Master of the Apollo of Rhegium", belongs to the fifth group, according to Herzfelder's classification., which can be attributed to the same period of time in which the famous Syracuse series of coins signed by exceptional die-engravers were minted. This was after Syracuse's victory over Athens in 413. Compared with the three most notable coin engravers of ancient times, the Master of the Apollo of Rhegium was considered more severe than Euainetos, more powerful than Herakleidas, and similar to Kimon in his ways. Thanks to him, on three tetradrachms (Herzfelder 72, 75 and 76) we can appreciate the creation of an image of Apollo which is unanimously agreed to be one of the finest in Greek art. The head of the god Archegetes, protector of Chalcidian settlements in Magna Graecia, on the reverse, is depicted with a delicate youthful expression: full faced, crowned with a laurel wreath but, above all, the drawing from the nape of his neck upwards is of incredible grace. The Apollinean symbols (in addition to the laurel, into which Dafne, the god of unhappy love, was transformed) are reinforced by the presence of two olive leaves on the left, which relate to the Aristeon cult in Rhegium (Aristeon was the son of Apollo and the nymph Cirene who invented the olive press and who spread the cultivation of olives). The obverse of the coin features the mask of a heraldic lion within a ring of pearls. It is typical of the coins produced in Rhegium, in that it depicts not the cadaver of an animal with eyes removed, but the face of a living, vital animal which, according to Greek symbolism, is connected to Apollo. This is confirmed by numerous models, statues and coins (see Leontini's and Miletus' coins on which, as in Rhegium, the lion and latterly a figure of Apollo, protector of this city, regularly appeared)



47

- 47 Tetradrachm circa 320-300, AR 17.05 g. $\Phi\Gamma\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\Sigma$ Laureate head of Apollo l., long hair falling in curls over neck. Rev. Lion's head facing. SNG ANS 676. Historia Numorum Italy 2501 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 700 (these dies). AMB 229 (this coin). Herzfelder 115.

Very rare. A masterly work of art in early hellenistic style.
Well-struck in high relief with an insignificant light corrosion on obverse,
extremely fine

18'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 229 and A.D.M. collection.

Perhaps during the 290's, but conceivably a decade before, Agathocles of Syracuse was involved in a poorly recorded campaign in Bruttium in which he captured Hipponium and Croton. Rhegium, as an ancient enemy of Syracuse, which had burnt Rhegium nearly two centuries before, should have been involved in some way. Our coin seems closely related to certain issues from Syracuse and Punic Sicily, and moreover depicts the solar deity Apollo and a lion, which, although the emblems of the city since time immemorial, seem singularly appropriate to the typology favoured by the tyrants of the new hellenistic world. These splendid dies could well have been engraved by the master who cut the best dies of the Agathocles Kore coinage and perhaps also those of the vastly rare Ptolemaic-type gold stater of the same ruler

Terina



48

- 48 Nomos circa 440-425, AR 7.89 g. Head of nymph l., hair tightly waived. Rev. [TEPINAION] Nike seated on amphora l., holding caduceus in l. hand and wreath in her extended r. SNG Lloyd 724. R.R. Holloway - J.J. Jenkins, Terina, 11. Nicely toned and extremely fine

3'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 87 and A.D.M. collection.

Sicily, Abacaenum



49

49

- 49 Obol circa 400-380, AR 0.81 g. Female head facing. Rev. Sow and piglet standing r.; above, BA. In exergue, A. SNG Tübingen 552 (these dies). SNG München 4 (this obverse die). Bertino, Le emissioni monetali di Abacaenum, AIN suppl. 20, 1975, pl. 12, 19 and enlarged pl. 15, 7 (these dies).

Rare. Of appealing indigenous style, toned and extremely fine

2'000

Ex De Ciccio and A.D.M. collections.

Acragas



50

50

- 50 Didrachm circa 490-480, AR 8.87 g. AKD - $\text{ACA}\Sigma$ retrograde Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. Rev. Crab. SNG Fitzwilliam 704. SNG ANS 936. Extremely fine

2'000

Ex A.D.M. collection.



- 51 Didrachm circa 490-470, AR 8.47 g. AKRA – CAN retrograde Eagle standing l., with closed wings. Rev. Crab with carapace resembling human face. SNG Ashmolean 1662 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 28 (these dies). SNG Lockett 703 (this coin). Very rare. Extremely fine 3'000

Ex Lockett sale 1955, 587 and A.D.M. collection.

The extensive series of didrachms struck at Acragas early in its coinage history seems relatively uniform until a close study is made, at which point one discovers many interesting varieties. The carapace of the crab – the remarkable feature of the coin offered here – is usually shown with subtle contours. However, some times there are exceptional details in the form of pellets, ridges, major contours and segmentations. Most of these variants fall well within the bounds of natural occurrence, but the present coin, and others like it, clearly are the byproduct of the die engraver's whim. The features of a human face are readily apparent on this crab shell, and though the contours on some crab shells do suggest a human face, the representation of that phenomenon on coinage is an irregular practice within the context of Greek coinage. Barclay Head was among the first scholars to note that in some cases the Acragantine crab shell "resembles a human face." Issues of Himera, Cos, Terina, Croton and other cities that portray crabs on their coinage do not demonstrate this feature. Elsewhere in the Greek world some die engravers created facing heads within the context of other designs: an electrum Hecte of Phocaea shows a mask of Silenus set upon the head of a young male (Bodenstedt 70). Other times this practice took the form of an optical illusion, such as on billon staters of Lesbos, where confronted calf heads create the secondary image of a facing panther head



- 52 Tetradrachm circa 420-410, AR 17.14 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer in *chiton*; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, *pistrix* r. Rev. A – K – P[ΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ] retrograde Two eagles perched r. upon upturned carcass of hare with drooping head and feet; farther eagle, wings half open, leaning forward to peak, the nearer, with closed wings, throwing back head to screech. Jameson 510 (these dies). Rizzo pl. II, 4 (these dies). Mc Lean 2042 and pl. 65, 12 (these dies). C. Seltman, The engravers of the Acragantine Decadrachm, NC 1948, part I, 1 (these dies).

Very rare. An excellent specimen of this desirable and prestigious issue.

Struck on a broad flan and about extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC 10, 1997, 93 and A.D.M. collection.



- 53 Litra circa 413-406, AR 0.70 g. AKPA – ΓΑΝΤ – Ι – Ν – Ο – Ν Two eagles r. perched on dead hare lying on rock, the farther, with spread wings, lowers its head towards the prey; the nearer, with closed wings, raises its head. Rev. Crab; above, A and below, fish (*polyprum cernium*) to r. Rizzo pl. III, 6 (these dies). SNG Lockett 519 (this coin). AMB 263 (this coin).

Very rare. A beautiful specimen of this superb issue, perfectly struck and well-centred. Lightly toned and extremely fine 5'000

Ex Naville-Ars Classica 17, 1934, 38; Lockett 1955, 600 and NAC 13, 1998, 263 sales. A.D.M. collection.

- 54 Litra circa 413-406, AR 0.77 g. AKPA Eagle, with folded wings, standing l. on rock and pecking at snake held in its talons. Rev. Crab; above, A and below, fish (*polyprum cernium*) to r. Rizzo pl. III, 7. SNG Lloyd 831.

Toned and extremely fine 1'000

Ex A.D.M. collection.



- 55 Half-shekel circa 213-210, AR 3.37 g. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝ – ΤΙΝ – ΩΝ Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Eagle, with folded wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., T and ear of corn. In field r., Φ / I. A. Burnett, *The Enna Hoard and the Silver Coinage of the Syracusan Democracy*, SNR 62, 1983, p. 6 (variety known to the author and therefore listed, but not present in the hoard). SNG ANS 1136. AMB 272 (this coin).

Lightly toned and extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 272 and A.D.M. collection.

- 56 Quarter-shekel circa 213-210, AR 1.70 g. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝ – ΤΙΝΩΝ Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Eagle, with open wings, standing l.; in field l., Punic letter H. SNG ANS 1137. SNG Copenhagen 108. Burnett p. 6 (listed by the author, but not present in the hoard).

Toned and extremely fine 800

Ex A.D.M. collection.

Aetna



- 57 Litra circa 470-460, AR 0.65 g. Nike advancing r., holding wreath in l. hand and caduceus in r. Rev. A – IT Winged thunderbolt between two pellets. Apparently unique and unlisted. Good very fine 4'000

Ex Sternberg sale 31, 1996, 542.

- 58 Bronze circa 405-400, AE 7.13 g. Head of Persephone r. Rev. Horse galloping r. SNG ANS 1159. Calciati 6. Green patina and about extremely fine 1'200

Camarina



- 59 Tetradrachm signed by Eche..., circa 410-405, AR 17.50 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by Athena, wearing *chiton* and Phrygian helmet; she holds *kentron* in r. hand and reins in l. Above the horses, Nike flying l. to crown her. In exergue, Ionic column, below, signature EXE retrograde. Rev. KAMAP – IN – A – ION Bearded head of Heracles l., wearing the lion's skin; above, the signature EXE retrograde. Rizzo pl. V, 10 (these dies). E. J. Seltman, *On Some Rare Sicilian Tetradrachms*, NC 1910, 232, ill. 5 (this coin). Frank-Hirmer pl. 53, 148 (this coin). AMB 312 (this coin). U. Westermark – K. Jenkins, *The Coinage of Camarina*, 143/5 (this coin).

Extremely rare. An outstanding specimen in exquisite masterly style.

Struck on a broad flan, toned and extremely fine

24'000

Ex Bruder Egger 7.1.1908, 26 and NAC 13, 1998, 312. Chattowsky, Pennisi and A.D.M. collections.



- 60 Didrachm before 405, AR 8.29 g. Bust of young river-god Hipparis, facing three-quarter l., with horns on forehead and hair flying behind in loose curls; a fish ascending on either side. Rev. KAM – A – PI – NA. The nymph Camarina, head turned l. and hair bound in sphendone, riding on swan swimming l., with spread wings and curved neck; naked from the back upwards, she seats with crossed feet, l. hand clasping the swan's neck while r. holds billowing *chiton*. Beneath swan, curled waves among which fish; to r., another fish. Kunstwerke der Antike-Robert Käppeli collection, Exhibition Catalogue 1963, F 57 (this coin). AMB 318 (this coin). C. Boehringer, *Der sizilische Stempelschneider SIKÄ, Q. Tic 14, 1985, pl. III, Y (this coin).* Westermark-Jenkins 163.1 both sides enlarged pl. 25 obverse, pl. 30 and on the cover page reverse (this coin).

Unique. A superb specimen of enchanting style, well-struck in high relief.

The portrait of the river-god Hipparis of demonic intensity and a fascinating reverse composition finely detailed. Toned and extremely fine

65'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 25, 1962, 407 and NAC 13, 1998, 318 sales. Käppeli and A.D.M. collections.

The artistic impact of this numismatic *tour de force* is one of arrested action. The young river-god is captured as if having just turned his head toward the viewer after being startled: his hair flows liberally to the sides and over the horns above his forehead; his eyes and his expression suggest a heightened state of mind. Fish are shown as if sprouting from the base of his neck. The reverse scene, recalling the myth of Leda and the swan, in some respects is even more exciting, for it shows a light-hearted and playful scene unfolding before our very eyes. The nymph Camarina devotes her attention to assuring her *chiton* billows in the wind above her head as she reclines carelessly on the back of her swan, steadying her position by placing her right hand upon the swan's breast. At this very moment the powerful, yet elegant bird is preparing to take flight or has just landed on the water, as its great wings are sprung into action, waves crest below, and two fish, in response to the alarming state of affairs, are stirred, one propelling itself skyward. The inscription does not interfere with the delicate composition of this complicated design, which required an optimal effort from a renowned engraver.

The importance of this coin – the reverse of which appears on the cover of the standard work on Camarina by Westermark and Jenkins – is difficult to understate: not only is it unique, but it surely represents a height in Sicilian coin artistry of the high Classical period. Four artists signed at Camarina during the period in which this coin was struck, and our dies probably were engraved by Euainetos and/or by Exakestidas. Considering the only other obverse die of this series documented by Westermark and Jenkins bears the signature of Euainetos of Syracuse (EYAI), this obverse die almost certainly was signed. The artist's identification remains a mystery only because the truncation of Hipparis' neck – where Euainetos' signature occurs on the other known die – is obscured by a die break.

Camarina was located near the terminations of the Oanis and Hipparis rivers on the southern coast of Sicily. It may be of some consequence that on both the obverse and the reverse of this coin show two fish; they could represent the two nearby rivers, or, perhaps even more likely, they could symbolize the river and the sea, both of which were important to Camarina. The Hipparis, the larger and more important of these two rivers, issued into the sea less than two miles from Camarina, and the Oanis was closer still. The Hipparis was personified in god-form, and is honored on Camarina's coins. On this issue he is shown nearly full-facing, and on other didrachms of this period he is shown in profile and his name is engraved. A similar river-god portrait, this time depicting Amenanos and engraved by Choirion, occurs on a slightly later drachm of Catana on the east coast of Sicily, and clearly was inspired by this issue of Camarina.



61 2:1



61



61

- 61 Drachm circa 415-405, AR 3.78 g. Bust of the nymph Camarina, facing three-quarter l., hair flying behind in loose curls, wearing earring and necklace. Fish ascending on either side of neck. Rev. [KAM - API] Nike flying l., wearing long chiton girdled at waist; holding *taenia* in r. hand and *kerikeion* in l. Rizzo pl. VII, 10 (these dies). Westermarck-Jenkins 168 (these dies). AMB 319 (this coin).

Extremely rare. A beautiful reverse composition, toned and extremely fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 319 and A.D.M. collection

In terms of its composition, the obverse of this Camarina drachm is almost identical to the didrachm described previously – but that is where the similarity ends. The engraver of this obverse die creates a placid image that is very much in line with Kimon's facing-head Arethusa of Syracuse, from which it no doubt was directly inspired. The obverse also bears a striking similarity to a very rare drachm of Syracuse (SNG Lloyd 1397). Unlike the startled, alert features of the river-god Hippios on the previous didrachm, the countenance of our nymph Camarina is calm, reflective and relaxed; even the turn of her head toward the viewer seems naturally posed rather than reactionary. The reverse is similarly placid, and no less accomplished. The flying Nike is remarkably naturalistic considering its Archaic composition, and just like on the didrachm, its inscription is thoughtfully rendered so as to be bold and evident, but not cumbersome.

This piece is also very rare. The didrachm above is known from two obverse dies and one reverse die; this drachm is known from one obverse die and two reverse dies. There are seemingly fewer than a dozen of each issue known, with Westermarck-Jenkins listing only nine of the didrachms and seven of the drachms.

Catana



62



62

- 62 Tetradrachm signed by KPA..., circa 420-415, AR 16.48 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins and *kentron*. On chariot, the signature KPA. Rev. KATANAION Laureate head of Apollo r., hair caught up behind and bound with wreath. S. Mirone, *Le monete dell' antica Catana*, 38 (these dies). Rizzo *intermezzo*, picture 4 (this reverse die). Rizzo pl. 10, 9 (this obverse die) and pl. 10, 10 (this reverse die). AMB 328 (this coin).

Extremely rare, the finest specimen among the very few known.

A superb portrait of Apollo executed by a master engraver.

Light area of corrosion on obverse, otherwise very fine / good extremely fine

24'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 328 and A.D.M. collection.

This tetradrachm is signed in tiny letters on the curved parapet of the chariot, by the master engraver Kra... The charioteer wears a *kiton poderes* or long tunic, holds the bridle and *kentron*, and bends over the bar of the chariot. Here the laurel-crowned head of Apollo shows the *krabylos* or chignon, gathered up behind the nape and affectedly curved: a stylistic mark of this master engraver. A lock falls in "a cluster" from the ear, a composed, serene, olympic expression emanates from the face of the god and in particular from his intense eyes. In front of the silhouette is written the inscription KATANAION.



63



63

- 63 Litra circa 430-420, AR 0.80 g. Head of Silenus r. Rev. KATAN - AIQN Winged thunderbolt between two pellets. Mirone 84. SNG ANS 1264. SNG Fitzwilliam 965 (these dies).

A bold portrait of Silenus struck in high relief. Toned and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen list 406, 1978, 28 and A.D.M. collection.



- 64 Litra circa 420-410, AR 0.65 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Silenus l. Rev. KATA – NAION Winged thunder-bolt between two round shields. Mirone 87. Cf. Jameson 556. Cf. SNG Fitzwilliam 963.
Rare. An appealing portrait struck on a very large flan, toned and extremely fine 1'200
Ex A.D.M. collection.
- 65 Tetras circa 420-410, AR 0.19 g. Head of Silenus l. Rev. K – A Lyre; at sides and above, three pellets. E. Cammarata, *Da Dioniso a Timoleonte*, pl. 1/B, 19o. M & M list 406, 1978, 31.
Excessively rare. Toned and extremely fine 1'000
Ex A.D.M. collection.



- 66 Tetradrachm work of the "Maestro della Foglia", circa 415-410, AR 16.28 g. Stationary quadriga r. driven by charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. KATANAIOS Laureate head of Apollo r., with short hair; behind, plane-leaf. Mirone 45 (this obverse die). Giesecke, *Sicilia Numismatica*, pl. 4, 8 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 11, 15 and pl. 12, 10 (these dies). Rizzo, *Intermezzo*, p. 16, 8c (this obverse die) and p. 18, 6 (reverse of this coin). AMB 331 (this coin).
Rare and in exceptional condition for this issue. Struck on an extraordinary large flan and with a delightful portrait of Apollo, a splendid example of craftsmanship of the celebrated "Maestro della Foglia". The obverse from a slightly rusty die and with an unobtrusive corrosion, a minor metal flaws on reverse, otherwise nicely toned and extremely fine 35'000
Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 331 and A.D.M. collection.

This beautiful tetradrachm is the work of the "Maestro della foglia", dubbed thus for his habit of "signing" his work with a special type of leaf, instead of the usual initials or name: on the left side of the reverse of this coin we find an *apion* leaf next to the neatly designed head of Apollo, wearing a laurel crown in his hair. Apart from guaranteeing the authenticity (sphragis) of the master engraver, the *apion* leaf motif (an *apion* crown was also first prize for winners of the games of Nemea in Argolis), is coherent with the image of Apollo as discoverer of the healing effects of plants, a quality which the god shared with Esculapius, according to the great Pythagoras, as Pliny the Elder informs us (*Naturalis Historia* XXV, 13). On other coins with greater mythological coherence, the Maestro's signature is represented by a laurel leaf. Cf. Plin., *Nat. hist.* XII 3: "Some species of trees are particularly protected as each of them is dedicated to one divinity such as the Mediterranean oak to Jupiter, the laurel to Apollo, the olive to Minerva, the myrtle to Venus and the poplar to Hercules"



- 67 Drachm circa 410-405, AR 3.68 g. Facing head of Silenus. Rev. KATANAIQN Head of the river-god Amenanos l. SNG ANS 1262. de Luynes 905 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 909 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 14, 5 (these dies).
Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known of this fascinating coin.
Fine tone and extremely fine 10'000
Ex Sternberg 20, 1988, 267 and NAC 9, 1996, 144 sales. A.D.M. collection.



68



69



Entella

- 68 Hemilitra circa 370-350 under the Campanian occupation, Æ 8.26 g. KA – MIIAN – ΩN Bearded male head l., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with laurel-wreath. Rev. Horse with free reins running r.; beneath, Corinthian helmet to r. Calciati 9. E. Gabrici, *Campani in Sicilia*, p. 129, 7.

Rare. Delightful green patina and extremely fine

1'400

Ex Kunst und Münzen sale 1978, 48 and A.D.M. collection.

Eryx

- 69 Didrachm circa 420-416, AR 8.42 g. Hound walking r.; in the background, three stalks of barley. On the exergual line, [IRYKAIIB]. Rev. Head of nymph r., wearing earring and necklace, hair bound in *saccos*; on either side and above, barley grain. Cf. Pozzi 427 (this obverse die). Jameson 714 (this coin, misattributed to the mint of Segesta). SNG Lloyd 942. Campana 21.

Extremely rare. Obverse and reverse from rusty dies and an area of weakness on reverse, otherwise toned and very fine / about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Jameson and A.D.M. collections.

Galaria



70



- 70 Litra circa 450-420, AR 0.74 g. ΓΑΛΑΠΙΝ / ON retrograde Bunch of grapes between two vine-leaves. Rev. Dionysus standing to front and looking l., holding cantharus and *thyrsus*; in field l., ivy-plant. Cf. Rizzo pl. 69, 20. Cf. Jenkins, *AIIN suppl.* 20, pl. VI, a.

An apparently unique variety of an extremely rare issue. Toned and extremely fine

2'500

Gela



71



72



- 71 Tetradrachm circa 440-430, AR 17.32 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. about to crown the horses. Rev. CEΛAΣ retrograde Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG ANS 74 (these dies). K. Jenkins, *The Coinage of Gela*, 384.

Obverse weakly struck as usual for this issue, extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale 2, 1990, 56.

- 72 Tetradrachm circa 420-415, AR 17.46 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. about to crown the horses. Rev. ΓEΛAΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG ANS 93 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1000 (these dies). Jenkins 473.

Obverse weakly struck as usual for this issue. The reverse of a very pleasant style, lightly toned and extremely fine

7'000



72 1,5:1



73



73

- 73 Tetradrachm circa 415-404, AR 17.02 g. [ΓΕΛΩΩΩΝ] Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding *kentron* and reins; above, eagle flying r. In exergue, barley-corn. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ retrograde Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r.; above, barley-grain. Jameson 191 (these dies). SNG ANS 99 (these dies). Jenkins 483.32 (this coin). A desirable coin of delightful style, about extremely fine / extremely fine 6'000

Herbita



74



- 74 Litra (?) 4th century, AR 0.49 g. EPBITAI – ΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Apollo seated r. on Ionic capital, holding bow and arrow. C. Boehringer, *Herbita*, Q. Tic. 10, 1981, pl. 1, A (these dies). Of the highest rarity, only the third specimen known. Very fine 1'500

Himera



75



76



76

- 75 Chalcidian drachm circa 520-515, AR 5.44 g. Cock to l., claw raised. Rev. Hen in linear incuse square with striated border. Rizzo pl. XXI, 4. C. M. Kraay, *The Archaic Coinage of Himera*, 114 (this coin illustrated). Rare. Metal slightly porous, otherwise good very fine 1'800
Ex Schulman sale 1952.
- 76 Litra circa 470, AR 0.69 g. Helmeted male head l. Rev. I – [MEP] – A – ION Pair of greaves. Gabrici pl. 5, 3. SNG Lloyd 1030 (this reverse die). Rizzo pl. XXI, 14. Very rare. Toned and good very fine 800
Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 22 and A.D.M. collection.



77



- 77 Hemidrachm circa 420-415, AR 2.10 g. I – M – E – PA – IO – N Naked youth, blowing into shell, riding on goat galloping r. Rev. Nike flying l., holding *aplustre* in r. hand and skirt of *chiton* in l. Gabrici, RIN VII, pl. 8, 3. Rizzo pl. XXI, 18. de Luynes 978. Extremely rare. An appealing obverse and reverse composition, extremely fine 3'000
Ex NAC 9, 1996, 160 and A.D.M. collection.

Hipana



78



78

- 78 Litra circa 450, AR 0.66 g. Eagle standing l. with closed wings. Rev. Dolphin to l.; beneath, pecten. Cf. Holloway, *La monetazione di Agyrion, Aluntium, Entella, Hipana, etc.*, *AIIN suppl.* XX, pl. XX, II. de Luynes 986. SNG Lockett 789 (this coin). Very rare. Toned and about extremely fine 800
Ex Naville 1, Pozzi collection 461 and Lockett 1955, 671 sales. A.D.M. collection.

Leontini



79



80



80

- 79 Didrachm circa 475-470, AR 8.20 g. Naked rider on cantering horse r. Rev. AE - O - N - TI - N - O - N Lion's head r., with jaws agape and tongue protruding; around, four barley-grains. SNG Copenhagen 338 (these dies). Jameson 623 (these dies). Weber 1375 (this obverse die). Rare. Toned and extremely fine 3'000
Ex NAC 9, 1996, 192 and A.D.M. collection.

- 80 Litra circa 450-430, AR 0.75 g. LEON Lion's head l., with jaws agape and tongue protruding. Rev. Naked river-god (Lissos?) standing l., holding patera over altar and laurel-branch in l. hand; behind, barley-grain. Rizzo pl. XXIV, 17. Weber 1392. C. Boehringer, *Leontinoi*, *Studies Price*, pl. 12, 58. Toned and about extremely fine 700
Ex Münzen und Medaillen list 373, 1975, 15 and A.D.M. collection.



81



- 81 Tetradrachm circa 440-430, AR 17.11 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LEO - NT - I - NO - N Lion's head r., with jaws agape and tongue protruding; around, four barley-grains. SNG Delepierre 567 (this reverse die). Rizzo pl. XXIII, 1 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 222 (these dies). Brilliant extremely fine 10'000

Zancle - Messina



82



82



83



83

- 82 Obol circa 500-490, AR 0.29 g. DA Dolphin swimming l., all within sickle-shaped harbour. Rev. Mussel shell within nine various square patterns. SNG Fitzwilliam 1053. H. E. Gielow, *Die Silberprägung von Dankle-Messana*, MBNG 48, 1930, -. Very rare. Area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / very fine 800
Ex A.D.M. collection.

- 83 Trihemibol circa 491-490 under the Samians, AR 1.20 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. Prow of *Samaina* l. SNG Ashmolean 1821. P. Gardner, *Samos and Samian Coins*, NC 1882, pl. VIII, 18. Gielow 91. Extremely rare. Good very fine 1'250
Ex A.D.M. collection.



84

- 84 Tetradrachm circa 450-430, AR 17.39 g. Slow mule-biga r. driven by seated charioteer, holding reins and *kentron* in both hands; in field above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, leaf with spray. Rev. ΜΕΣΣΑ - Ν - Ο - Ν Hare springing r.; above, bearded and horned head of Pan. Below, branch with leaves. SNG München 643 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 397 (these dies). M. Caccamo Caltabiano, *La monetazione di Messina*, 423 (this coin illustrated). Very rare. Struck on a broad flan and good very fine 3'000
Ex A.D.M. collection.

Naxos



85

85

- 85 Chalcidian drachm, circa 520-510, AR 5.57 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l., with pointed beard and long hair in form of dots falling over neck; truncation of neck also dotted. Border of dots between two lines. Rev. Bunch of grapes hanging from stalk between two leaves; in field below, NAX-ION retrograde. Border of dots between two lines. Cahn 4 (this rev. die). Rizzo pl. 28, 2. Kunstfreund 53. AMB 382 (this coin). Franke-Hirmer pl. 1, 3 (this coin).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this prestigious issue.
A masterpiece of archaic art, perfectly struck on sound metal and well centred.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

120'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 382 and A.D.M. collection.

This coin, of great historical interest, can be dated at 520, some two centuries after the Chalcidese settlement was founded at Naxos in 736 B.C., and fifty years before the city fell under the domination of the Geloan Hippocrates (cf. Herodotus VII 154, 2). This drachm is an exemplary exposition of the archaic style, prominently revealed in the treatment of the pointed beard and, above all, in the great eye of the god Dionysus. The great mass of hair, thinly lined with pearls and bound with an ivy-wreath, creates a contrast with the straight lines of the netted beard. The reverse features a bunch of grapes, with the vine-branch, tendrils and vine-leaves symmetrically placed at the sides. According to myth, Dionysus discovered the possibilities of the vine on reaching adulthood, before Hera drove him mad and made him wander the world. God of wine and inspiration, Dionysus was celebrated in rowdy processions, along with representations of the spirits of earth and fertility



85



86

- 86 Litra circa 415-403, AR 0.67 g. NAΞΙΩΝ Ivy-wreathed head of young Dyionisus l. Rev. Beardless Silenus kneeling l., holding *cantharus* and *thyrsus*; in lower field l., ivy-plant. Cahn -. Campana 27 (this coin). Apparently unique and of great interest. Toned and good very fine 1'800
Ex A.D.M. collection.

Panormus



87



87

- 87 Tetradrachm circa 350-330, AR 16.81 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins and kentron, about to be crown by Nike flying towards him; above the outer horse's head, star with eight rays. In exergue, *sys* in Punic characters. Rev. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing wreath of barley-leaves, earring and beaded necklace; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 543 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1119 (these dies). K. Jenkins, *Punic Sicily part I*, SNR 50, 1971, pl. 13, 72. An oxidation on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 5'500

Segesta



88



89



90



- 88 Didrachm circa 440, AR 8.36 g. Hound standing l.; above, barley-grain. Rev. ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΒ retrograde Head of Aigeste r., hair bound by beaded fillet. Cf. AMB 400 (dog r.). Cf. SNG Ashmolean 1874 (head l.). Rare. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise good very fine 1'800
Ex A.D.M. collection.

- 89 Hemilitra circa 420-410, AR 0.35 g. Hound standing r. Rev. Head of the nymph Aigeste r., hair tied up and held by fillet. SNG Ashmolean 1881. Toned and about extremely fine 400
90 Onkia circa 420-410, Æ 3.60 g. Hound standing r.; above, pellet. Rev. ΣΕΓΕ Head of the nymph Aigeste r., hair tied up and held by fillet; behind neck, annulet. Calciati 15. Green patina and extremely fine 400

Selinus



91



91

- 91 Didrachm circa 530-520, AR 9.08 g. Selinon leaf. Rev. Multipartite incuse square. SNG ANS 674 (these dies). de Luyne 1125. Toned and extremely fine 1'200
Ex NAC sale 11, 1998, 32.



- 92 Litra circa 480-465, AR 0.44 g. Selinon leaf. Rev. Same type within dotted border. Weber 1532. Jameson 718. Well-struck, toned and extremely fine 500
Ex A.D.M. collection.



- 93 Tetradrachm circa 460-440, AR 17.30 g. ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝ – Ν – ΤΙ – ΟΝ retrograde. Slow quadriga driven by Artemis wearing long *chiton*; beside her, Apollo, wearing mantle and shooting arrow from bow. Rev. Σ – ΕΛΙ – Ν – Ο – Σ The young river-god Selinos, diademed and naked, standing l., holding a branch in l. hand while sacrificing with patera in his r. at altar, in front of which, cock; in field r., bull standing l. on pedestal. Above, selinon-leaf. Weber 1535 (these dies). SNG Delepierre 605 (these dies). Schwabacher 3. Unusually struck on a broad flan and complete. Lightly toned and about extremely fine 12'000



- 94 Tetradrachm circa 420, AR 17.27 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by Artemis, holding reins in both hands; she is almost concealed by Apollo, naked to waist, mantle over l. shoulder, shooting arrow from bow. In exergue, grain of barley. Rev. ΣΕΛ – [ΙΝΟ]ΝΤΙ – [ΟΝ] The young river-god Selinos, naked, standing l. and holding a large laurel branch in l. hand while sacrificing with patera at lighted altar, in front of which cock; in field r. bull standing l. with lowered head, on pedestal base; above, selinon-leaf. SNG ANS 700 (these dies). Franke-Hirmer pl. 68, 190. Schwabacher 31.

Rare. A superb old cabinet tone, traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

Ex NFA XXX, 1992, 15 and Sotheby's Zürich 26.10.1993, 10 sales.

6'500



- 95 Litra circa 400, AR 0.71 g. Nymph seated l. on rock, holding with her r. hand serpent she is about to breast-feed with her l. Rev. ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ Man-headed bull running r.; above, counter-mark (man head). Below, two fishes swimming towards each other. Cf. D. Bérard, *Réflexions sur les fractions Grecques*, Studies in honor of Leo Mildenberg, pl. 2, 27 (this reverse die).

Exceedingly rare type. Toned and good very fine

800

Ex A.D.M. collection.

The Siceliotes



96

- 96 60 litrae, Morgantina circa 215-212, AV 4.24 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath and necklace; behind, palm-branch. Rev. Fast biga driven l. by Nike, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Σ -S. In exergue, Σ IKEA Λ IΩTAN. S. Mirone, *Monnaies historiques de la Sicilie antique*, Arêthuse 1927, pl. 15, 13 (this obverse die). E. Boehringer, *NZ* 42, 1935, pl. 8, 4 (this obverse die). E. Sjökvist, *Numismatic Notes from Morgantina I. The ΣΙΚΕΑΙΩΤΑΝ Coinage*, *ANSMN* 9, 1960, pl. 6, 1 (this obverse die). K. Erim, *The Mint of Morgantina*, *Morgantina Studies II*, p. 31, 1a (this obverse die).

Excessively rare, only very few specimens known.

An absolutely insignificant area of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

22'500

Ex Gillet and A.D.M. collections.

This most rare and interesting coinage seems to have been made to pay the indigenous allies of Syracuse a little before the city's fall to Marcellus, and it is the product, like Hannibalic issues at Acragas, of an out-workshop of the metropolitan mint. The gold piece, a direct copy of the Hieronian gold Attic drachm (or 60-litrae, or a decadrachm) could have passed anywhere



97

- 97 8 litrae circa 215-212, AR 6.74 g. Veiled and barley-wreathed head of Demeter l.; behind, leaf. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by Nike; reins held in both hands, *kentron* in r. Above, monogram $H\Sigma$. In exergue, Σ IKEA Λ IΩTAN. SNG Oxford 2132. Sjökvist 2 and pl. VI, 4. Erim p. 31, II and pl. 4, 7 (these dies). AMB 414 (this coin). Lightly toned and extremely fine

4'500

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 414 and A.D.M. collection.



98

98

99

99

- 98 4 litrae circa 215-212, AR 3.39 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace; behind, poppy-head. Rev. Nike, naked to waist, in fast biga r.; reins held in l. hand, *kentron* in r. Above, monogram $H\Sigma$. In exergue, Σ IKEA Λ IΩTAN. Sjökvist 3 and pl. VI, 5. Erim pl. 4, 8 (this reverse die). Burnett, *The Enna Hoard*, pl. 5, 112 (these dies). AMB 414 (this obverse die).

Rare. Lightly toned and good extremely fine

2'000

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 170 and NAC 9, 1996, 197 sales. A.D.M. collection.

- 99 2 litrae circa 215-212, AR 1.85 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Horseman galloping r. and holding a spear horizontally, mantle flapping in the wind; above, monogram $H\Sigma$. In exergue, Σ IKEA Λ IΩTAN. De Luyne 1376 (these dies). Sjökvist 4 and pl. VI, 6. Erim pl. 4, 9. AMB 416 (this coin).

Very rare. Light corrosion on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 416 and A.D.M. collection.



Solus

- 100 Litra circa 406-397, AR 0.61 g. Hermes (?) seated l. on rock; in field l., caduceus. Rev. *kfr'* in Punic characters. Bow, quiver and club. Cf. Rizzo pl. 65, 3 (no caduceus). Cf. Jenkins, Punic Sicily I, SNR 50, 1971, pl. 23, 17 = Jameson 732 (no caduceus).

An apparently unique and unpublished variety of an extremely rare issue.

Ex A.D.M. collection.

Toned and good very fine

1'500

Stiela

- 101 Litra circa 410, AR 0.61 g. Youthful god standing l., holding branch and sacrificing with patera over altar. Rev. ΣΤΙΕΛΛΑΝΑΙΟ[N] Forepart of man-headed bull r. Rizzo pl. LX, 17 (these dies) = R. Holloway, *AIIN* suppl 20, 1973, pl. XX, 5. Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known.

Oxidation on obverse and corrosion on reverse, otherwise good very fine

Ex A.D.M. collection.

1'500

Syracuse



- 102 Drachm circa 485-480, AR 4.28 g. Naked young horseman riding r. Rev. ΣΥ - ΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r. SNG Copenhagen 616 (these dies). Weber 1570 (these dies). E. Boehringer, *Die Münzen von Syrakus*, 54.

Very rare. Obverse weakly struck. otherwise good very fine / extremely fine

3'000



- 103 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 17.28 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ - ΣΙ - Ο - Ν Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing beaded necklace; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 34 (these dies). Boehringer 124.

Brilliant extremely fine

Ex A.D.M. collection.

10'000



104



104

- 104 Litra circa 480-475, AR 0.76 g. Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r. Rev. ΣV – R Octopus. Jameson 813 (these dies). Boehringer 428. Nicely toned and extremely fine 750

Ex A.D.M. collection.



105



- 105 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 17.32 g. Slow quadriga r. driven by charioteer, holding reins with both hands; in field above, Nike flies l. to crown him; in exergue, sea-monster to r. Rev. ΣVRAKOΣ – I – O – N Head of Arethusa r., wearing earring and necklace, hair bound by fillet; around, four dolphins. Weber 1583 (these dies). Boehringer 486. Unusually well struck and complete on a very broad flan. Good extremely fine / extremely fine 8'000



106



- 106 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 17.20 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, sea-monster to r. Rev. ΣVPAKO-[Σ]I-O-N Head of Arethusa r., surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise; hair bound with a plain, broad diadem, wound twice around the head and fastened with a cord, turned up at the back under a diadem and protruding in a bunch above. She wears a circular earring and triple necklace, middle strand dotted. SNG Lloyd 1323 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XXXVII, 9 (these dies). AMB 439 (this reverse die). Boehringer 536.

An appealing portrait of lovely style showing the nymph as a young lady of fashion.

Toned and extremely fine

10'000



107



107

- 107 Hemilitra circa 430-420, AR 0.35 g. Head of Arethusa l., hair enclosed in *saccos*. Rev. Four-spoked wheel, quartered by pellets. Rizzo pl. XXXVIII, 18 (these dies). Boehringer 637. Toned and with a very appealing portrait, about extremely fine 800

Ex A.D.M. collection.



- 108 Tetradrachm unsigned work by Sosion, circa 415, AR 17.30 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and leaning forward to restrain horses, pulling reins back with l. hand and extending r. to loosen reins of lead horse, which responds by lowering its head. Above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟ-ΣΙΟ-N Arethusa head l., wearing hook earring and beaded necklace with pendant at throat; hair in thick waves is caught up at back and in serpentine waves on brow, crowned by ampyx. In field l., two dolphins swimming towards each other, to r. another two swimming in opposite directions. Rizzo pl. XLII, 1 (these dies). de Luynes 1172 (these dies). Boston 398 (these dies). G. Giacosa, *L' uomo e il cavallo*, pl. 30 (this coin). L. Tudeer, *Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Syrakus*, 1 (this coin).

Rare. Well-struck in high relief and with an appealing old cabinet tone.

A minor mark on cheek, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 213 and A.D.M. collection.



- 109 Tetradrachm circa 410-406, AV 1.31 g. ΣΥΠΑ Head of Arethusa r., wearing necklace. Rev. Trident within incuse square. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 3 and enlarged pl. LI, 5 (this coin). C. Boehringer, *Zur Finanzpolitik und Münzprägung des Dionysios von Syrakus*, Essays Thompson, pl. 38, 8 (these dies). SNG ANS 315 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known.

A beautiful and unusual representation of Arethusa, extremely fine

12'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 72, 1987, 532 and NAC 9, 1996, 216 sales. A.D.M. collection.



- 110 Didrachm circa 405-400, AV 0.57 g. ΣΥΠΑ Head of Arethusa l., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. Σ within quadripartite incuse square.

Unique and unlisted. An exquisite portrait in full classic style, extremely fine

10'000

Ex Sternberg XIX, 1987, 67 and NAC 9, 1996, 227 sales. A.D.M. collection.



111



111

- 111 Tetradrachm signed by Im... (or Mi...), circa 405–400, AR 16.73 g. Fast quadriga with prancing horses driven l. by charioteer, drawing back the reins with l. hand and extending the r. with *kentron*; the rein of the farthest horse hangs loose; above, Nike flying r. to crown charioteer. In exergue, lion pulling down bull to l. and biting its neck. Rev. [Σ]VPAKOΣIΩN retrograde Large head of Arethusa r., wearing necklace with acorn-shaped pendant; hair bound with *ampyx* visible only above forehead and falling in loose curls over nape of neck. In lower field, three dolphins close to head, behind head the signature IM to l. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 2 (these dies). Franke-Hirmer 115 (these dies). Tudeer 67 (these dies). AMB 469 (this coin).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known.

A portrait of great beauty and intensity, good very fine

15'000

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 110 and NAC 13, 1998, 469 sales. A.D.M. collection.



112



112



113



113

- 112 Litra circa 405–400, AR 0.75 g. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa r., hair caught up in *saccos*; at sides, two dolphins. Rev. Octopus. SNG Ashmolean 2016. Weber 1622. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 14.

Toned and good very fine

800

Ex A.D.M. collection.

- 113 Hemilitra circa 405–400, AR 0.36 g. Head of Arethusa l., hair caught up in *saccos*; at sides, two dolphins. Rev. ΣΥ – PA / two dolphins in quarters of wheel. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 9. SNG Ashmolean 2019. SNG Lloyd 1379 (these dies).

Toned and extremely fine

700

Ex Münzen und Medaillen list 373, 1975, 27 and A.D.M. collection.



114



114

- 114 Decadrachm unsigned work by Kimon, circa 404–400, AR 43.40 g. Fast quadriga with prancing horses driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with *kentron* in r. hand, holding reins in l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. Beneath exergual line, display of military harness set on two steps: shield and crested helmet, cuirass between greaves; below to l., on the horizontal surface of the exergual line[ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] Head of Arethusa l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with *ampyx* and caught up behind by net. Around, three dolphins swimming, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. SNG Lockett 989 (these dies). Jameson 820 (these dies). Regling 9. J. H. Jongkees, The Kimonian Decadrachms, 9.

Very rare. A wonderful portrait sharply struck on full flan in very high relief.

The obverse from a rusty die, otherwise extremely fine

34'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 152 and A.D.M. collection.



115



115

- 115 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos, circa 398-394, AR 42.81 g. Fast quadriga with prancing horses driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with *kentron* in r. hand, holding reins in her l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. The horses' hind hooves are clear of the ground. Beneath heavy exergual line, display of military harness set on two steps; shield and crested helmet, cuirass between greaves. Below the cuirass, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥ ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace; around, four dolphins. Below the head, the signature EY-AINE. A. Gallatin, *Syracusan Decadrachms of the Euainetos Type*, 4 (this coin). Rizzo pl. H on p. 248 (this coin). Franke-Hirmer pl. 35, 105 (this coin). AMB 480 (this coin).

Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known of this prestigious issue.

Perfectly struck and centred in high relief on a very broad flan
with a light old cabinet patina, superb

135'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, 480. Pennisi and A.D.M. collections.

Both his contemporaries and successors regarded Euainetos as the ultimate master. No work of ancient coinage has been copied over a longer period or more frequently than his signed Syracusan decadrachm. Most siculo-punic issues replicate the chariot and team, as well as the head on the obverse. The female head in particular must have made an unusually deep impression on the ancients, appearing not only on gold and electrum Carthaginian issues, but also on many 4th and 3rd century B.C. coins from sites as geographically disparate as Spain and Crete. In the 3rd century B.C., the head even served as the model for the tondo on varnished Greek bowls. From copyists' embellishments of corn-ears and stalks, we can only assume that they interpreted Euainetos' female head as an effigy of Kore-Persephone. Most researchers have nonetheless interpreted the work as representing Arethusa, in which case the corn-ears are out of place, although reeds of similar appearance would have fitted in very well. Such long-lasting impact and exceptional ubiquity is nevertheless understandable only in the context of a much-revered goddess, certainly not a local nymph.



115



116

- 116 Double decadrachm circa 400, AV 5.79 g. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of goddess l., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star-ornamented *sphendone*, wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; behind the head, eight-rayed star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. D. Bérend, *Le Monnayage d'or de Syracuse sous Denys I*, *Atti dell'VIII Convegno del Centro Internazionale di Studi Numismatici*, Napoli 1983, 38.

Very rare. Struck in very high relief and extremely fine

18'000



117

117

- 117 Decadrachm circa 400, AV 2.88 g. ΣΥΠΑ Young male head l.; behind, barley-grain. Rev. Unbridled horse prancing r.; below, rectangular panel on which [ΣΥ]ΠΑΚΟΣΙ[ΩΝ]. SNG ANS 347 (these dies). Bérend 10. Nick on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000



118

118

- 118 Tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas, circa 405-400, AR 17.24 g. Fast quadriga with prancing horses driven l. by charioteer holding slackened reins in both hands and *kentron* in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, dolphin l. Rev. [ΣΥΠΑ-Κ]Ο-ΣΙΩ-Ν Head of Arethusa l., wearing double-hook earring and necklace with pellet-shaped pendant; hair bound with *sphendone*, over which several tresses fly back. Around, four dolphins: two swimming l. and two r. Jameson 808 (this coin). Tudeer 92d and pl. V, 64 (this coin illustrated).

Unusually struck on a large flan, complete and with an enchanting cabinet tone.

Obverse from a rusty die and reverse slightly double-struck, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Jameson, Evans and A.D.M. collections.



119

- 119 Tetradrachm, 310-305 under Agathocles (2nd period), AR 17.23 g. Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring with triple pendant and necklace; beneath neck truncation, NK. Around, three dolphins. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins in l. hand and *kentron* in outstretched r.; above, triskeles l. Beneath heavy exergual line, ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ / ΑΙ. SNG ANS 637. M. Ierardi, *Tertradrachms of Agathocles of Syracuse*, *AJNS* 7-8, 1995-6, 41. Area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'500



120

- 120 Tetradrachm, 310–305 under Agathocles (2nd period), AR 17.02 g. ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Kore-Persephone r., wearing barley wreath, earring with drop pendant and necklace; hair flows freely over neck in loose curls. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΛΕΟΣ Nike, naked to hips standing r. holding nail in l. hand and hammer in lowered l., about to affix conical helmet to top of trophy of arms consisting of cuirass, shield and greaves. In field r., monogram AI. In field l., triskeles. Gulbenkian 334 (this reverse die). Ierardi 98.

Toned and extremely fine 6'000



121

- 121 Bronze 295–289 under Agathocles (4th period), Æ 9.09 g. ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Bust of Artemis r., garment on shoulder, wearing earring and necklace; hair in knot behind and quiver on l. shoulder. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Winged thunderbolt. SNG ANS 708. Calciati 142.

Appealing brown patina and good extremely fine 700



122

122

123

123

- 122 4 litrae circa 214–212, AR 3.84 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Nike, naked to waist, advancing l., holding palm-branch and trophy; in field r., XAP. A. Walker, Studies Mildenberg, 28. Burnett, The Enna Hoard, D48. Rare. Die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / good very fine 1'500
Ex A.D.M. collection.

- 123 Litra circa 214–212, AR 0.77 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟ / .XIII / ΣΙΟΙ ΕΛ. SNG Lloyd 1573. de Luynes 1399. Very rare. Toned and extremely fine 1'500
Ex Niggeler sale part I 1965, 179.



124

- 124 8 litrae signed by Lysid..., circa 212, AR 6.79 g. Head of Demeter (?) l., wearing earring and necklace; curled hair rolled and bound in barley wreath; behind, owl. Rev. Biga galloping r., driven by Nike, wearing chiton, holding reins in l. hand and kentron in r.; above horses, monogram AKP; in field r. AI. Double exergual line inscribed AY, beneath ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Jameson 894 (these dies). Burnett, The Enna Hoard, D 52. Extremely rare. Nicely toned and extremely fine 7'500
Ex A.D.M. collection.



125

- 125 8 litrae circa 212, AR 6.79 g. Female head l., wearing oak-wreath, earring and necklace; in field r., lighted torch. Rev. Slow quadriga l., empty but for sceptre; in field r., XAP. In exergue, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Apparently unique and unrecorded. A fascinating issue of great historical interest, virtually as struck and good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 60, 1992, 74 and A.D.M. collection.

The long and distinguished history of Syracusan independence was threatened in the Hellenistic Age, and it is much to the credit of their king Hieron II that the city did not lose its autonomy much earlier than it did. Hieron II ruled sixty years (275-215 B.C.) – a difficult feat even under the most favorable of circumstances, but he was trapped between two powerful and warlike neighbours, Carthage and Rome. In 263 B.C. he proclaimed his allegiance to Rome, and thereafter, Syracuse prospered as the rest of Sicily was ravaged. However, toward the end of Hieron's 92-year life, Carthage and Rome became embroiled in the Second Punic War and the fate of Syracuse changed. As if signaling the bad times ahead, Hieron's son and intended successor, Gelon, died in 216. When the elderly Hieron died in 215, his throne passed to his 15-year-old grandson Hieronymus, who was tricked into switching his allegiance from Rome to Carthage. His disgraceful 13-month reign ended with his own assassination in 214, which forced the Syracusans to establish the short-lived 'Fifth Republic' Hyppocrates and Epicydes, who got to power, entered into an alliance with Carthage. Roma immediately reacted by sending M. Marcellus to besiege Syracuse. After eight months Syracuse, with the help of the engineering genius of Archimedes, was still proudly resisting; the Romans were compelled to block the city by land and sea. In the meanwhile an army under the command of Himilcone was sent by Carthage to help Syracuse. Himilcone landed near Heraclea Minoa and took over Agrigentum. Hyppocrates, with a strong army, came out of Syracuse planning to fight M. Marcellus in the open. M. Marcellus, although he himself was between two fires, succeeded in eluding a fatal battle and eventually entered in Syracuse because the city has been left ungarded during a public celebration. Only the citadel, under the command of Epicydes, remained in the hands of the Syracusan. At the end, however M. Marcellus found himself besieged by the conjoined armies of Hyppocrates and Himilcone. Unfortunately an epidemic in the Syracusan and Carthaginian camps took the lives of the two commanders and of thousands of soldiers. Epicydes escaped to Agrigentum still in Carthaginian hands. This coin, probably struck during the "power vacuum" while one commander was dead and the other was escaped, is the last issue of the free city of Syracuse. Eventually, during the autumn of 212, the city opened the Achradina gates to M. Marcellus. Although a honourable peace treaty was promised, the city was abandoned to sack and massacre. Archimedes himself was slaughtered much with dishonour of M. Marcellus.

This coin is completely different from all other coins of the fifth Republic. It shows on the obverse a female head with an oak wreath and on the reverse a quadriga without a driver. The type is based upon 16-litrae coins Hieron struck for his wife, Queen Philistis (otherwise virtually unknown), which shows Nike driving a chariot of trotting horses. This particular design reflects the upheaval in Syracuse: the horses go left rather than right, their heads hang sadly low rather than proudly upright, and the chariot is not driven by Nike, as before, but is empty save for a scepter. All three of these elements indicate the power vacuum of those days in the city.

The coin's denomination and weight are based upon the *litra* system adopted by Hieron. It proved ideal for calculating international exchange as there were conversion points for both the Attic and the Ptolemaic (Phoenician) standards: the Attic drachm was the equivalent of the Syracusan 5-litrae coin, and the Syracusan 16-litrae coin had the same value as a Ptolemaic tetradrachm (Phoenician shekel). Considering Hieron had strong ties with the Ptolemies, this latter concordance is hardly surprising. Indeed, this is made even clearer when one recognizes that the veiled portrait of Hieron's wife Philistis on these 16-litrae coins was modeled on those of the Ptolemaic queens Arsinoe and Berenice.

The Carthaginian in Sicily and North Africa



126

126

- 126 Tetradrachm, Sicily circa 409-395, AR 16.88 g. Horse forepart r., between lion's head and barley-grain; above, Nike flying right about to crown the horse. Beneath, 'qrthdst', 'the New City', in Punic characters. Rev. Palm tree with two cluster of dates. Jenkins, Punic Sicily II, SNR 53, 1974, pl. 2, 16. Very rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan, toned and about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Tkalec sale 1996, 18.



127

- 127 Tetradrachm, Sicily circa 320, AR 16.84. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse's head l.; in field r., palm-tree with cluster of dates. Beneath neck truncation, *'mmhnt*, "People of the camp" in Punic characters. Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, SNR 56, 1977, 150. Extremely fine 4'000



128

- 128 Tetradrachm, Sicily circa 300, AR 17.17 g. Head of Heracles-Melqart r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Horse's head l., between l. and r., stalk of corn and palm tree with two clusters of dates; beneath neck truncation, *'mmhnt*, "People of the camp" in Punic characters. Jenkins, Punic Sicily IV, SNR 57, 1978, 293. Virtually as struck and good extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 190.



129

129

- 129 Stater, Carthage circa 310-270, AV 7.51 g. Head of Tanit l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r.; below exergue line, three dots. G.K. Jenkins - R. B. Lewis, Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coinage, 284. Extremely fine 3'000



130

- 130 Trihemistater, Carthage circa 260, AV 12.43 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r., head reverted. Franke-Hirmer pl. 74, 210. Jenkins-Lewis 380.1 (this coin illustrated). Virtually as struck and good extremely fine 16'000

Macedonia, Acanthus



131



131

- 131 Tetrobol circa 500, AR 2.42 g. Bull kneeling l., head reverted; in field above, acanthus flower. Rev. Triskeles within incuse circle. *Traité* pl. 54, 7-8 var. (bull r.). Svoronos pl. II, 12-14. Beement 634 (these dies).
Extremely rare. Weakly struck on reverse as usual for this issue, otherwise extremely fine 2'000



132



132

- 132 Tetradrachm circa 405, AR 13.86 g. Bull, with head raised, crouching l., attacked by lion leaping on its back; beneath, swastika. Rev. AKA - N - ΘΙ - [O]N around raised quadripartite square; the whole within incuse square.
Apparently unique and unpublished with this symbol. Lightly toned and about extremely fine 8'000



133



133

- 133 Tetradrachm circa 400, AR 14.21 g. Bull, with head raised, crouching l., attacked by lion leaping on its back; in exergue, AAK. Rev. AKA - N - ΘΙ - ON around raised quadripartite square with dotted surface; the whole within incuse square. ACGC 457. *Traité* pl. 329, 5. Desneux 141.
Well-struck in high relief on sound metal, almost Fdc 12'000

Aegae



134



134

- 134 Trihemionbol circa 510-480, AR 1.00 g. Goat kneeling r., head reverted; at sides and above, three pellets. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 59. Dewing 1005. Rosen 90.
Lightly toned and about extremely fine 600

Bisaltae



- 135 Octodrachm circa 480, AR 29.07 g. C - ISA - Λ - ΤΙΚΩ - Ν Young man, wearing causia and carrying two spears, standing beside horse r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. ACGC 484 var. (ethnic retrograde).
An apparently unrecorded variety. Reverse's surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000
Ex Leu sale.

Lete (?)



- 136 Stater circa 530-520, AR 10.03 g. Ithyphallic satyr standing l., seizing by the wrist a maenad on r.; in field, three pellets. Rev. Incuse square divided into four triangular parts. Dewing 1023. Rosen 152.
Very rare. Of superb archaic style and about extremely fine 5'500

Neapolis



- 137 Stater circa 525-475, AR 9.92 g. Gorgoneion. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 405. Boston 561. Dewing 1063.
Toned and good very fine 5'000
138 Triobol circa 390-375, AR 1.86 g. Gorgoneion. Rev. N - E - O - Π Female head r. SNG ANS 452 var. Dewing 1067. Jameson 954.
Lightly toned and extremely fine 800

Olinthus



- 139 Tetradrachm circa 500, AR 17.26 g. Charioteer in slow quadriga r., holding reins and whip; above, large pellet. Rev. Eagle flying l. in incuse square, the whole within larger incuse square. ACGC 475. Asyut 212. SNG ANS 463. H. Cahn, "Olinthus" and Syracuse, Essays Thompson, p. 47, 52.
Very rare. Very fine 7'000
Ex Hess-Leu 28, 1965, 141 and Leu 79, 2000, 493 sales.



140



140

- 140 Tetradrachm circa 412-410, AR 14.39 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. X – A – Λ / ΚΙΔ / ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed lyre; on r. upright, reverted E. Cf. D.M. Robinson-P.A. Clement, *Excavations at Olynthos*, group G, pl. 4.
An apparently unrecorded variety of a very attractive issue.
Struck in high relief in full classical style, good extremely fine 15'000

Kings of Macedonia, Philip II 359-336 and posthumous issues



141



- 141 Stater, Colophon circa 323-316, AV 8.51 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins and *kentron*; in exergue, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ / caduceus and spear-head. SNG ANS 307. N. Le Rider, *Le Monnayage d' Argent et d' Or de Philippe II*, p. 265, 14.

A bold portrait of great strength well-struck in high relief,
virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500



142



- 142 Stater, Colophon circa 322, AV 8.68 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins and *kentron*; below horses, tripod. In exergue, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ. Thompson-Bellinger, *Yale Classical Studies*, Colophon 4. Le Rider pl. 90, 16.

A portrait of great sensitivity, about extremely fine / extremely fine

4'500



143



- 143 Tetradrachm, Colophon circa 323-316, AR 14.27 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠ – ΟΥ Naked horseman r., holding long palm-branch; beneath horse, Λ / torch. In lower field r., caduceus. SNG Sweden part II, 977. Le Rider pl. 48, 2.

Lightly toned and extremely fine

1'500

Alexander III, 336-323 and posthumous issues



144

144

- 144 Di-stater, Macedonia circa 330-320, AV 17.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing necklace and Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in field l., cantharus. M.J. Price, *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great*, 167.

Rare. Struck in high relief and complete, about extremely fine

15'000



145

146

- 145 Stater, Amphipolis circa 330-320, AV 8.60 g. Head of Athena r., wearing necklace and Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in field l., trident. SNG Sweden part II, 993. Price 172a.

Extremely fine

1'800

- 146 Stater, Lampsacus circa 328-323, AV 8.55 g. Head of Athena r., wearing necklace and Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in field l., buckle. At Nike's feet l., crescent (?) over A. Price 1371.

Virtually as struck and extremely fine

2'500



147

148

- 147 Tetradrachm, Lampsacus circa 328-323, AR 17.07 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ[Y] Zeus seated on throne l., holding sceptre in his l. hand and eagle on the outstretched r.; in field l., Demeter holding two torches. Beneath throne, monogram. Price 1355. Extremely fine

800

- 148 Tetradrachm, Side circa 325-320, AR 16.95 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated on throne l., holding sceptre in his l. hand and eagle on the outstretched r.; in field l., ΦΙ. Beneath throne, ΛΣ. Price 2960.

Bold portrait, extremely fine / about extremely fine

800



149

150

150

- 149 Tetradrachm, "Babylon" circa 323-317, AR 17.11 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated on throne l., holding sceptre in his l. hand and eagle on the outstretched r.; in field l., M. Beneath throne, ΛΥ; in exergue, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Price 3692d.

Extremely fine

800

- 150 Drachm, Mylasa circa 300-280, AR 4.19 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated on throne l., holding sceptre in his l. hand and eagle on the outstretched r.; in field l., monogram. Price 2487.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

400



151

- 151 Tetradrachm, Miletus circa 295-275, AR 16.79 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑ ΝΑΡΟΥ Zeus seated on throne l., holding sceptre in his l. hand and eagle on the outstretched r.; in field l., monogram MI. Price 2150. Struck on broad flan and extremely fine 1'000

Thrace, Abdera



152

- 152 Octodrachm, circa 520-490, AR 29.17 g. APDH Griffin seated l., raising r. forepaw. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. J.M.F. May, *The Coinage of Abdera*, —. NC 1998, *Some Greek coins in the British Museum*, pl. 15, 2. Very rare. Obverse slightly off-centre and metal somewhat porous, good very fine 5'000



153



154

- 153 Stater circa 386-375, AR 11.47 g. ΑΒΔΗ Griffin springing r. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΙΗΝΩΝΟ Naked Hermes standing r., wearing mantle and *kausia*; in field r., cantharus; the whole within incuse square. M.L. Strack, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands: II Thrakien I*, 92/3. Weber 2378. May 447. Extremely fine 5'000
- 154 Stater circa 365-345, AR 10.10 g. ΑΒΔΕ Griffin seated l.; in exergue, ΙΤΕΩΝ. REV. ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΗ – ΣΙΠ ΠΟΥ Laureate head of Apollo r. Dewing 1264. May 541. Lightly toned and extremely fine 4'000

Aenus



155



- 155 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 13.36 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus*. Rev. ΑΙΝ Goat walking r.; in field r., caduceus. The whole within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 395. SNG Lockett 1157. J.M.F. May, *Ainos its History and Coinage 474-341 BC*, 259. Rare. A superb specimen of this desirable issue, a severe portrait of great intensity in full classic style. Two almost invisible scuffs on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 14'000

Maroneia



- 156 Stater circa 400-350, AR 11.49 g. Prancing horse l., with loose reins. Rev. EΠI – XOP – EΓ – O around square linear frame enclosing vine with four grapes-clusters; in field l., fly. The whole within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 606. A.B. West, *Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast*, ANSNNM 40, 105. E. Schönert-Geiss, *Die Münzprägung von Maroneia*, 439.
Struck on sound metal, extremely fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Islands off Thrace, Thasos



- 157 Stater circa 525-463, AR 8.43 g. Naked ityphallic satyr supporting nymph under thighs with r. arm, the left hand under her back. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. ACGC 520. Dewing 1323. Rosen 142. N. Le Rider, *Guide de Thasos*, pl.1, 5. An excellent specimen of this intriguing issue of fine archaic style and unusually complete, lightly toned and extremely fine 6'000



- 158 Stater circa 435-411, AR 8.57 g. Naked and bald satyr supporting nymph under thighs with r. arm, the left hand under her back; in upper field r., A. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston 855. ACGC 521. Le Rider pl. 1, 6.
Struck in high relief and of appealing early classic style. An absolutely insignificant flan crack at eleven o' clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 6'000



- 159 Drachm circa 435-411, AR 3.58 g. Naked and bald satyr supporting nymph under thighs with r. arm, the left hand under her back; in upper field r., A. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Dewing 1325. Le Rider pl. 1, 8.
About extremely fine 800
- 160 Trihemiobol circa 404-340, AR 0.77 g. Satyr running l., carrying *cantharus*. Rev. ΘΑ – ΣΙ – ΩΝ Amphora. SNG Copenhagen 1030. Dewing 1331. Le Rider pl. 1, 27.
Extremely fine 700

Kingdom of Thrace, Lysimachus circa 328-281 and posthumous issues



- 161 Tetradrachm, Lampsacus circa 297-281, AR 17.12 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear, and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner field l., torch. Beneath throne, eight-rayed star. SNG Copenhagen 1104 var. M. Thompson, *The Mints of Lysimachus*, Essays Robinson, 43.
A splendid portrait struck in high relief, old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500



- 162 Stater, Byzantium after 195, AV 8.45 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear, and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner field l., K.P. Beneath throne, BY; in exergue, trident. H. Seyrig, *Monnaies hellénistiques de Byzance et Calcédoin*, Essays Robinson, 11 var. Boston 844.
A minor edge nick at eight o'clock on reverse, extremely fine 4'000

Thessaly, Larissa



- 163 Didrachm circa 350-340, AR 12.21 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three-quarters to l., wearing ampyx, earring and plain necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ - Σ Bridled horse advancing r., r. foreleg raised; in exergue, ΑΙΩΝ. Boston 894. SNG Copenhagen 119. ACGC 396 (this reverse die). F. Hermann, *Die Silbermünzen von Larissa in Thessalien*, *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* XXXV, pl. V, 2.
An exceptional specimen of this desirable issue. Well-struck in high relief, good extremely fine / almost Fdc 9'000



- 164 Drachm circa 350-340, AR 6.07 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three-quarters to l., wearing ampyx and plain necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ - ΣΑΙΩΝ Horse feeding r. SNG Copenhagen 122. Hermann pl. 5, 11.
Toned and extremely fine 1'500

Acarnania, Thyreium



165

- 165 Corinthian stater circa 350-320, AR 8.25 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, Θ . Rev. Helmeted head of Athena r.; below chin, Θ . Behind, earring and pendant. Calciati, Pegasi, 10/2. Mc Lean pl. 196, 7.
Rare. Extremely fine 1'000

Attica, Athens



166

167

- 166 Tetradrachm circa 527-510, AR 16.98 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in upper field l., olive-spray. Cf. C.T. Seltman, Athens its History and Coinage, 255-256. Cf. J. Svoronos, Corpus of the Ancient Coins of Athens, pl. 4, 24.
Attractively toned and good very fine 7'000
Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1216.

- 167 Obol circa 459-449, AR 0.69 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in upper field l., olive-spray. Cf. Svoronos pl. 9, 34. Boston 1072.
Toned and extremely fine 1'000

Corinthia, Corinth



168

168

- 168 Stater circa 515-450, AR 8.64 g. Bridled Pegasus flying r. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet and beaded necklace; the whole within incuse square. Ravel 110 (these dies).
Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation for the issue.
An exquisite portrait in archaic style. Obverse from a weak die, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 8'000



169

169

- 169 Stater circa 515-450, AR 8.49 g. Bridled Pegasus flying l.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet and beaded necklace; the whole within incuse square. Ravel 149 (these dies)
Well-struck and centred, good very fine 4'000



170



171



- 170 Stater circa 345-307, AR 8.60 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath and beaded necklace; behind, aegis. Ravel 1009. Calciati Pegasi 427/1. Extremely fine 600
- 171 Stater circa 345-307, AR 8.58 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath and beaded necklace; behind, dot and Athena Promachos. Ravel 1015. Calciati Pegasi 433. Toned and extremely fine 750



172



173



- 172 Stater circa 345-307, AR 8.53 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet and beaded necklace; below chin, Δ . Behind, *thyrsus*. Ravel 1027. Calciati Pegasi 417. Extremely fine 750
- 173 Stater circa 345-307, AR 8.55 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet and beaded necklace; below chin, Γ . Behind, dove flying l. within wreath. Ravel 1029. Calciati Pegasi 419. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 600



174



175



- 174 Stater circa 345-307, AR 8.52 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet and beaded necklace; below chin, Γ . Behind, Nike flying l. holding *taenia*. Ravel 1030. Calciati Pegasi 420. Extremely fine 750
- 175 Stater circa 345-307, AR 8.66 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet and beaded necklace; below chin, Δ . Behind, Γ and Artemis running l., holding flaming torch. Ravel 1076. Calciati Pegasi 451. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

The Cyclades, Delos



176



- 176 Euboic didrachm circa 530, AR 8.48 g. Lyre. Rev. Incuse square with irregular pattern. ACGC 122. Cf. *Traité* pl. LXI, 16. Extremely rare. Test-cut on obverse, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Mysia, Cyzicus



177



- 177 Stater circa 475-410, EL 15.91 g. Nike kneeling l., raising *aphlaston* with r. hand; beneath, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. H. von Fritze, *Die Elektronprägung von Kyzikos*, *Nomisma* 7, 154 and pl. 5, 2. Boston 1546. SNG France V, 301 (these dies). Very rare. An interesting obverse composition, good very fine 7'000

Ionía, Ephesus



- 178 1/48 stater 6th century BC, EL 0.26 g. Bee. Rev. Incuse punch. Cf. Rosen 568 (trite). Cf. von Aulock 7816 (hemiobol). Cf. S. Karwiese, Die Münzprägung von Ephesos, serie III, 20.
Apparently unique and unpublished for this denomination. Very fine 800

Magnesia ad Maeandrum



- 179 Attic Octobol circa 350-300, AR 5.50 g. Horseman r., with cloak floating behind, holding spear; below, monogram. Rev. MAGN Bull butting l.; behind, stal of corn. In exergue, ΘΩΠΑΞ. The whole within circular meander pattern. SNG Copenhagen 824 var. (different magistrate name). BMC 5 var. (different magistrate name).
Rare. About extremely fine 1'000

Miletus



- 180 Trité early 6th century BC, EL 4.57 g. Lion crouching l., head reverted, within linear frame. Rev. Two square incuse with crossed and linear patterns. *Traité* pl. 1, 14. J. P. Six, NC 1895, p. 191 and pl. VII, 10. SNG Kayhan 442.
Very rare. Good very fine 5'000

Phocaea



- 181 Hecte circa 600-522, EL 2.58 g. Seal swimming l., head reverted; beneath, annulet or Θ. Rev. Rough quadripartite incuse square. F. Bodenstedt, Die Elektronmünzen von Phokaia und Mytilene, 1.4 (only one specimen listed).
Extremely rare. Good very fine 3'000
- 182 Hecte circa 377-326, EL 2.53 g. Head of Ompale l., wearing lion's skin; behind, club. Below, seal l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston 1917. Weber 6078. Bodenstedt 107.
About extremely fine 1'200

Smyrne



- 183 Tetradrachm after 165, AR 16.68 g. Turreted head of Tyche r. Rev. ZMYP / NAIQN / monogram. The whole within wreath. Jameson 1514. J. G. Milne, The Silver Coinage of Smyrna, NC 1914, p. 275, 4.
Extremely fine 3'500

Teos



- 184 Stater circa 490-478, AR 12.23 g. THI Griffin seated r. with l. paw raised. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. J. M. Balcer, *The Early Silver Coinage of Theos*, SNR 47, 1968, 28.
About extremely fine 3'000
- 185 No lot.

Satrap of Caria, Pixodarus 340-334



- 186 Didrachm circa 340-334, AR 4.87 g. Laureate head of Apollo three-quarter facing to r. Rev. [III]ΞΩΔΑΡ[ΟΣ] Zeus Laubrandos standing r., holding double-axe and spear; in lower field l., wreath. SNG Lockett 2913 var. Mc Lean pl. 298, 4.
Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Lydia, Tralles



- 187 Bronze 2nd - 3rd century AD, Æ 21.84 g. IEPA - CYNKAHTOC Veiled female bust of Senate r. Rev. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ Ρ ΜΑΥΡΕΥΝΟΟC Fast quadriga driven l. by Sol, raising r. hand and holding whip in l. Cf. BMC 104 (obverse), 151 (reverse). Mionnet vol. IV, p. 181, 1051.
Rare. Dark green patina and extremely fine 3'000

Dinasts of Lycia, uncertain



- 188 Stater circa 520-480, AR 9.10 g. Lion's head r. Rev. Multipartite incuse square. Rosen 681. SNG von Aulock 4041. N. Vismara, *La monetazione arcaica della Licia*, pl. 24, c. *Traité* pl. 28, 19. SNG v. Aulock 4041.
Very rare. Area of oxidation on obverse, extremely fine 1'500



189



189

- 189 Stater circa 520-480, AR 9.14 g. Lion's head l. Rev. Multipartite incuse square. cf. Rosen 681 (head r.). cf. SNG von Aulock 4042. Cf. Vismara pl. 24, c (head r.). cf. *Traité* pl. 28, 19 (head r.). Leu sale 72, 1998, lot 287. Extremely rare. Extremely fine 1'200



190



- 190 Stater circa 520-480, AR 9.04 g. Boar's head r. Rev. Striation and nine pellets within incuse square. Cf. Rosen 682. Cf. *Traité* pl. 28, 9 (hemidrachm). Extremely rare. Very fine 1'500

Kherei



191



191

- 191 Stater, Telmessos circa 410-390, AR 8.50 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; behind, neckguard, Lycian character. Rev. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin; in field r. and l., *Kherei - Telmessos* in Lycian characters. All within incuse square. SNG von Aulock 4189 var. (different character on obverse) = Mørkholm-Zahle 52. Very rare and probably the finest specimen known. A portrait of Heracles of splendid classic style. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 6'000



192



192

- 192 Stater, Xanthus circa 410-390, AR 8.71 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. Head of dynast r., wearing Persian headdress; in field r. and l., *Kherei - Arinnahe* in Lycian characters. All within incuse square. Vismara 169. Mørkholm-Zahle 37-39. Very rare. Of pleasant style, unusually well-centred and extremely fine 5'000



193



193

- 193 Stater, Pinara circa 410-390, AR 8.63 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; behind neckguard and beneath neck truncation, *Kh - erê* in Lycian characters. Rev. Head of dynast r., wearing Persian headdress; in field r. and l., *Kherêi - Pillewi* in Lycian characters. All within incuse circle. Vismara 172. Mørkholm-Zahle 43-45. Very rare. Unusually well-centred on a very broad flan and with a very appealing reverse portrait. About extremely fine / extremely fine 5'000



194

- 194 Stater, uncertain mint circa 410-390, AR 8.52 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; behind neckguard and beneath neck truncation, *Kh - erê* in Lycian characters. Rev. Head of dynast r., wearing Persian headdress; in field r., *Kherêi*. All within incuse circle. Vismara -. Mørkholm-Zahle -. Traité -.
Apparently unique and unpublished. Good very fine 3'500



195



195

- 195 Stater, Pinara circa 410-390, AR 8.58 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; behind neckguard and beneath neck truncation, [*Kh - erê*] (?) in Lycian characters. Rev. Head of dynast r., wearing Persian headdress; in field r. and l., *Kherêi - Pillewi* in Lycian characters. All within incuse circle. Vismara -. Mørkholm-Zahle -. Traité -.
Apparently unique and unpublished. Obverse off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000



196



196

- 196 Stater, uncertain mint circa 410-390, AR 8.72 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. *Kh - erê* in Lycian characters. Forepart of winged bull r.; all within incuse square. Vismara -. Mørkholm-Zahle -. Cf. Traité pl. 99, 14 (obol).
Apparently unique and unpublished for this denomination.
Deteriorated obverse die, otherwise good very fine 2'000



197



197

- 197 Stater, uncertain mint circa 410-390, AR 8.50 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. *Kherêi* in Lycian characters. Forepart of bull r.; all within incuse square. Vismara -. Mørkholm-Zahle -. Traité -. S. Hurter, A New Lycian Coin Type: *Kherêi*, not Kuperlis, Israel Numismatic Journal Vol. 14, pl. 2, 8 (these dies).
Of the highest rarity, only the second specimen known. Good very fine / about extremely fine 2'500



198



198

- 198 Stater, uncertain mint circa 410-390, AR 8.50 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. *Kherêi* in Lycian characters. Forepart of winged man-headed bull r.; all within incuse square. Vismara -. Mørkholm-Zahle -. Traité -. Peus sale 360, 1999, 81 (these dies).
Excessively rare, the finest of only three specimens known. Obverse from a weak die, otherwise very fine / good very fine 2'500

Pamphylia, Aspendus



199



200



- 199 Stater circa 300-280, AR 10.42 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower field between them, ΠΟ. Rev. ΕΣΤΦΕ ΔΙΙΥ Slinger r.; in field r., horse-forepart and spear-head. Boston 2101. SNG Lockett 3020 var.
A minor flan crack, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000
- 200 Stater circa 300-280, AR 10.39 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower field between them, ΠΟ. Rev. ΕΣΤΦΕ ΔΙ ΙΥΣ Slinger r.; in field r., horse-forepart and helmet. Weber 7320. SNG Lockett 3020.
About extremely fine 2'000

Cilicia, Tarsus



201



201

- 201 Stater circa 390, AR 10.35 g. Bellerophon riding pegasus l., spearing Chimera below. Rev. *NERGAL – TARZ* in Aramaic characters The God Nergal, winged, standing l. and holding axe; before, ear of corn, behind, small tree. L. Mildenberg, Essays H. Boesch, Zur griechischen Kunst, (this coin).
Unique and extremely interesting. Attractive dark tone and extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 253.

Designs on the early coinage of Cilicia, much like those of Lycia to the north and Cyprus to the south, often have a spectacular blend of themes drawn from Greek, Persian and native Asiatic cultures. In this regard they hold the same charm as the 4th Century coinage of Samaria. This stater has two compelling designs – the obverse based upon a Greek tradition, and the reverse based upon a local mythology. The obverse depicts the Corinthian nobleman Belerephon who, with the help of Athena, captured and tamed the winged Pegasus, and was thus able to slay the Chimera in the scene reproduced here. The Chimera was a fire-breathing monster in the form of a lion with the additional heads of a goat on its back and a snake at the end of its tail. This Greek myth had somewhat 'local' significance as nearby Lycia was the home of the Chimera, and the beast came to symbolize the volcanic character of the Lycian soil. The reverse depicts the winged god Nergal, holding an axe, and standing between a grain ear and a tree; the Aramaic inscription names the god and specifies Tarsus as the city of issue. Nergal was a fearsome Mesopotamian god associated with death; he reigned in the underworld and was the protector of men against pestilence and war. His name survives not only on coinage, but on Akkadian and Elamite inscriptions, and seemingly also in the names of high-ranking Assyrian officials and a Babylonian king of the early 7th Century B.C., Nergal-ushezib. The small tree shown here may be the 'sacred tree' that so often is the focal point of ceremonies depicted on Neo-Assyrian reliefs and seals

Kings of Cappadocia, Ariarathes VII, 116-101



202



- 202 Tetradrachm, Eusebeia Tyana circa 116, AR 16.45 g. Diademed head of Ariarathes r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ / ΦΙΛΟΜΗ – ΤΟΡΟΣ Athena standing l., holding spear in l. hand, which rests on round shield adorned with gorgoneion; on her r. hand, Nike crowns the epithet *Philometor* with wreath. In outer field l., ↓ / Α; in inner fields, Ο – Α. The whole within olive wreath. B. Simonetta, The Coins of the Cappadocian Kings, p. 35, note (this reverse die). O. Mørholm, The Coinage of Ariarathes VI and VII, SNR 57, p. 150 and pl. 42, 14 (this reverse die). De Callatay pl. 44, 194.

Excessively rare, only few specimens known. About extremely fine 12'000

Phoenicia, Aradus



203

- 203 Stater circa 350-332, AR 10.62 g. Laureate head of bearded god r. Rev. Galley r.; above, date. BMC 58. Toned and extremely fine 800

Kings of Parthia, Sinatruces, circa 86/85-70



204

204

- 204 Drachm, Rhagae 77-70, AR 4.90 g. Diademed bust of Sinatruces facing, with short beard, wearing robes ornamented with pearls and torque with a central medallion. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ – ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ – ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ – ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ – ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ – ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ Arsachos I seated r. on throne, wearing bashlyk, mantle and trousers and holding bow in l. hand; in field l., monogram. Sellwood 34.3. Shore 145. Rare. Toned and extremely fine 1'500

The Achaemenid kings of Persia



205

205

- 205 Daric circa 420-375, AV 8.37 g. The Persian great king in kneeling-running position r., holding bow and spear. Rev. Incuse rectangle with rough surface. I. Carradice 42. BMC pl. 25, cf. 12-13. Well-struck and extremely fine 5'500



206

207

Egypt, Artaxerxes III, circa 359-337

- 206 Tetradrachm, Memphis circa 344-337, AR 16.94 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., wearing earring. Rev. Demotic inscription *3rths ss pr-c3* Owl standing r.; in upper field r., crescent and olive-spray. O. Mørholm, A Coin of Artaxerxes III, NC 1974, pl. 1, 8. M. J. Price, More from Memphis and the Syria 1989 hoard, Essays Carson-Jenkins, pl. 10m 150 (these dies). Very rare. Test-cut and area of oxidation on reverse, otherwise very fine 3'000

The Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, circa 285-246

- 207 Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 271-246, AV 27.80 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Diademed and jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΟΝ Diademed and jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I and Berenice. BMC pl. 7, 2. SNG Copenhagen 132. Svoronos 603 and pl. 14, 15-17. Rare. About extremely fine 12'000

Italian and Roman Bronze Cast Coinage

Aes Signatum



208

- 208 Fragment of irregular bar of "ramo secco", Central-North Italy 3rd century, AE 778 g. Dry branch. Rev. Same type. H. pl. 7, 1. TV 1. Very rare. Green patina and good very fine 6'500
Ex Kunst und Münzen 22, 1981, 68a and Giessener Münzhaltung 100, 1999, 267 sales.

Latium, Rome

Aes Signatum, circa 280-260



209

- 209 Fragment of ingot, AE 381 g. Bull walking r. Rev. Bull walking l. Cr. 5/1. H. pl. 58, 3 (this coin). Syd. 7. TV AS 18. Extremely rare. Appealing dark green patina, good very fine 6'000
Ex Hirsch 5, 1909, 5; Horsky collection, 1911, 12; C.W. Crone collection, Amsterdam 1934 and Leu-NFA, The Garrett collection part I, 1984, 584 sales.

Dioscuri / Mercury series circa 275-270



210

- 210 Triens, Æ 105.86 g. Thunderbolt; on either side two pellets. Rev. Dolphin swimming r.; below, four pellets. Cr. 14/3. H. pl. 39, 10. Syd. 38. TV 3. Green patina and good very fine 500
Ex Sotheby's sale December 1976, Eaton collection, 629

Apollo / Apollo series circa 275-260



211

- 211 As, Æ 346.00 g. Apollo head r., hair tied with band. Rev. Same type l. Cr. 18/1. H. pl. 34/1. Syd. 43. TV 8. Light green patina, metal flaw on obv., otherwise almost extremely fine / very fine 4'000
Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 100, 1999, 269.

Roma/Roma series circa 269-266



212

- 212 Quadrans, Æ 68.50 g. Right hand with open palm; in field l., three pellets. Rev. Left hand with open palm; in field r., three pellets. Cr. 21/4. H. pl. 27, 13. Syd. 65. TV 19. Dark green patina and about extremely fine 600
Ex Leu sale 65, 1996, 276.



213

- 213 Sextans, Æ 41.30 g. Scallop-shell; below, two pellets. Rev. Same type seen from inside. Cr. 21/5. H. pl. 28, 4. Syd. 66. TV 20. Green patina and good very fine 500

Ex Maison Platt sale 1977, 4.

Wheel series circa 265-242



214

- 214 Dupondius, Æ 552 g. Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet; behind, mark of value II. Rev. Wheel of six spokes; between two of which, mark of value II. Cr. 24/2. H. pl. 23, 16. Syd. 85. TV 30. Very rare. Nice green patina and very fine 12'000

Ex NAC sale 5, 1992, 198.



215

- 215 As, Æ 229.66 g. Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet; behind, mark of value I. Rev. Wheel of six spokes; between two of which, mark of value I. Cr. 24/3. H. pl. 24, 6. Syd. 86. TV 31. Lovely light green patina and good very fine 3'500

Ex UBS sale 45, 1998, 347.

Dioscuri / Mercury with sickle series after 240



216

- 216 As, AE 258 g. Janiform head of the Dioscuri. Rev. Head of Hermes, wearing winged petasus; behind, sickle. Cr. 25/4. H. pl. 31, 1. Syd. 49. TV 36.

Very rare and in superb condition for this issue. Fine green patina and a metal flaw on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Vecchi sale 8, 1997, 158.



217

- 217 Quadrans, AE 87.24 g. Right hand with open palm; in field l., three pellet. In field r., sickle. Rev. Two barley-grains; between them, three pellets. Cr. 25/7. H. pl. 31, 11. Syd. 52. TV 39.

Green patina and extremely fine

1'200

Apollo / Apollo serie with grapes circa 250-240



218

- 218 As, AE 250 g. Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band; behind, bunch of grapes. Rev. Head of Apollo l., hair tied with band; behind, bunch of grapes. Cr. 26/5. H. pl. 33, 1. Syd. —. TV 46.

Excessively rare, few specimens known. Green patina, very fine / good very fine

10'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland sale 2, 1998, 317 (misdescribed).



219

- 219 Semis, Æ 129 g. Pegasus flying r.; above, bunch of grapes. Below, mark of value [S]. Rev. Same type l. Cr. 26/6. H. pl. 33, 7. Syd. —. TV 47.

Of the highest rarity, one of the most difficult issue of the cast coinage series,
about very fine

10'000

Janus / Prow to right series circa 225-217



220

- 220 As, Æ 257.80 g. Head of Janus; below, mark of value —. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, I. Cr. 35/1. H. pl. 14/2. Syd. 1. TV 51.

Beautiful green patina and extremely fine

3'000



221

- 221 As, Æ 264.94 g. Head of Janus; below, mark of value —. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, I. Cr. 35/1. H. pl. 14, 2. Syd. 1. TV 51.

Appealing green patina and extremely fine

3'000



222

- 222 Semis, Æ 139.05 g. Laureate head of Saturn l.; below, mark of value, S. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, S. Cr. 35/2. H. pl. 16, 5. Syd. 2. TV 52. Brown-green patina and extremely fine 1'500
Ex Schulman sale April 1976, 5204.



223

- 223 Triens, Æ 96.58 g. Helmeted head of Minerva l.; below, four pellets. Rev. Prow r.; below, four pellets. Cr. 35/3a. H. pl. 17, 12. Syd. 4. TV 53. Green patina and about extremely fine 1'000
Ex Sternberg sale 7, 1977, 216.



224

- 224 Quadrans, Æ 64.18 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin; behind, three pellets. Rev. Prow r.; below, three pellets. Cr. 35/4. H. pl. 18, 1. Syd. 5. TV 54. Good very fine 700



225

- 225 Sextans, Æ 44.22 g. Head of Mercury l., wearing winged petasus; behind, two pellets. Rev. Prow r.; below, two pellets. Cr. 35/3. H. pl. 18, 14. Syd. 6. TV 55 (this coin illustrated).
An extremely rare variety (mark of value, behind neck).
Green patina and good very fine 700

Ex Sternberg sale XI, 1981, 430.

Janus / Prow to left (libral series) circa 225-217



226

- 226 Quadrans, AE 64.18 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Prow l.; below, three pellets. Cr. 36/4. H. pl. 22, 15. Syd. 14. TV 61. Very rare. Green patina and very fine 1'200
Ex Credit Suisse IV, 1985, 277 and Triton I, The Goodman collection, 1997, 792 sales.

Janus / Prow to left (semilibral series) circa 215-212



227

- 227 As, AE 124.86 g. Head of Janus. Rev. Prow l.; above mark of value, I. Cr. 38/1. Syd. 16. H. pl. 43, 13. TV 63. Green patina and good very fine 1'200

Etruria, Volaterrae



228

- 228 Dupondius circa 225-215, AE 259.55 g. Janiform head of Culsans, wearing pointed cap. Rev. FELAΘRI Club; on either side, mark of value II. H. pl. 83, 1. Syd. 305. TV 85. Very rare. Green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine 4'500
Ex CNG 29, The Thurlow collection, 1992, 69 and NAC 10, 1997, 287 sales.



229



- 229 As circa 225-215, Æ 154.24 g. Janiform head of Culsans, wearing flat cap. Rev. FELAΘDI Club; in field r., mark of value I. H. pl. 82, 7. Syd. 299. TV 79. Green patina and very fine 2'000
Ex Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland sale 2, 1998, 278.



230



- 230 As circa 225-215, Æ 154.24 g. Janiform head of Culsans, wearing pointed cap. Rev. FELAΘDI Club; in field r., mark of value I. H. pl. 83, 7. Syd. 306. TV 86. Green patina, about extremely fine / very fine 1'800
Ex Leu 2, 1972, 320 and UBS 45, 1998, 30 sales.



231



- 231 As circa 225-215, Æ 138.53 g. Janiform head of Culsans, wearing pointed cap. Rev. FELAΘDI Dolphin swimming l. H. pl. 84. Syd. 313. TV 93. Very rare. Fine / very fine 1'600



233



232



233

Umbria, uncertain mint

- 232 Sextans circa 225-213, Æ 26.30 g. Club. Rev. Two pellets. H. pl. 84, 39. Syd. 243. TV. 172.
Green patina and extremely fine 500

Picenum, Hatria

- 233 Quatrunx circa 280, Æ 133.80 g. Young male head l., hair falling behind; in field l., four pellets. Rev. HAT
Cantharus containing flowers. H. pl. 76, 1. Syd. 186. TV 183.
Extremely rare. Green patina and about very fine 5'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen sale 47, 1972, 114.



234



- 234 Biunx, Æ 61.42 g. Cock standing l.; before, two pellets. Rev. HAT Shoe. H. pl. 76, 8. Syd. 189. TV 185.
Very rare. Very fine 1'200

Ex Sternberg sale 26, 1992, 192.

Central Italy, uncertain mint



235



- 235 Semis before 217, Æ 134 g. Female head l., hair caught up in *saccus*. Rev. Barley-grain; in field, S. H. pl.
65, 7. Syd. 99. TV 197.

Extremely rare. Green patina and metal flaw on reverse, otherwise very fine 3'500

Ex NAC sale 7, 1994, 424.

The Roman Republic

The mint is Rome unless otherwise stated



236



236

- 236 Didrachm, Neapolis (?) 276-269, AR 7.10 g. Head of Hercules r., hair bound with ribbon; club and lion skin over shoulder. Rev. She-wolf r. suckling twins; in exergue, ROMANO. Cr. 20/1. Syd. 6.
Lightly toned and good very fine 2'000



237



- 237 Didrachm circa 241-235, AR 6.67 g. Helmeted head of unbearded Mars r. Rev. ROMA Horse's head r.; behind, sickle. Cr. 25/1. Syd. 24. Rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this issue.
Well-centred, complete and extremely fine 6'500



238



240



239



- 238 Quadrigatus circa 225-217, AR 6.71 g. Laureate Janiform head. Rev. Jupiter in quadriga r., driven by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Cr. 28/3. Syd. 64.

Ex NFA sale 2, 1976, 339.

Toned and about extremely fine 800

- 239 Semuncia circa 217-215, Æ 5.74 g. Draped female bust r., wearing turreted crown. Rev. ROMA Horseman galloping r., holding whip in r. hand and reins in l. Cr. 39/5. Syd. 97.

Ex NFA sale 5, 1978, 238.

Green patina and extremely fine 700

- 240 Sextans circa 215-212, Æ 13.25 g. Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; above, two pellets. Rev. ROMA Prow r.; in exergue, two pellets. Cr. 41/9. Syd. 107.

Lovely green patina and extremely fine 700



241



241

- 241 60 asses after 211, AV 3.37 g. Helmeted and bearded head of Mars r., below, mark of value γ X. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt r.; in exergue, ROMA. Cr. 44/2. Syd. 226. Bahrfeldt 4a. Extremely fine 3'500



242



243



- 242 Denarius, South Italy or Sicily from 211, AR 4.84 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA within linear frame. Cr. 44/5 and pl. X, 22. Syd. 140. FFC 4 var. Pleasantly toned and about extremely fine 600
- 243 Denarius, Central Italy from 211, AR 3.67 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X (very large). Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA partially incuse in raised tablet. Cr. 44/5. Syd. 167. FFC —. Lightly toned and good very fine 500



244



245



245

- 244 Sestertius, Rome or South Italy from 211, AR 1.09 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value IIS. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 44/7. Syd. 142. Toned and extremely fine 800
- 245 Quinarius, uncertain mint from 211, AR 2.32 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 45/2. Syd. —. Extremely rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600

This quinarius belongs to the same issue of the extremely rare denarius with Roma fully incuse, which is the first Roman coin of this denomination.



246



246



247



- 246 Denarius, South Italy or Sicily circa 209-207, AR 3.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 53/2 var. FFC —. Of attractive style and with an iridescent tone. Flan crack, otherwise about extremely fine 600
- 247 Denarius, Central Italy circa 207, AR 4.11 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 53/2 and pl. 10, 13. Syd. —. FFC —. Toned and good very fine 500



248



- 248 Denarius, uncertain mint after 211, AR 4.41 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA. Cr. 54/1 var. Syd. —. FFC —. Very rare. Toned and extremely fine 800



249

- 249 As after 211, AE 36.96 g. Laureate head of Janus; above, mark of value I. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, I. In exergue, ROMA. Cr. 56/2. Syd. 143. Dark green patina and extremely fine 1'000



250



251



252



- 250 Denarius circa 208-206, AR 3.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; above, crescent. In exergue, ROMA. Cr. 57/2. Syd. 219. FFC 29. Nicely toned and about extremely fine 300
Ex Sternberg sale 24, 1990, 212.

- 251 Denarius circa 207, AR 3.99 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, cornucopiae. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 58/2. Syd. 216. FFC 27. Toned and extremely fine 400

- 252 Quinarius, South East Italy circa 211-210, AR 2.09 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, ROMA in monogram. In exergue, ROMA. Cr. 84/2. Syd. 188. Very rare. Very fine / good very fine 600



253



- 253 Denarius, South East Italy circa 209, AR 3.80 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA. Cf. Cr. 88/2b and pl. 16, 17. FFC after 53. An apparently unpublished variety. Beautifully toned and extremely fine 800
We presume that this denarius, even if without symbol, belong to the issue with spearhead Crawford 88.



254



254

- 254 Victoriatus, Campania circa 211-208, AR 3.46 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; below, N reverted. Rev. Victory standing r. and crowning trophy; in exergue, ROMA. Cr. 94/1. Syd. 116. Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this issue. Toned and good extremely fine 1'000
Ex Sternberg sale 22, 1989, 178.



- 255 Victoriatus, uncertain mint in South Italy circa 211-208, AR 3.42 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory standing r. and crowning trophy; on exergue line, VB ligate. In exergue, ROMA. Cr. 95/1a. Syd. 113. Toned and extremely fine 500
Ex Sternberg sale 7, 1977, 251.
- 256 Quinarius, Luceria circa 211-208, AR 2.20 g. Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet; behind, mark of value V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, L. In exergue, ROMA. Cr. 97/2. Syd. 121. Rare. Extremely fine 400
Ex Leu sale 77, 2000, 408.
- 257 Denarius circa 206-195, AR 4.20 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cf. Cr. 113/1 (symbol star). Syd. —. FFC after 39. An apparently unpublished variety. Toned and extremely fine 400
We presume that this denarius, even if without symbol, belong to the issue with star Crawford 113.
- 258 *L. Iteius*. Denarius circa 149, AR 4.07 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, L-ITI. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 209/1. Syd. 394. B. Itia 1. FFC 759. Rare. Extremely fine 1'000
Ex Seaby list July 1978, 721.
- 259 *L. Cupiennius*. Denarius circa 147, AR 3.90 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, mark of value X. Behind, cornucopiae. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, L-CVP. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 218/1. Syd. 436. B. Cupiennia 1. FFC 665. Good extremely fine 400



- 260 *L. Iuli*. Denarius circa 141, AR 3.75 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value XVI. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, L-IVLI. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Cr. 224/1. Syd. 443. B. Iulia 1. FFC 770. Extremely fine 400
Ex Schulman sale 1976, 320.
- 261 *C. Servilius M.f.* Denarius circa 136, AR 3.92 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, wreath and mark of value *. Below, ROMA. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping apart, with spear reverted; in exergue, C-SERVEILI-I-M-F. Cr. 239/1. Syd. 525. B. Servilia 1. FFC 1116. Lightly toned and extremely fine 500
Ex Frankfurter Münzhandlung Button sale March 1976, 154.



- 262 *L. Trebanus*. Denarius circa 135, AR 3.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. Jupiter in quadriga r., holding sceptre and reins in l. hand and hurling thunderbolt with r.; below horses, L-TREBANI. In exergue, ROMA. Cr. 241/1a. Syd. 456. B. Trebania 1. FFC 1161. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400



263

- 263 *T. Minucius C.f. Augurinus*. Denarius circa 134, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value *. Rev. TI·MINVCI C [F] – AVGVRINI Two figures at sides of spiral column; above, RO·MA. Cr. 243/1. Syd. 494. B. Minucia 9. FFC 925. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750
Ex Lanz sale 18, 1980, 179.



264



265

- 264 *P. Maenius Antiaticus*. Denarius circa 132, AR 3.98 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value *. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm-branch in l. hand and wreath in r.; below, P·MAE·ANT. In exergue, ROMA. Cr. 249/1. Syd. 492. B. Maenia 7. FFC 831. Almost Fdc 350
- 265 *M. Acilius M.f.* Denarius circa 130, AR 3.92 g. M·ACILIVS·M·F within double border of dots, around helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value *. Rev. Hercules in quadriga r., holding reins and trophy in l. hand and club in r.; in exergue, ROMA. Cr. 255/1. Syd. 511. B. Acilia 4. FFC 93. Lightly toned and extremely fine 500
Ex NFA sale 4, 1977, 477.



266



266

- 266 *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*. Denarius circa 128, AR 3.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, mark of value *. Behind, stalk of corn. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding reins in l. hand and whip in r.; above, ROMA. Below horses, man fighting lion; in exergue, CN·DOM. Cr. 261/1. Syd. 514. B. Domitia 14. FFC 680. Good extremely fine 400



267



- 267 *L. Caecilius Metellus Diadematus*. Denarius circa 128, AR 3.89 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value *. Rev. Goddess in biga r., holding sceptre and reins in l. hand and branch in r.; below horses, elephant's head with bell attached / ROMA. Cr. 262/1. Syd. 496. B. Caecilia 38. FFC 209. Extremely fine 500



268



268

- 268 *C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius*. Denarius circa 125, AR 3.92 g. Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet; below chin, mark of value *. Behind, ROMA. Rev. Jupiter, crowned by Victory, in biga of elephants r., holding thunderbolt in l. hand and reins in r.; in exergue, C·METELLVS. Cr. 269/1. Syd. 485. B. Caecilia 14. FFC 203. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 800



269



270



- 269 *T. Quinctius*. Denarius circa 112 or 111, AR 3.92 g. Bust of Hercules seen from behind, head to l., club above r. shoulder. Rev. *Desultor* to l.; behind, .I. Below horses, TI – Q on sides of rat r.; in exergue, D·S·S incuse on tablet. Cr. 297/1b. Syd. 563. B. Quinctia 6. FFC 1086. About extremely fine 400
- 270 *P. Laeca*. Denarius circa 110 or 109, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, mark of value *. Behind, P·LAECA. Rev. Military governor standing l., placing hand over citizen before him; after him, attendant standing r. and holding rods; in exergue, PROVOCO. Cr. 301/1. Syd. 571. B. Porcia 4. FFC 1055. Lightly toned and extremely fine 400



271



271

- 271 *M. Herennius*. Denarius circa 108 or 107, AR 3.94 g. PIETAS Diademed head of Pietas r. Rev. M·HERENNI One of the Catanean brothers running r., carrying his father on his shoulder; in field r., · / F. Cr. 308/1b. Syd. 567. B. Herennia 1. FFC 746. Toned and extremely fine 750



272



272

- 272 *C. Sulpicius C.f.* Denarius serratus circa 106, AR 3.91 g. D·P·P Jugate, laureate heads of Dei Penates l. Rev. Two soldiers standing facing each other, holding spears and pointing at sow which lies between them; in field above, N. In exergue, C·SVLPICI. Cr. 312/1. Syd. 572. B. Sulpicia 1. FFC 1133. Toned and extremely fine 500
- Ex Busso Peus Nachf. sale 1979, 244.



273



274



- 273 *L. Memmius Galeria*. Quadrans circa 106, Æ 5.32 g. Head of Hercules wearing lion's skin; behind, three pellets. Rev. L·MEMMI Prow r.; above, three pellets. Before, Cupid placing wreath on prow-stem; in exergue, ROMA. Cr. 313/4. Syd. 575b. B. Memmia 5. Beautiful enamel-like green patina, extremely fine 400
- 274 *Q. Minucius Thermus M.f.* Denarius circa 103, AR 3.90 g. Helmeted head of Mars l. Rev. Roman soldier fighting barbarian soldier in protection of fallen comrade; in exergue, Q·THERM·MF. Cr. 319/1. Syd. 592. B. Minucia 19. FFC 928. Delightfully toned and extremely fine 400



275



- 275 *L. Cassius Caecianus*. Denarius circa 102, AR 3.99 g. C CAEICIAN Bust of Ceres l.; behind, · / H. Rev. Yoke of oxen l.; above, · / O. In exergue, L·CASSI. Cr. 321/1. Syd. 594. B. Cassia 4. FFC 555. Extremely fine 750



- 276 *M. Lucilius Rufus*. Denarius circa 101, AR 3.82 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, PV. The whole within laurel-wreath. Rev. RVF Victory in biga r., holding reins in l. hand and whip in r.; below, M-LVCILI. Cr. 324/1. Syd. 599. B. Lucilia 1. FFC 821. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500
Ex Frankfurter Münzhandlung Button sale 1976, 135.

- 277 *A. Postumius S(p). Albinus*. Denarius circa 96, AR 4.02 g. Bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder; below, ROMA. Rev. Three horsemen charging l.; before, two standards (?) and fallen warrior. In exergue, A-ALBINVS [-S-F]. Cr. 335/9. Syd. 613. B. Postumia 4. FFC 1065. Unusually well-centred and complete for this issue, toned and extremely fine 500
Ex Auctiones sale 5, 1975, 350.



- 278 *D. Iunius Silanus L.f.* Denarius circa 91, AR 4.04 g. Diademed head of Salus r.; below, SALVS. The whole within torque. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding palm-branch and reins in l. hand and whip in r.; below, grass-hopper. In exergue, D-SILANVS-L-F. Cr. 337/2e. Syd. 645c. B. Iunia 17. FFC 7786. Toned and extremely fine 350



- 279 *The Social War*. Denarius, mint moving with C. Papius in Campania (?) circa 90, AR 3.83 g. ITALIA in Oscan characters. Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r.; behind, X/-. Rev. Four soldiers, two on each side, pointing their swords at pig held by kneeling youth; in exergue, C-PAAPI-C- retrograde in Oscan characters. Syd. 637. Campana 83. Very rare. Perfectly struck, lightly toned and extremely fine 4'500
Ex Gorny 79, 1996, 489 and NAC 21, 2001, 181 sales.



- 280 *L. Calpurnius Piso L.f. L.n. Frugi*. Denarius circa 90, AR 4.10 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, hand holding palm-branch. Rev. Naked horseman galloping r., holding palm-branch; above C. Below, · / L PISO FRVGI. Cr. 340/1. Syd. 670 var. B. Calpurnia 11. FFC -. A very rare symbol. About extremely fine 600
- 281 *L. Titurius L.f. Sabinus*. Denarius circa 89, AR 4.00 g. SABIN Head of King Tatius r.; before, TA monogram. Rev. Rape of the Sabine women; in exergue, L-TITVRI. Cr. 344/1a. Syd. 698. B. Tituria 1. FFC 1152. Extremely fine 500



- 282 *M. Fannius, L. Critonius*. Denarius circa 86, AR 3.93 g. AED-PL. Draped bust of Ceres r. Rev. Two male figures seated on bench side by side; in field l., P·A. and in field r., ear of corn. In exergue, M·FAN·L·CRI. Cr. 351/1. Syd. 717a. B. Fannia 4 and Critonia 1. FFC 662.
Toned, about extremely fine / extremely fine 500
- 283 *L. Iulius Bursio*. Denarius circa 85, AR 3.78 g. Male head r., with the attributes of Apollo, Mercury and Neptune; behind, dagger. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins in l. hand and wreath in r.; in exergue, EX·A·P. Cr. 352/1b. Syd. 729. B. Iulia 6. FFC 775.
Rare. Lightly toned and about extremely fine 700
- 284 *L. Iulius Bursio*. Denarius circa 85, AR 3.84 g. Male head r., with the attributes of Apollo, Mercury and Neptune; behind, shield. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins in l. hand and wreath in r.; above, TI. In exergue, L·IVLI BVR·SIO. Cr. 352/1c. Syd. 728c. B. Iulia 5. FFC 771.
Lightly toned and extremely fine 500
- 285 *Mn. Fonteius C.f.* Denarius circa 85, AR 4.00 g. MN·FONTEI·C·F Laureate head of Apollo r.; below, thunderbolt and AP monogram. Rev. Cupid on goat r.; above *pilei*. In exergue, thyrsus. The whole within laurel-wreath. Cr. 353/1a. Syd. 724. B. Fonteia 1. FFC 717.
Struck on a large flan and extremely fine 500
- 286 *Mn. Fonteius C.f.* Denarius circa 85, AR 4.00 g. MN·FONTEI·C·F Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, EX·A·P. Rev. Cupid on goat r., on either side, *pilei*; in exergue, thyrsus. The whole within laurel-wreath. Cr. 353/2. Syd. 726. B. Fonteia 12. FFC 772.
Toned and extremely fine 500
- Ex Schulman sale 1976, 373.



- 287 *P. Crepusius*. Denarius circa 82, AR 4.16 g. Laureate head of Apollo r., scepter on far shoulder; behind, O and below chin, ear of corn (?). Rev. Horseman r., brandishing spear; behind, XXXII. In exergue, P·CREPVSI Cr. 361/1c. Syd. 738a. B. Crepusia 1. FFC 658.
Toned, good extremely fine / extremely fine 500
- Ex Leu sale 17, 1977, 412.



- 288 *C. Mamilius Limetanus*. Denarius serratus circa 82, AR 4.20 g. Draped bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; caduceus over l. shoulder. Rev. C·MAMIL – LIMETAN Ulysses standing r., holding staff and extending his r. hand to his dog Argus. Cr. 362/1. Syd. 741. B. Mamilia 6. FFC 835.
Lightly toned and about extremely fine 500



289

- 289 *L. Marcus Censorinus*. Denarius circa 82, AR 4.13 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. L-CENSOR Marsyas walking l. with r. arm raised and holding wine-skin over l. shoulder; behind, column bearing statue on top. Cr. 363/1d. Syd. 737. B. Marcia 24. FFC 888. Attractively toned and almost Fdc 750



290



291



- 290 *Q. Antonius Balbus*. Denarius serratus circa 83-82, AR 3.80 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S-C. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm-branch in l. hand and wreath in r.; below, X. In exergue, Q-ANTO-BALB / PR. Cr. 364/1d. Syd. 742b. B. Antonia 1. FFC 156.

Ex Sternberg sale 27, 1994, 294.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400

- 291 *C. Annius T.f. T.n. and L. Fabius L.f. Hispaniensis*. Denarius, North-Italy circa 82-81, AR 3.91 g. C-ANNI-T-F-T-N PRO-COS-EX-S-C Diademed and draped female bust r.; below, E. Bead and reel border. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm-branch; above horses, Q. In exergue, L-FABI-L-F-[HISP]. Cr. 366/2a. Syd. 748c. B. Annia 3 and Fabia 17. FFC 140.

Lightly toned, good extremely fine / extremely fine 600

Ex Münz-Zentrum Köln sale November 1978, 543.



292



293



- 292 *L. Volteius L.f. Strabo*. Denarius serratus circa 81, AR 3.95 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, A. Rev. Europa seated on bull charging l.; behind, winged thunderbolt and below, ivy-leaf. In exergue, L-VL-O-L-F-STRAB. Cr. 377/1. Syd. 743. B. Volteia 6. FFC 1230.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone, a minor mark on neck on obverse, good very fine

700

- 293 *L. Lucretius Trio*. Denarius circa 76, AR 3.74 g. Laureate head of Neptune r., trident over far shoulder; behind head, VI. Rev. Winged boy on dolphin swimming r.; below, [L]-LVCRETI / TRIO. Cr. 390/2. Syd. 784. B. Lucretia 3. FFC 824.

Toned and extremely fine 400

Ex NAC sale 11, 1998, 243.



294



295



- 294 *L. Farsuleius Mensor*. Denarius circa 75, AR 3.94 g. MENSOR Diademed and draped bust of Libertas r.; behind, S-C / pileus. Rev. Warrior holding spear and reins in biga r., assists togate figure into biga; below horses, XVI. In exergue, L-FARSVLEI. Cr. 392/1b. Syd. 789. B. Farsuleia 2. FFC 706.

Ex Frankfurter Münzhandlung Button sale March 1976, 130.

Lightly toned and extremely fine

600

- 295 *C. Cossutius C.f. Sabula*. Denarius circa 74, AR 4.02 g. SABVLA Head of Medusa l. Rev. Bellerophon on pegasus r., brandishing spear with r. hand; below, L-COSSVTI-C-F. Behind, XXXIII. Cr. 395/1. Syd. 790. B. Cossutia 1. FFC 655.

Scarce. About extremely fine

500



296



296

- 296 *Q. Fufius Calenus and Mucius Cordus*. Denarius serratus circa 70, AR 4.15 g. Jugate heads of Honos and Virtus r.; in field l., HO and in field r., VIRT. Below, KALENI. Rev. Italia, holding cornucopia, and Roma, holding fasces and placing r. foot on globe, clasping their hands; at sides, winged caduceus / ITAL - RO. In exergue, CORDI. Cr. 403/1. Syd. 797. B. Fufia and Mucia 1. FFC 725. Good extremely fine 600



297



- 297 *L. Plaetorius M.f. Caestianus*. Denarius circa 69, AR 3.96 g. Male head r., with flowing hair; behind, pickaxe. Rev. M-PLAETORI - CEST-EX-S-C Winged caduceus. Cr. 405/5 (this control mark not listed). Syd. 807. B. Plaetoria 5. FFC 972. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 700



298



- 298 *C. Hosidius C.f. Geta*. Denarius circa 68, AR 3.37 g. GETA - III-VIR Diademed and draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C-HOSIDI C F. Cr. 407/2. Syd. 903. B. Hosidia 1. FFC 748.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500



299



300



- 299 *M. Plaetorius M.f. Caestianus*. Denarius circa 67, AR 3.98 g. CESTIANVS Bust of Cybeles r.; behind, forepart of lion. Before chin, globe. Bead and reel border. Rev. M PLAETORIVS AED CVR EX-S-C Curule chair; in field l., signet-ring. Bead and reel border. Cr. 409/2 (this control mark not listed). Syd. 808. B. Plaetoria 3. FFC 978. Lightly toned, about extremely fine / extremely fine 400

Ex Münz-Zentrum Köln sale October 1978, 621.

- 300 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius circa 66, AR 3.97 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre-key. Rev. Q-POMPONI - MVSA Calliope standing r., playing lyre resting on column. Cr. 410/2b. Syd. 812. B. Pomponia 10. FFC 1034. Toned and about extremely fine 750

Ex Sotheby's London sale December 1976, 247.



301



301

- 301 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius circa 66, AR 3.75 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, tortoise. Rev. Q-POMPONI - MVSA Terpsichore standing r., holding round lyre in l. hand and *plectrum*. Cr. 410/7a. Syd. 819a. B. Pomponia 18. FFC 1044. Lightly toned and good very fine 600



- 302 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius circa 66, AR 3.84 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, star. Rev. Q-POMPONI – MVSA Urania standing l., holding rod in r. hand and pointing to globe on tripod. Cr. 410/8. Syd. 823. B. Pomponia 22. FFC 1049. Extremely fine 750
- 303 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius circa 66, AR 3.76 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, sandal. Rev. Q-POMPONI – MVSA Thalia standing l., holding comic mask in r. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Cr. 410/9b. Syd. 821. B. Pomponia 19. FFC 1046. Old cabinet tone, scratches on obverse, otherwise good very fine 400
- Ex Schulman April 1976, 5287.



- 304 *L. Roscius Fabatus*. Denarius serratus circa 64, AR 3.90 g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, flamen's cap. Below, L-ROSCI. Rev. Girl and snake facing each other; in field l., apex. In exergue, FABATI. Cr. 412/1. Syd. 915. B. Roscia 3. FFC 1090. Lightly toned and extremely fine 500
- Ex Tkalec and Rauch sale April 1986, 182.
- 305 *L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus*. Denarius circa 62, AR 3.95 g. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS – CONCORDIA Diademed and draped bust of Concordia r. Rev. TER Trophy; to r., togate figure (L. Aemilius Paullus) and to l., three captives (King Perseus of Macedon and his sons). In exergue, PAVLLVS. Cr. 415/1. Syd. 926. B. Aemilia 10. FFC 126. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500
- Ex Giessener Münzhandlung sale 10, 1989, 481.



- 306 *C. Considius Nonianus*. Denarius circa 57, AR 3.94 g. C-CONSIDI-NONIANI Diademed and laureate bust of Venus r.; below chin, S-C. Rev. ERVC above gate in wall surrounding mountain on which stands temple. Cr. 424/1. Syd. 887. B. Considia 1. FFC 586. Lightly toned and about extremely fine 900



- 307 *C. Considius Nonianus*. Denarius circa 57, AR 3.94 g. C-CONSIDI-NONIANI Diademed and laureate bust of Venus r.; jewels in hair above forehead; below chin, [S-C]. Rev. ERVC above gate in wall surrounding mountain on which stands temple. Cr. 424/1. Syd. 886. B. Considia 1. FFC 585. Reverse unusually well-centred, toned and good very fine 900



308

- 308 *C. Memmii C.f.* Denarius circa 56, AR 3.97 g. C-MEMMI-C-F Head of Ceres r., wearing barley-wreath. Rev. C-MEMMIVS-IMPERATOR Trophy; in the foreground, kneeling captive with hands tied behind his back. Cr. 427/1. Syd. 920. B. Memmia 10. FFC 915.

Toned and about extremely fine / extremely fine

600

Ex Sternberg sale 22, 1989, 223.



309

- 309 *Q. Cassius Longinus.* Denarius circa 55, AR 4.01 g. Q-CASSIVS-LIBERT Veiled head of Libertas r. Rev. Temple of Vesta with curule chair inside; in field l., urn, in field r., tablet inscribed AC. Cr. 428/1. Syd. 917. B. Cassia 8. FFC 558.

Toned and extremely fine

700



310

311

- 310 *Q. Cassius Longinus.* Denarius circa 55, AR 4.16 g. Head of Genius Populi Romani r.; sceptre over shoulder. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt r.; in field l., *lituus* and on r., jug. Below, Q-CASSIVS. Cr. 428/3. Syd. 917. B. Cassia 7. FFC 557.

Toned and extremely fine

600

- 311 *P. Fonteius P.f. Capito.* Denarius circa 55, AR 4.21 g. P-FONTEIVS-P-F-CAPITO-III-VIR Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r., with trophy over shoulder. Rev. MN-FONT-TR-MIL Horseman r. spearing warrior about to drive sword through unarmed opponent; in field r., helmet and shield. Cr. 429/1. Syd. 900. B. Fonteia 17. FFC 723.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500

Ex Münz-Zentrum Köln December 1991, 1230.



312

313

- 312 *P. Fonteius P.f. Capito and T. Didius.* Denarius circa 55, AR 3.64 g. P-FONTEIVS CAPITO-III-VIR-CONCORDIA Veiled and diademed bust of Concordia r. Rev. T-DIDI-IMP-VIL-PVB Villa Publica. Cr. 429/2a. Syd. 901. B. Fonteia 18 and Didia 1. FFC 676.

Toned, about extremely fine

600

Ex Sternberg sale 22, 1989, 227.

- 313 *M. Iunius Brutus.* Denarius circa 54, AR 3.44 g. LIBERTAS Head of Libertas r. Rev. The consul L. Iunius Brutus walking l. between two lictors and preceded by an accensus; in exergue, BRVTVS. Cr. 433/1. Syd. 906. B. Iunia 31. FFC 796.

Lightly toned, extremely fine / good extremely fine

1'000



314

- 314 *Q. Pompeius Rufus*. Denarius circa 54, AR 3.65 g. Q-POMPEI-Q-F / RVFVS Curule chair; on l., arrow and on r., laurel-branch; below, COS on tablet. Rev. SVLLA-COS Curule chair; on l., lituus and on r., wreath. Below, Q-POMPEI-RVF on tablet. Cr. 434/2. Syd. 909. B. Pompeia 5 and Cornelia 49. FFC 1025. Lightly toned and extremely fine 400

Ex L. Schulman sale April 2001, 3471.



315



315

- 315 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar circa 49-48, AR 3.97 g. *Culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex*. Rev. Elephant r. trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Cr. 443/1. Syd. 1006. B. Iulia 9. C 49. FFC Caesar 50. Lightly toned, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000



316



316

- 316 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar circa 49-48, AR 4.40 g. *Culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex*. Rev. Elephant r. trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Cr. 443/1. Syd. 1006. B. Iulia 9. C 49. FFC Caesar 50. Lightly toned, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000



317



- 317 *L. Cornelius Lentulus, C. Claudius Marcellus*. Denarius, Apollonia and Asia circa 49, AR 4.09 g. Triskeles with winged head of Medusa in centre and corn-ears in the corners. Rev. LENT - MAR - C[OS] Jupiter standing facing, holding thunderbolt in r. hand and eagle in l. Cr. 445/1a. Syd. 1029a. B. Cornelia 64 and Claudia 9. FFC 645. Lightly toned. Insignificant areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
Ex Auctiones sale 13, 1983, 618.



318



318

- 318 *A. Postumius Albinus*. Denarius circa 48, AR 4.01 g. A-POSTVMIVS-COS Head of A. Postumius r. Rev. ALBINV / - / BRVTI-F all within wreath of corn-ears. Cr. 450/3b. Syd. 943a. B. Postumia 14. FFC 1080. Lightly toned and extremely fine 1'000



319



319

- 319 *Julius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar circa 48-47, AR 3.92 g. Female head r., wearing diadem and oak-wreath; behind, \perp II. Rev. CAE-SAR Trophy with Gallic shield and *cornucopia*; in field r., axe. Cr. 452/2. Syd. 1009. B. Iulia 26. C 18. FFC Caesar 14. Lightly toned and extremely fine 650



320



- 320 *L. Plautius Plancus*. Denarius circa 47, AR 3.54 g. L-PLAUVIVS Head of Medusa facing with coiled snakes at sides. Rev. PLANCVS Victory facing, holding palm-branch and leading four horses. Cr. 453/1a. Syd. 959. B. Plautia 15. FFC 1003.

Unusually well-centred and complete. An unobtrusive area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'200

Ex Sternberg sale 14, 1984, 220.



321



- 321 *C. Antius C.f. Restio*. Denarius circa 47, AR 4.03 g. DEI PENATES Jugate heads of Penates r. Rev. C-ANTIVSV-C-F- Naked Heracles walking r., holding club and trophy; cloak over l. arm. Cr. 455/2a. Syd. 971. B. Antia 2. FFC 152.

Unusually well-struck and centred for this issue, toned and extremely fine

650



322



323



- 322 *Julius Caesar*. Denarius, Africa circa 47-46, AR 3.91 g. Diademed and draped bust of Venus r. Rev. CAESAR Aeneas walking l., carrying *palladium* on r. hand and his father Anchises on l. shoulder. Cr. 458/1. Syd. 1013. B. Iulia 10. C 12. FFC Caesar 10. Toned and about extremely fine 500

Ex Niggeler sale part II, 1966, 923.

- 323 *T. Carisius*. Denarius circa 46, AR 4.07 g. MONETA Head of Juno Moneta r. Rev. T CARISIVS Coining implements; the whole within laurel-wreath. Cr. 464/2. Syd. 982. B. Carisia 1. FFC 543.

Toned, minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

500



324



- 324 *Julius Caesar*. Denarius, uncertain mint circa 46, AR 3.91 g. COS-TERT – DICT-ITER Head of Ceres r., wearing wreath of corn. Rev. AVGVR / PONT-MAX *Culullus, aspergillum, jug and lituus*; in field r., D. Cr. 467/1a. Syd. 1023. B. Iulia 16. C 4. FFC Caesar 3.
Lightly toned. Graffito on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 800



325



325

- 325 *Julius Caesar*. Denarius, Spain circa 46-45, AR 3.94 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, Cupid. Rev. Two captives seated at sides of trophy with oval shield and *carnyx* in each hand; in exergue, CAESAR. Cr. 468/1. Syd. 1014. B. Iulia 11. C 13. FFC Caesar 11.
Extremely fine 700
Ex Schulman sale April 1976, 5334.



326



- 326 *Cn. Pompeius the Younger with M. Minatius Sabinus*. Denarius, Spain circa 46-45, AR 3.81 g. IMP – CN MAGN Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r. Rev. PR-Q Pompeian soldier between the personification of two Spanish cities, the one on the l. raising her r. hand to greet him and the one on the right kneeling to present him with shield; in exergue, M-MINAT / SABI. Cr. 470/1b. Syd. 1037. B. Minatia 2 and Pompeia 12. C 9. T. V. Buttrey, *The Denarii of Cn. Pompeius Junior and M. Minatius Sabinus*, ANSMN 9, 1960, p. 77, type B and pl. VII, 1 / e. FFC Pompeio 11.
Excessively rare and in superb condition for this issue, undoubtedly the most difficult of the Minatia series. Struck on a broad flan and extremely fine 25'000

Among the towering figures of the late Republic was Gnaeus Pompeius, better known as Pompey 'the Great', who by his mid-20s had already earned his surname Magnus. Alongside his father Pompeius Strabo and later in alliance with the warlord Sulla, Pompey lived in the eye of the storm that challenged the authority of the Senate. Time and time again Pompey (like his father) defied the Senate's requests to disband his armies. He was a merciless commander, crushing remnants of the Marian party in North Africa, fighting the rebel Sertorius in Spain, crushing the slave-army of Spartacus in Southern Italy, cleansing the eastern Mediterranean of pirates, and delivering the final defeat to Rome's great enemy in Asia, Mithradates VI of Pontus. After his great successes in Asia, Pompey joined Crassus and Julius Caesar to form the First Triumvirate in 60 B.C., which remained intact until 53, when Crassus died in battle against the Parthians. Soon Pompey found himself allied with the Senate against Caesar, which resulted in Caesar crossing the Rubicon in 49, forcing Pompey and his allies to flee to Greece. In the following year their conflict shifted to Greek soil, at Pharsalus, where Pompey was defeated in the famous battle, after which he fled to Egypt and was swiftly murdered.

This rare denarius was struck by Pompey's eldest son, Pompey Junior, presumably at the Spanish mint of Corduba shortly before the Battle of Munda on March 17, 45. At this battle the Pompeians suffered another crushing defeat to Julius Caesar. With the possible exception of civic bronzes of Soli-Pompeiiopolis in Cilicia, no portrait of Pompey appears on coinage until after his death, thus making the series to which this coin belongs his first securely dateable portrait coins. The reverse is one of four similar types, all excessively rare, that symbolically depict the warm reception the Pompeian remnants received in Spain after fleeing their defeat to Caesar at Thapsus in North Africa. The portrait is of particular interest as it more or less equates Pompey with the famous Macedonian king Alexander, also surnamed 'the Great'. We recognize the upturned gaze, the crest of hair above his forehead as somewhat crude adoptions from the often-marvelous Hellenistic portraits of Alexander. Further to this point, the height of Pompey's career was the final defeat of Mithradates VI, a king who equated himself to Alexander the Great in his own coin portraits. The issuer of the coin, a Pompeian proquaestor M. Minatius Sabinus, is unknown except as signator of this coinage



- 327 *Julius Caesar and P. Sepullius Macer.* Denarius circa 44, AR 3.83 g. CAESAR·IMP Wreathed head of Caesar r.; behind, star. Rev. P·SEPVLLIVS – MACER Victory standing l., holding Victory and scepter, at bottom of which star. Cr. 480/5b. Syd. 1071. B. Julia 46 and Sepullia 1. C 41. FFC Caesar 34.
Lightly toned and good very fine 3'000
- 328 *Julius Caesar with L. Aemilius Buca.* Denarius circa 44, AR 4.08 g. CAESAR·DICT – PERPETVO Wreathed head of Caesar r. Rev. Fasces and caduceus in saltire; on l., axe and on r., globe. Above, clasped hands and below, L·BVCA. Cr. 480/6. Syd. 1063. B. Julia 17 and Aemilia 17. C 25. FFC Caesar 21.
Rare. A particularly attractive portrait of the dictator. Areas of weakness, otherwise virtually as struck and extremely fine 3'500



- 329 *Julius Caesar with P. Sepullius Macer.* Denarius circa 44, AR 3.57 g. CAESAR – DICT·PERPETVO Veiled and wreathed head of Caesar r. Rev. P·SEPVLLIVS MACER Venus standing l., holding Victory and sceptre, resting on shield. Cr. 480/13. Syd. 1074. B. Julia 50 and Sepullia 5. C 39. FFC Caesar 31.
Wonderful cabinet tone and an elegant portrait. Extremely fine 6'000
- Ex Schulman sale April 1975, 1169.



- 330 *Petillius Capitolinus.* Denarius circa 43, AR 4.10 g. PETILLIVS / CAPITOLINVS Eagle with open wings standing r. on thunderbolt. Rev. S – F View of the Capitoline temple with decorated roof. Cr. 487/2b. Syd. 1151. B. Petillia 3. FFC 962.
Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 700



- 331 *P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus.* Denarius circa 42, AR 3.85 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. P·CLODIVS – M·F· Diana standing facing, head r., with bow and quiver over shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand. Cr. 494/23. Syd. 1117. B. Clodia 15. FFC 569.
Toned and about extremely fine 500



332

- 332 *Julius Caesar and L. Livenius Regulus*. Denarius circa 42, AR 3.46 g. Laureate head of Caesar r.; behind, laurel-branch. Before, caduceus. Rev. L·LIVENIVS / REGVLVS Bull charging r. Cr. 494/24. Syd. 1106. B. Julia 57 and Livineia 1. C 27. FFC Caesar 23.

A delightful portrait with an enchanting tone, well-struck on broad flan.

A minor edge damage at three o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex Leu sale 17, 1977, 789.



333

- 333 *C. Vibius Varus*. Denarius circa 42, AR 3.78 g. Head of Liber r., wearing ivy-wreath. Rev. VARVS Panther l. springing up towards garlanded altar on which rests mask and against which rests thyrsus; in exergue, C·VIBIVS. Cr. 494/36. Syd. 1138. B. Vibia 24. FFC 1227.

Lightly toned, about extremely fine / extremely fine

500



334

- 334 *L. Mussidius Longus*. Denarius circa 42, AR 4.02 g. CONCORDIA Veiled head of Concordia r. Rev. L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS Shrine of Venus Cloacina inscribed at base CLOACIN. Cr. 494/42a. Syd. 1093. B. Mussidia 6. FFC 933.

Lightly toned and extremely fine

500



335

- 335 *Brutus*. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus circa 43-42, AR 3.79 g. LEIBERTAS Head of Libertas r. Rev. CAEPIO·BRVTVS·PRO·COS Plectrum, lyre and laurel branch tied with fillet. Cr. 501/1. Syd. 1287. B. Junia 34. C 5. FFC Brutus 4.

Rare and unusually well-struck and complete for this issue. Minor flan crack at nine o'clock, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

750



336 1,5:1



- 336 *Brutus with L. Plaetorius Caestianus*. Denarius, Northern Greece circa 43-42, AR 3.61 g. [BRVT-IMP] L-PLAET-CEST Head of Brutus r. Rev. EID-MAR Pileus between two daggers. Cr. 508/3. Syd. 1301. B. Iunia 52 and Plaetoria 13. C 15. A.H. Cahn, *EIDibus MARTiis*, Q.Tic 18, 1989, 27a. FFC Brutus 10.

Very rare and of great historical importance and of tremendous fascination.

A counter-mark and an edge test-cut at two o'clock on obverse,

otherwise very fine / good very fine 50'000

Perhaps no coin of antiquity is as familiar, or as important, as the 'eid mar' denarius of Brutus: its dagger-flanked liberty cap and explicit inscription are a simple and direct monument of one of the great moments in western history. So remarkable is the type that it elicited commentary from an ancient historian Dio Cassius (XLVII.25). The murder of the dictator Julius Caesar in the Senate House on the Ides of March, 44 B.C., is one of the major turning points in western history. It is impossible to know how history would have changed had Caesar not been murdered on that day, but the prospect certainly taxes one's imagination.

The designs are worth visiting in detail. The reverse testifies to the murder of Caesar by naming the date, by showing daggers as the instruments of delivery, and by showcasing the *pileus*, or freedman's cap, as the fruit of the assassins' undertaking. Though dozens of men were involved in the plot against Caesar, all are represented by only two daggers – a clear allusion to Brutus and Cassius as leaders of the coup and, subsequently, of the armed opposition to Antony and Octavian. Caesar was a populist, and an opportunist, bent upon dismantling the traditional arrangement of senatorial authority, which was based on the concentration of power within the hands of the ancient and elite families. In the minds of Brutus and his fellow conspirators, this was a struggle to maintain their traditional hold on power, and with that aim they struck down Caesar. This class struggle was couched in the terms of the ancient form of Republican government, and of Rome's hatred for kings and autocrats; thus it comes as no surprise that the two daggers – indeed the two leaders Brutus and Cassius – follow the twin-symmetry of the two consuls, and even of Castor and Pollux, the mythical saviors of Rome. The portrait is also of great interest and importance. The only securely identifiable portraits of Brutus occur on coins naming him imperator: the 'eid mar' denarii of Plaetorius Cestianus and the aurei of Servilius Casca and Pedanius Costa. Indeed, all other portraits on coins or other media are identified based up on these three issues, inscribed BRVTVS IMP on the aurei, and BRVT IMP on the denarii. Careful study has been made of the 'eid mar' series from the numismatic perspective by H. A. Cahn, and from the art-historical view by S. Nodelman. The latter has convincingly divided Brutus' inscribed coin portraits into three main categories: a 'baroque' style portrait on the aurei of his co-conspirator Casca, a 'neoclassical' style on the aurei of his *legatus* Costa, and a 'realistic' style on the 'eid mar' denarii of Cestianus. Nodelman describes the 'eid mar' portraits as "the soberest and most precise" of all. Further, he divides the 'eid mar' portraits into two distinct categories – 'plastic' and 'linear' – and suggests both were derived from the same sculptural prototype. The portrait on this particular coin belongs to Nodelman's 'plastic' group, as it perfectly exemplifies the "stability and simplicity of shape" that characterize this category.



- 337 *Sextus Pompeius*. Denarius, Sicily circa 42-40, AR 3.72 g. MAG-PIVS-IMP-ITER Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; behind jug and before, *lituus*. Rev. Neptune standing l., foot on prow, between the brothers Anapias and Amphinomus, with their parents on their shoulders; in exergue, CLAS-E.T-ORAE / MARIT-EX-S-C. Cr. 511/3a. Syd. 1344. B. Pompeia 27. C 17. FFC Pompeius 26.

Rare. Well struck on a broad flan and complete, brilliant extremely fine / good extremely fine 6'000

This coin shows the iconography of the famous saga of the Sicilian brothers (in later sources referred to as Anphinomus and Anapias). In the most ancient version of this legend written by the Greek orator Lycurgus (*In Leocr.* 95 s.) there is actually no mention of names, and moreover there is but one *pious* hero, a fact which does not correlate with the classification *eusebon choron* (alms-place), as the spot where this event took place came to be known. The same event was also the inspiration for the final *excursus* of the pseudo-Virgilian poem "*Aetna*". Lycurgus retells the story thus: "It is said that in Sicily a river of fire erupted forth from Etna flowing throughout the area and towards one nearby city in particular; everyone tried to flee in an attempt to save themselves, but one young man, on seeing that his elderly father was unable to run from the torrent of lava, which had almost reached him, lifted the old man up onto his shoulders and carried him away. Weighed down by his burden, I think, the lava flow caught up with him too. Here, one can observe the benevolence of the gods towards virtuous men: the story says that the fire encircled the area and that they alone were saved. As a result, the place was dubbed 'seat of the pious', a name it still retains. The others who, in their haste to flee, abandoned their parents, all met a painful death."



338



338

- 338 *Octavianus*. Bronze, Italy circa 38, AE 18.04 g. DIVI F Bearded head of Octavian r.; below chin, star. Rev. DIVOS / IVLIVS within laurel wreath. Cr. 535/2. Syd. 1335. B. Julia 98. C 95. RPC 621.
Delightful green patina. Minor scratch on reverse,
otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 2'500



339



339

- 339 *Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony circa 32, AR 3.66 g. ANTONI- ARMENT - A DEVICTA Head of M. Antony r., behind, Armenian tiara. Rev. CLEOPATRAE REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGVM Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra r.; below to r., prow. Cr. 543/1 note. Syd. 1210a. B. Antonia 95. C 1. FFC Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra 6.
An extremely rare variety of a fascinating issue. Struck on a large flan
without the usual counter-mark, good very fine / very fine 5'500

The Roman Empire

The mint is Rome unless otherwise stated

Octavian



340



340

- 340 Denarius, Brundisium and Rome (?) circa 32-29 BC, AR 3.55 g. Diademed bust of Venus r. Rev. CAESAR - DIVI F Octavian in military dress, cloak flying behind, striding l., r. hand extended and l. holding transverse spear. RIC 251. BMC 609. C 70. CBN 3. FFC 52.
Lightly toned. A weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'000



341



- 341 Denarius, Brundisium and Rome (?) circa 32-29 BC, AR 3.63 g. Bare head of Octavian r. Rev. CAESAR - DIVI F Draped Pax standing l., holding olive-branch and cornucopiae. RIC 252. BMC 605. C 69. CBN 29. FFC 51.
Rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this issue. A severe portrait
of great beauty struck on a large flan. Lightly toned and extremely fine 8'000



342

- 342 Denarius, Brundisium and Rome (?) circa 32-29 BC, AR 3.83 g. Bare head of Octavian r. Rev. IMP – CAESAR Military trophy; its base crossed with rudder and anchor and set on prow r. RIC 265a. BMC 625. C 119. CBN 60. FFC 93. Toned. A metal flaw before chin, otherwise extremely fine 1'600
Ex Sternberg sale 1974, 10.

Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD



343

- 343 Sestertius (?), Pergamum after 28 BC, AE 23.98 g. AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. CA within wreath of laurel-leaves and *rostra*. RIC 501. BMC 713. C 570. CBN 958. RPC 2233. Rare. Light green patina, a few light insignificant scratches in fields, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 4'000



344

- 344 *P. Petronius Turpilianus*. Aureus circa 19 BC, AV 8.04 g. TVRPILIANVS – III·VIR Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r. Rev. AVGVSTO / OB·C·S within oak-wreath. RIC 278. BMC 5. C 476. CBN 108. Calicò 143. Bahrfeldt 177 (only 4 specimens listed).

Extremely rare and probably the finest specimen known.

Virtually as struck and good extremely fine

18'000

As Rome's first emperor, Augustus bridged the gap between Republic and Empire, from *imperium* to *auctoritas*. In terms of coinage, he initially retained two numismatic relics of the Republic: *collegium* of moneyers and the substantial issuance of non-Imperial portrait types. This aureus, issued in about 19 B.C., retains both of those Republican qualities, for the emperor's portrait is absent and the moneyer's name is prominent. This aureus names P. Petronius Turpilianus, clearly the dominant member of Augustus' earliest *collegium* of moneyers to sign coins at Rome as about half of the more than forty issues of the *collegium* bear his name. Turpilianus struck aurei and denarii with obverses bearing the heads of Augustus, the Liber (Bacchus) and Feronia, a goddess worshipped by the Sabines and the Etrurians, and considered by the Greeks to be the goddess of flowers and of emancipation from slavery. The reverse type of AVGVSTO OB C S within an oak wreath harkens back to his being awarded the title Augustus by the senate in 27 B.C., and to the privilege he enjoyed of decorating his doorposts with an oak wreath and laurel branches. This was a highly important distinction to Augustus, who was never shy about promoting his various honors, for he maintained the official line that his powers were derived through his influence, authority and prestige (*auctoritas*).



345

- 345 *P. Petronius Turpilianus*. Denarius circa 19 BC, AR 3.85 g. TVRPILIANVS – III·VIR Diademed and draped bust of Feronia r.; below, FE – RON. Rev. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS SIGN RECE Parthian warrior kneeling r., holding out standard with vexillum marked X. RIC 288. BMC 14. C 484. CBN 130. FFC 304. An almost invisible mark on cheek on obverse, otherwise toned and extremely fine 800

Ex Schulman sale June 1976, 488.



- 346 Aureus, Caesaraugusta 19-18 BC, AV 7.75 g. CAESAR / AVGVSTVS between two laurel branches. Rev. OB / CIVIS / SERVATOS within oak-wreath. RIC 249 (first edition, missing in the new one). BMC 317. C 206. CBN 1281. Bahrfeldt 123.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this issue.
Few minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

10'000



- 347 C. Antistius Reginus. Denarius circa 13 BC, AR 3.94 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. C ANTISTIVS-REGINVS III-VIR. *Simpulus* and *lituus* respectively above tripod and patera. RIC 410. BMC 120. C 347. CBN 542. FFC 233.

Good extremely fine

4'000



- 348 Denarius, Lugdunum circa 9-8 BC, AR 3.79 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Laureate head of Augustus r. Rev. C-CAES C. Caesar on horse r, holding reins, sword and shield; behind, eagle between two standards. In exergue, AVGVSTVS-F. RIC 199. BMC 500. C 40. CBN 1460. FFC 21.

Very rare. Pleasantly toned and about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Sternberg sale 1, 1973, 43.



- 349 Aureus, Lugdunum 13-14 AD, AV 7.79 g. CAESAR AVGVSTVS – DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head r. Rev. AVG F TR POT – XV Tiberius standing r. in triumphal quadriga of horses (of which two facing l. and two r.), holding eagle-tipped sceptre and laurel branch; in exergue, TI CAESAR. Bahrfeldt 238 and pl. XVI, 19. RIC 223. BMC 508. C 299. CBN 1687. Vagi 428. Calicó 295.

Very rare. Struck on a broad flan and complete. A scuff on obverse at seven o'clock,

otherwise about extremely fine

5'500

Nearing the end of his life, the great Augustus must have felt betrayed by the gods, as all six of his potential heirs had expired or proved incapable of succeeding him. Though his only remaining grandson, Agrippa Postumus, theoretically could have been recalled from exile, it did not happen, and the great Augustus was succeeded by his dour stepson Tiberius. This aureus, struck in the last months of Augustus' life, seems a clear indication that Rome's first emperor had conceded – however reluctantly – to Tiberius' succession. The obverse bears the portrait of Augustus, just as one would expect, but the reverse is dedicated entirely to Tiberius, who is shown in a four-horse chariot celebrating the 15th renewal of his tribunician power. Never terribly imaginative with his precious metal coinage, Tiberius retained this quadriga scene as his aureus and denarius reverse type for the first three years of his reign. When he eventually replaced the quadriga type, he did so with another late Augustan type depicting his mother Livia in the guise of Pax.



- 350 Denarius, Lugdunum 13- 14 AD, AR 3.55 g. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head of Augustus r. Rev. T CAESAR AVGV F TR POT XV Bare head of Tiberius r. RIC 226. BMC 507. C 2. CBN 1682. Extremely rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this significant issue.

Lightly toned and good very fine 7'000

This denarius and the preceding aureus testify to the definitive adoption and the ensuing appointment of Tiberius as Augustus' heir. It is worth mentioning how the minting of this extremely rare issue occurred so shortly before the death of the emperor, about whose demise various leading inferences have been made. We indeed know from sources that Augustus retired to Nola and, suspicious of his entourage, would eat only figs from his gardens. All the same, this cautious diet did not save him from a possible death by poisoning. Some have suggested the involvement of Livia, a powerful and controversial personality who may have been the shadowy orchestrator behind at least some of the inexplicable deaths of many heirs previously appointed by Augustus. The first to succumb to a sudden and questionable disease, in 23 BC, was his nephew Marcellus, son of the emperor's sister Octavia and most loved potential heir. Next in line for succession was now Agrippa, but he also was not to outlive the Emperor, for an untimely albeit natural death took him in 12 BC. Then it was the turn of Agrippa's son Lucius Caesar, who died of a suspicious illness in Gaul in 2 AD, his brother Gaius having died two years previously of a too fatal wound while at war in the East. Agrippa Postumus, younger brother of Gaius and Lucius, thus became the last male descendent of the Emperor who, if the truth be told, despised him for his intractability and madness, to the point of promoting a "senatus consultu" to have him transferred to an island, in perpetual isolation and surrounded by a body of soldiers (Suet., *Augusti Vita*, 65). But after Augustus' death the position of Agrippa, next of blood, as legitimate heir - madness notwithstanding - could not be challenged and so he was immediately disposed of by one of his guardians. Tiberius' path to the throne was finally clear.



- 351 *Divus Augustus*. As circa 22/23-30 AD, Æ 10.99 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER Radiate head r. Rev. S - C Altar-enclosure with double-panelled door; in exergue, PROVIDENT. RIC Tiberius 81. BMC Tiberius 146. C 288. CBN Tiberius 132.

Green patina and extremely fine 1'200

Agrippa



- 352 As after 37 AD, Æ 10.56 g. M·AGRIPPA·L - F· - COS·III Head of Agrippa I., wearing rostral crown. Rev. S - C Neptune standing l., holding small dolphin and trident. RIC Gaius 58. BMC Tiberius 161. C 3. CBN Gaius 78.

Green patina and extremely fine 2'500

Tiberius, 14 – 37 AD



- 353 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37 AD, AV 7.91 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Pax-Livia figure seated r., holding vertical sceptre and branch. RIC 25. BMC 30. C 15. CBN 13. Vagi 437. Calicó 305. Extremely fine 6'500

The aurei and denarii of Tiberius with the 'Pax seated' reverse are among the most familiar coins of antiquity, at the very least because the denarius is usually described as the 'Tribute Penny' of the Bible. The type was one of three used by Augustus in the final year of his life, 13–14, and was adopted by Tiberius, who struck it as the principal type of his reign. The figure on the reverse – a seated female holding a sceptre and branch – certainly must be Pax if it is meant to represent a deity or personification, as her attributes meet that requirement perfectly. More importantly: does 'Pax' represent Livia? For the answer we might look at later coinage that might have been designed with an eye to the past. Galba provides ideal evidence, as he honoured his old friend and patroness Livia (then *diva*) to help legitimise his own principate. The fact that Galba struck aurei and denarii with the deified Livia standing and the accompanying inscription DIVA AVGVSTA is enough to establish the connection. However, to learn more about the seated 'Pax' type of Augustus and Tiberius, we must look to Galba's sestertii. There we find a type with an identical seated 'Pax' with the inscription AVGVSTA in the exergue. Kraay (*Aes Coinage of Galba*, NNM 133, p. 58) rightly showed no hesitation in identifying the seated figure as Livia – not even as Pax-Livia. The combination of Galba's explicitly labeled aurei and denarii, and his remarkable sestertius, must lead us to conclude that the 'Pax' on the coins of Augustus and Tiberius represented Livia, as these coins still would have been current – even common – during Galba's reign, and he no doubt chose to depict Livia in the 'seated Pax' format because it would have been instantly understood by the public.



- 354 Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37 AD, AR 3.77 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Pax-Livia figure seated r., holding vertical sceptre and branch. RIC 30. BMC 48. C 16. CBN 30. Extremely fine 1'000
- 355 *Aspurgus, circa 14-37 AD*. Stater, Pontus and Bosphorus circa 18 AD, AV 7.96 g. Head of Tiberius r. Rev. Male head r.; behind, BAR monogram. Below, EIT (315 = 18 AD). RPC 1884. N.A. Frolova, *Vestnik Drevnei Historii* I, pp. 139-147. Rare. About extremely fine 3'000

In the name of Livia



- 356 Dupondius circa 21-22, Æ 12.89 g. IVSTITIA Diademed and draped bust of Iustitia r. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG TR POT XXIII around S C. RIC Tiberius 46. BMC Tiberius 59. C 4. CBN Tiberius 57. Enchanting untouched light green patina, extremely fine 3'500



357

- 357 Dupondius circa 21-22, AE 14.63 g. SALVS AVGVSTA Draped bust of Salus r., hair caught up in knot behind. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG TR POT XXIII around S C. RIC Tiberius 47. BMC Tiberius 81. C 5. CBN Tiberius 63. Lovely portrait and green patina, about extremely fine 1'800

In the name of Antonia, mother of Claudius



358

- 358 Aureus circa 41-45, 7.74 g. ANTONIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., wearing crown of corn-ears. Rev. CONSTANTIAE – AVGVSTI Antonia as Constantia standing facing, holding long torch and cornucopia. Kent-Hirmer pl. 51, 177. RIC Claudius 65. BMC Claudius 109. C 1. CBN Claudius 12. Vagi 499. Calicó 318. Rare. Reddish tone and good very fine 7'000

This aureus was struck by the emperor Claudius in honour of a deceased parent – in this case his mother, Antonia. Neither of Claudius' parents had been honoured with coinage during the previous three regimes, so the task was left to their afflicted 50-year-old son, whom no one could have predicted would one day be emperor. Antonia, even more so than Livia, was the model of a Roman noblewoman. Her parents Marc Antony and Octavia (Augustus' sister) represented both sides of the civil war that ended at the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C., and from her father, who died shortly after Actium, she inherited an economic empire in the east. Throughout her life Antonia managed her considerable business, political and domestic responsibilities with skill and personal flair. While in her late teens Antonia married Livia's youngest son Nero Claudius Drusus, with whom she seems to have been ideally matched. Together they had three children, with the youngest (the future emperor Claudius) being born in the summer of 10 B.C. on the same day her husband dedicated the Altar of Lugdunum to Augustus. To Antonia at that time, life must have seemed unimprovable. However, the remainder of her life would be a string of sore disappointments. In 9 B.C. her husband died tragically (and she refused ever to remarry), her youngest son Claudius developed severe physical disabilities, her promising son Germanicus was murdered in A.D. 19, and her only daughter, Livilla, was forcibly starved to death (by Antonia herself) after it was exposed that she had poisoned her husband. Antonia's grandchildren fared no better: the three girls were terribly disturbed and unfortunate, her two eldest grandsons were executed after being branded public enemies, and the behaviour of her youngest grandson, Caligula, was so objectionable that many historians believe Antonia took her own life in 37 because she could not face the prospect of living in the reign of Caligula. The reverse of this aureus features Antonia in the guise of Constantia, the personification of courage and perseverance, both qualities for which she was renowned.



359

- 359 Dupondius circa 41-42, AE 13.37 g. ANTONIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust of Antonia r., hair in long plait. Rev. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP S – C Claudius, veiled and togate, standing l., holding *simpulum*. RIC Claudius 92. BMC Claudius 166. C 6. CBN Claudius 147. Banti Simonetti 30/5 (this coin). W. Trillmich, Familienpropaganda der Kaiser Caligula und Claudius. Agrippina Maior und Antonia Augusta auf Münzen, AMuGS 8, pl. 23, 63 (this coin).

A superb specimen in exceptional state of preservation for this issue with a spectacular enamel-like green patina with some encrustation.

An almost invisible flan-crack, good extremely fine

7'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 10, 1951, 18; Santamaria 1961, 198; Münzen und Medaillen 28, 1964, 277; Leu 33, 1983, 24; NFA 18, 1987, 433 and Leu 52, 1991, 165 sales.

In the name of Germanicus



360

- 360 Dupondius circa 37-41, Æ 15.98 g. GERMANICVS / CAESAR Germanicus standing in ornamented slow quadriga r., holding eagle-tipped sceptre. Rev. SIGNIS-RECEPT / DEVICTIS-GERM / S-C Germanicus, in military attire, standing l., holding *aquila* and raising r. hand. RIC Gaius 57. BMC Gaius 93. C 7. CBN Gaius 140. Pleasant dark green patina, about extremely fine 2'500

In the name of Agrippina Senior, mother of Gaius



361

- 361 Sestertius circa 37-41, Æ 28.36 g. AGRIPPINA M F MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI Draped bust r., hair falling in plaits down her neck. Rev. S P Q R / MEMORIAE / AGRIPPINAE Carpentum with ornamented sides drawn l. by two mules. RIC Gaius 55. BMC Gaius 81. C 1. CBN Gaius 128. Smoothed dark brown patina, about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 79, 1994, 464.

Gaius, 37 - 41



362

- 362 Denarius, Lugdunum circa 37, AR 3.53 g. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P POT Laureate head of Gaius r. Rev. GERMANICVS CAES P C CAES AVG GERM Bare head of Germanicus r. RIC 12. BMC 13. C 2. CBN 27. Perfectly struck and centred. About extremely fine 7'000



363

- 363 Denarius, Lugdunum circa 37-38, AR 3.76 g. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT COS Bare head of Gaius r. Rev. Radiate head of Augustus r., between two stars. RIC 2. BMC 4. C 11. CBN 4. Rare. Well-struck on sound metal with two appealing portrait, about extremely fine 8'000



364



364

- 364 Sestertius circa 37-38, Æ 28.81 g. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT Laureate head l. Rev. AGRIPPINA-DRVSILLA-IVLIA Gaius' three sisters standing to front in the respective roles-from l. to r.- of Securitas (holding cornucopiae resting on pedestal), Concordia (holding patera and cornucopiae) and Fortuna (holding rudder and cornucopiae). In exergue, S C. RIC 33. BMC 37. C 4. CBN 46.
Rare and a very nice specimen of this desirable and difficult issue. A finely detailed reverse composition, green patina and good very fine / extremely fine 14'000



365



365

- 365 Sestertius circa 37-38, Æ 27.05 g. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M T R POT Laureate head l. Rev. S P Q R / P P / OB CIVES / SERVATOS within oak-wreath. RIC 37. BMC 38. C 27. CBN 63.
A bold portraight of high style well-struck in high relief with an appealing brown-red patina gently smoothed on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine 15'000



366



366

- 366 As circa 37-38, Æ 11.78 g. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT Bare head l. Rev. S - C Vesta, draped and veiled, seated l. on throne holding patera and transverse sceptre; above, VESTA. RIC 38. BMC 46. CBN 55. C 27.
Green patina and about extremely fine 1'400



367



367

- 367 Sestertius circa 39-40, Æ 29.37 g. C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P III P P Pietas, veiled and draped, seated l., holding patera and resting l. arm on statue of Spes; in exergue, PIETAS. Rev. DIVO – AVG / S – C Gaius, veiled and togate, offering from patera above altar before elaborately decorated hexastyle temple of Divus Augustus, garlanded for sacrifice; before and partly behind him, an attendant restrains bull, while a second attendant looking l. holds another patera. RIC 44. BMC p. 156, *. C 2. CBN 100.

A superb example of this desirable issue with a superb green patina,
extremely fine / good very fine

5'000



368



- 368 As circa 39-40, Æ 10.66 g. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR P III P P Bare head l. Rev. S – C Vesta, draped and veiled, seated l. on throne holding patera and transverse sceptre; above, VESTA. RIC 47. BMC 59. C 28. CBN 105.

Attractive portrait and an enjoyable brown-reddish tone, extremely fine

3'000



369



- 369 Denarius circa 40, AR 4.52 g. C CAESAR AVG PON M TR POT III COS III Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / P P / OB C S within oak-wreath. RIC 28. BMC p. 150, note. C 21. CBN 39.

Very rare. Toned, obverse slightly off-centre and very fine

4'000



370



370



370

- 370 Sestertertius circa 40-41, Æ 29.37 g. C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P IIII P P Pietas, veiled and draped, seated l., holding patera and resting l. arm on statue of Spes; in exergue, PIETAS. Rev. DIVO - AVG / S - C Gaius, veiled and togate, offering from patera above altar before elaborately decorated hexastyle temple of Divus Augustus, garlanded for sacrifice; before and partly behind him, an attendant restrains bull, while a second attendant looking l. holds another patera. RIC 51. BMC 69. C 11. CBN 118.

Fine Tiber tone and about extremely fine 4'500

Claudius, 41 - 54



371



- 371 Aureus circa 44-45, AV 7.64 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P IIII Laureate head r. Rev. IMPER RECEPT on the top of battlemented wall enclosing praetorian camp in which Claudius stands, holding spear, with standard in front of him. RIC 25. BMC 23. C 43. CBN 44. Calicò 361.

Very rare and in superb condition for this interesting issue. Well-centred and extremely fine 12'500

The accession of Claudius might best be described as an unplanned coup, for he was swept into office by a praetorian guard that believed he was an ideal replacement for Caligula. Just as it had insulated him from harm for the previous five decades, his physical disabilities and reputation for mental ineptness worked in his favour under these dire circumstances. For Claudius this must have been an alarming moment, for he just as easily he could have been executed on account of his blood relation and close association with Caligula. Instead, he was hailed emperor by the praetorian guardsmen, who made certain the senate supported their decision. As a result, Claudius dedicated some of his early coinages to the praetorian guardsmen to whom he owed his principate. Previously, Caligula had acted similarly by striking a brass sestertertius depicting himself addressing the praetorians. This particular aureus depicts Claudius standing safely within the praetorian camp, the walls of which are inscribed IMPER RECEPT. A companion issue in gold shows Claudius clasping hands with a praetorian (presumably the praetorian prefect).



372



372

- 372 As circa 41-50, Æ 11.43 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P Bare head of Claudius l. Rev. LIBERTAS - AVGUSTA S - C Libertas standing facing, head r., holding pileus and l. hand extended. RIC 97. BMC 145. C 47. CBN 177.

Green patina and extremely fine 1'400



373

- 373 Sestertius circa 41-50, Æ 26.97 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP Laureate head r. Rev. SPES - AVGVSTA Spes advancing l., holding flower and raising skirt; in exergue, S C. RIC 99. BMC 124. C 85. CBN 171.

Dark green patina, about extremely fine

2'500



374



374

- 374 As circa 41-50, Æ 11.75 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP Bare head r. Rev. S - C Minerva standing r., holding shield and hurling javelin. RIC 100. BMC 149. C 84 var. CBN 180.

Reddish tone and an elegant portrait, extremely fine

1'500



375



375

- 375 Dupondius circa 50-54, Æ 15.86 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P Bare head l. Rev. CERES - AVGVSTA Ceres, veiled and draped, seated l. holding ear of corns and long torch; in exergue, S C. RIC 110. BMC 197. C 1. CBN 222.

Reverse sharp and finely detailed, extremely fine

2'000



376



376

- 376 Denarius circa 50-54, AR 3.62 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P Laureate head of Claudius r. Rev. AGRIPPINAE - AVGVSTAE Draped bust of Agrippina r., wearing crown of corn ears. RIC 81. BMC 75. C 4. CBN 82.

Rare. Struck in high relief and good very fine

3'000



377

- 377 *Divus Claudius*. Sestertius circa 79-81, Æ 24.52 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head l. Rev. IMP T VESP AVG REST S - C Spes advancing l., holding flower and raising skirt. RIC Titus 234. BMC Titus 297. C 103. CBN Titus 308.

Very rare. Brown-green patina and good very fine

3'000

In the name of Agrippina Junior, wife Claudius and mother of Nero



378



378

- 378 Sestertius, Balkan mint circa 50-54, Æ 28.55 g. AGRIPPINA AVG GERMANICI F CAESARIS AVG Draped bust of Agrippina Minor r., hair in long plait. Rev. Carpentum drawn l. by two mules, the cover supported by standing figures at the corner and with ornamented side. RIC Claudius 103. BMC Claudius p. 195 note *. C -. CBN -. H. M. von Kaenel, "Britannicus, Agrippina Minor und Nero in Trakien", SNR 63, 1984, type A pl.24, 30 (these dies).

Very rare and in fine condition for this issue. A very pleasant brown tone, area of weakness on obverse and an almost invisible metal flaw on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

20'000

Julia Agrippina, dubbed Minor to distinguish her from her mother, Agrippina Maior, was born in 15 AD in a village in Germany, in the area of Ubii, where her father Germanicus, nephew of emperor Tiberius, was stationed as a military commander. In 28 AD, before her fourteenth birthday, she was given in marriage to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, of rich lineage and about thirty years older than she.

The year 37 marked an eventful period in Agrippina's life; her brother Caligula became emperor and she gave birth to Nero. Along with her sister Julia (the other sister Drusilla died in 38 AD), she was involved in a conspiracy led by Aemilius Lepidus (Drusilla's husband), as a result of which she was exiled to the Pontine islands (cf. Dio. Cass. LIX 22, 8).

Just a year later, after the assassination of Caligula, and her uncle Claudius' succession to the throne, the ambitious Agrippina succeeded in ingratiating herself with the new emperor, so that when the empress consort Valeria Messalina was charged with conspiracy in 48, the "new flame" was ready to take her place and open the way to the throne for her son Lucius Domitius, the future Nero.

In 49 AD, as Cassius Dionis irrefutably claims (LX 33, 2), Agrippina Minor was granted the use of the *carpentum*, a prerogative which had been awarded to Messalina in 43 AD (Cass. Dio. LX 22, 3). Agrippina rapidly became a second Messalina, the more so as she obtained from the Senate the right to use the *carpentum* at festivals, as well as other honours. The title AVG(VSTA) which appears on our sestertius (part of a very rare series which were minted as gifts for soldiers in the Balkans) which dates back to 50 AD (Cass. Dio. LX 33, 2) serves as a valuable *terminus post quem* in terms of coin dating. In Tacitus (*Annales* XII 42, 2) we find the same information as in Cassius Dionis, with the exception that Agrippina gives herself the honour of the *carpentum* before the subordinated Claudius. "Agrippina elevated herself to a prestigious position, travelling to the Capitol in a ceremonial *carpentum*, an honour which in ancient times was granted only to priests and images of gods". The roots of this honour go back to 396 BC, the year of the conquest of Veio. In recognition of their acts of generosity, Roman women who had donated their jewellery in fulfillment of a promise to gather gold as an offering to Apollo in exchange for his aid were granted the privilege of travelling by quadriga (*pilentum*) and chariot (*iunctum vehiculum*) to religious games and by chariot (*carpentum*) on other days. Following the Lex Oppia, presented by the plebeian tribune Caius Oppius in 215 BC, the use of the two-horse chariot (*iunctum vehiculum*) was strictly limited to occasions of public religious ceremony. Their use was reintroduced after the law was repealed in 195 BC. It is interesting to remember at this point that, during the Julio / Claudia dynasty, the emperor Caligula, as numismatic documentation testifies, granted his mother the posthumous honour of the *carpentum* (*circenses carpentumque quo in pompa traduceretur*) to prove his filial piety, as had Claudius to honour his deceased mother, Antonia Minor, Caligula's grandmother (Suet., *Vita Claudii* 11).

Nero Caesar, 50-54



379

- 379 Sestertius, Thrace circa 50-54, AE 20.80 g. NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERMANICO COS DESIG Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. EQVESTER / OR – DO / PRINCIPI / IVVENT on shield with vertical spear behind. RIC Claudius 108 (Rome). BMC pl. 37, 4. C 99. CBN 288. von Kaenel, pl. 25, 37 (these dies). Very rare and in exceptional condition for this issue. Light green patina and very fine 8'000

An acknowledged rarity among Julio-Claudian bronzes, this sestertius was struck for Nero after his adoption by Claudius. All of Nero's pre-accession coins feature Nero's bare-headed bust on the obverse, and either an inscribed shield or a display of priestly implements on the reverse. These reverse designs and their inscriptions refer to Nero's introduction into the high priesthoods and his promotion by Claudius as *princeps iuventutis* and consul designate. Since Claudius struck Imperial aurei and denarii, cistophori, sestertii and asses for Nero, but only Imperial sestertii for Britannicus, few at the time could have doubted that Claudius favored his adopted son Nero over his natural son Britannicus. This state of affairs has always perplexed historians, as the reasons for Claudius' decision are unknown.

Pre-accession coins were struck for Nero at no fewer than a dozen provincial mints and at what appears to be three Imperial mints: Rome/Lugdunum for aurei and denarii, Ephesus or another Asiatic mint for cistophori, and a Thracian mint for sestertii and asses. Though opinion on complicated matters such as these is ever-evolving, we should presume this sestertius was struck at an Imperial branch mint in the Balkans, and that it is linked with two other rare and important bronzes: sestertii of Nero's mother Agrippina Junior and of Claudius' natural son Britannicus. Though the latter has been attributed in RIC and BMCRE to Titus' restoration bronzes, it seems better to associate them with the Balkan sestertii of Agrippina and Nero. Recent scholarly opinion is generally supportive of this because of the similar style and fabric of the three issues, their find-spots, and the greater historical probability of Britannicus' sestertii being Claudian rather than Flavian

Nero Augustus, 54 – 68



380

380

- 380 Denarius end of 54, AR 3.51 g. AGRIPP AVGV DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER Confronting busts of bare-headed Nero and Agrippina II, draped with hair in long plait behind. Rev. NERONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVGV GERM around oak-wreath enclosing EX S C. RIC 2. BMC 3. C 7. CBN 8. Rare. Toned, nick on reverse and about extremely fine 3'500



381

- 381 Aureus circa 60-61, AV 7.70 g. NERO CAESAR AVGV IMP Bare head r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P – VII COS IV P P EX – S C Ceres, veiled and draped, standing l., holding two corn-ears and a vertical torch. RIC 23. BMC 25. C 217. CBN 31. Good extremely fine 10'000



382

- 382 Sestertius circa 64, AE 27.65 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r. with aegis. Rev. AVG - VSTI / S POR OST C Bird's-eye view of the port of Ostia in the form of two crescent, the one l. bearing a pier with porticus of eleven columns ending in a temple, the other r., enclosing row of ten breakwaters within which large grain ship flanked by six other ships, of which two are galleys; above, at harbour mouth, lighthouse crowned by statue; below, Neptune reclining, holding rudder in r. hand and dolphin in l. RIC 178. BMC 131. C 37. CBN 300.

Very rare. Brownish-red patina and very fine / good very fine

12'000

Ex NAC sale 4, 1991, 326.

As an inland city of more than one million people during the reign of Nero, Rome relied heavily upon its Tyrrhenian Sea port at Ostia. Antioch, the great metropolis in Syria, was similarly positioned, as it was about the same distance (c. 15 miles) from its Mediterranean port at Seleucia. Though essential to major inland cities, ports and harbors were perhaps the most challenging of all engineering projects, and they were very costly to build and to maintain. It comes as no surprise that when great ports were completed, it was cause for celebration. To Romans, such occasions not only affirmed their international renown as engineers, but also represented a new opportunity to reap benefits in transportation, trade, grain supplies and military applications. The construction of a port at Ostia had been considered by both Julius Caesar and Augustus, but the projected expenses were so daunting that it was not until Claudius came to power that construction began; finally, it was finished during the reign of his adoptive son Nero.

There are several variants of this famous reverse type, all of which show the harbor from a bird's eye view, but which vary in the type and positioning of the vessels, which number from seven to twelve. Some fixed features are the breakwater and warehouses that form the perimeter, the Imperial statue at the top, the ocean-god Neptune holding a rudder and reclining on a dolphin at the bottom, and the inscription AVGVSTI POR OST SC. As successful as the harbor proved to be, it was not infallible. Tacitus reports that in 62 a storm sank 200 vessels that were anchored within the harbor, and by the reign of Trajan the harbor had to be greatly expanded. The depiction on this particular coin shows eight vessels, ranging from large commercial ships to a small transport vessel.



383

- 383 As, Lugdunum circa 64, AE 6.57 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERMANI Laureate head r., with globe at point of bust. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR POT IMP P P S - C Nero as Apollo Citharoedus advancing r., in flowing robes, playing lyre. In exergue, mark of value I. RIC 380. BMC -. C -. CBN -. WCN 537.

Rare. Wonderful green patina and good very fine

1'500



384

- 384 Dupondius, Lugdunum circa 64, AE 12.64 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP Laureate bust l. Rev. MAC - AVG Frontal view of the Macellum Magnum, enclosing male figure standing l. and holding long sceptre; below, S - C. RIC 400 var. C 128 var. BMC -. CBN 86 var. WCN 509 var.

An apparently unrecorded variety without globe at point of bust.

Green patina, extremely fine / good very fine

2'700



385

- 385 Denarius circa 64-65, AR 3.46 g. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Zeus seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. RIC 53. BMC 74. C 119. CBN 220.
A nice portrait and an incredibly well-detailed reverse, brilliant extremely fine 4'000



386



386

- 386 Sestertius circa 65, Æ 25.78 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r. with aegis. Rev. PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S – C View of one front door of temple of Janus with closed gates. RIC 264. BMC 156. C 145. CBN 371 var. (no aegis).
Delightful light green patina, about extremely fine / extremely fine 7'000



387



387

- 387 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 65, Æ 26.86 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head l., globe at point of bust. Rev. S – C Triumphal arch decorated with garland and surmounted by quadriga driven by Emperor and escorted by the figures of Pax and Victory. On l. side of arch, statue of Mars in niche, holding spear and round shield. RIC 393. BMC 330. C 306. CBN 69.
Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a extremely well-detailed reverse.
Dark green patina and extremely fine 10'000



- 388 Dupondius, Lugdunum circa 65, Æ 14.96 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head l. with globe at point of bust. Rev. VICTORIA - AVGVSTI S - C Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm-branch; below, mark of value II. RIC 410. BMC 350. C 346. CBN 87 (this obverse die).
Lovely light green patina, sharp extremely fine 2'000



- 389 Dupondius circa 66, Æ 13.80 g. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P P P Radiate bust r. Rev. S - C Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding wreath in r. hand and resting l. on parazonium; in exergue, ROMA. RIC 344. BMC 209 var. (head l.). C 279. CBN 422.
Brown patina and extremely fine 1'600



- 390 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 66, Æ 26.97 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONT MAX TR POT P P Laureate head l. with globe at point of bust. Rev. ANNONA - AVGVSTI - CERES Ceres, on r., seated l., holding corn ears and torch, facing Annona standing r. and holding cornucopia; between them, modius on garlanded altar. Behind, ship's stern; in exergue, S C. RIC 495. BMC -. C 22. CBN 133.
Green patina and about extremely fine 5'000



- 391 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 66, Æ 25.42 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONT MAX TR POT P P Laureate head r. with globe at point of bust. Rev. CONG - I - DAT - POP Nero seated on platform l., before him an official seated r. on another platform handing congiarium to citizen standing with one foot on a flight of steps, with small boy behind him; in background on l., Minerva facing, holding owl and spear and farther r., Liberalitas facing, holding up tessera. RIC 503. BMC 308 var. (head r.). C 71 var. (head r.). CBN -. Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known of this interesting issue.

Untouched green patina and extremely fine 16'000

Among the most popular of all Roman reverse types are 'platform scenes' in which the emperor, Liberalitas, or a multitude of people and deities, address citizens or soldiers. *Adlocutio* issues - platform scenes where the emperor addresses the army - first occurred on Roman coins under Caligula, and were struck by Nero and subsequent emperors, such as Galba (see his *adlocutio* sestertius in this sale). Donation scenes such as this, in which the emperor and/or Liberalitas makes distributions to citizens, first occur under Nero. He struck sestertii with two distinctly different scenes, each being *congiarium* scenes in which a distribution is made to the public. Later, the *donativum*, in which gifts were made to the army, become popular. In the mid-2nd Century the donative scenes are identified as *Liberalitas* types rather than *congiarium* types. The precise event (or events) at which Nero made his donations are not securely known, though the first presumably occurred in 57. Confusion arises from their being numbered I and II, but not being segregated by the two types, by mint, or even by date of striking. Mattingly suggested the distinction I and II may indicate that one donation was of money, and the other of grain. This variant of Nero's *congiarium* scene was almost exactly copied by the later emperor Nerva.



- 392 As, Lugdunum circa 66, Æ 10.27 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P Bare head r. with globe at point of bust. Rev. S - C Victory flying l., holding shield inscribed S P Q R. RIC 543. BMC 381. C 302. CBN 155.

Green patina and extremely fine 1'000



- 393 Dupondius, Lugdunum circa 66, Æ 13.31 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P Laureate head l. with globe at point of bust. Rev. SECVRITAS AV - GVSTI Securitas seated r. on throne, resting head against her hand and holding short sceptre; in front of her, garlanded and lighted altar against which leans lighted torch. In exergue, S C. RIC 597 var. BMC 347. C 325. CBN 195.

Reddish-brown patina and good extremely fine 2'500



394

- 394 Aureus circa 66-67, AV 7.26 g. IMP NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Salus seated l., holding patera in r. hand and l. resting on her side. RIC 66. BMC 94. C 317. CBN 236.
Extremely fine 9'000



395

- 395 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Syria circa 63-68, AR 14.01 g. NERO CLAVD DIVI CLAVD F CAESAR AVG GER Laureate head of Nero r.; behind, star. Rev. DIVOS CLAVD AVG GERMANIC PATER AVG Laureate head of Claudius r. RPC 4123. CBN 450/2. E. Sydenham, The Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia, 65.
Surface porous on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 800

Civil War, circa 68 – 70



396

- 396 Denarius, Southern Gaul (?) circa 69, AR 3.27 g. FIDES / EXERCITVVM Clasp hands. Rev. FIDES / PRAETORIANORVM Clasp hands. RIC 121. BMC 65. C Galba 363. CBN 75.
Very rare. Porous surface, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

Galba, July 68 – January 69



397

397

- 397 Denarius July 68 - January 69, AR 3.49 g. IMP SER – GALBA AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HISPA – NIA Hispania, draped, advancing l., holding poppy and corn-ears with r. hand and round shield and two transverse spears with her l. RIC 155. BMC 15. C 82.
Rare. A very pleasant portrait, nicely toned and extremely fine / about extremely fine 3'000



398

398

- 398 As September 68, Æ 10.76 g. IMP SER GALBA CAES AVG P M TR P Bare head r. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA S – C Libertas standing l., holding pileus and sceptre. RIC 366 var. (dupondius). BMC –. C 127. CBN 181 var. (dupondius).
Green patina and about extremely fine 1'500



399

- 399 Sestertius October 68, Æ 27.23 g. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG TR P Laurate and draped bust r. Rev. S – C Victory advancing l., holding Victory and palm-branch. RIC 403. BMC 108. C 263 var. (bust undraped). CBN 207 var. (bust undraped). C. M. Kraay, *The Aes Coinage of Galba*, 198 (this coin).

Rare. Among the finest portraits of Galba in existence on a coin and the reverse masterly executed in the finest style of the period.

Tiber tone, good very fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Glendining 1949, *The Fitzwilliam collection*, 44 and Niggeler 1967, 1138 sales.



400



- 400 As, Tarraco September - December 68, Æ 12.25 g. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P P Laurate head r. Rev. DIVA – AVGVSTA S – C Female figure (Livia ?) standing l., holding patera and long sceptre. RIC 67. BMC 201. C 50. CBN 36. Very rare. Dark green patina and extremely fine 2'500



- 401 Sestertius December 68 - January 69, Æ 25.36 g. SER SVLPI GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. Galba, in military dress, standing r. on podium, accompanied by praetorian prefect behind him, addressing two helmeted soldier, each with shields and one with spear, a horse facing between them. Before podium, two tunicate *cursores*, and in background, *vexillum*, *signum* and *aquila*, in exergue, ADLOCVTIO / S C. RIC 467. BMC 249 var. (undraped). C 2. CBN 236. Hirmer pl. 56, 214.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A magnificent portrait well-struck in high relief and a finely detailed reverse composition.

Green patina and about extremely fine

18'000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 831.

Nero was the first of Rome's many emperors to be overthrown by force, and specifically by his own army, whose loyalty had shifted to the Spanish governor Servius Sulpicius Galba. Since Galba was hailed emperor while in the provinces, by an army stationed in the provinces, his revolt was also an important "first" in that an emperor was hailed outside of Rome and without the advance consent of the senate. This scenario would replay itself dozens of times throughout Imperial history. This rare coin exemplifies Galba's brief and violent reign, for it either commemorates his acceptance speech in Carthago Nova, in which he agreed to lead the revolt against Nero, or his address to the Praetorian guardsmen in Rome on the occasion of his 'accession parade' in Rome. Galba's portrait is elderly, stern and militant – quite the opposite of the young, flamboyant and artistic portraits of Nero.

Though it has long been acknowledged that Galba's reign was one of the high points of Roman numismatic art, this coin shows how imaginative and capable the Rome mint engravers could be when given enough latitude to create a masterpiece. The reverse shows various figures and objects at contrasting angles and in varying depths of field. The result is spectacular – as if one is observing an actual congregation. All three dimensions are fully realized and the scene creates the illusion of movement or agitation among those gathered to hear Galba speak. This coin was produced in the seventh and final workshop identified by C. M. Kraay in his 1956 study of Galba's *aes*, the products of which he described as "...the most dramatic ever to be produced by the mint of Rome." Kraay's opinion was based not only upon the new array of "extremely elaborate" reverse types of this workshop, but also on the imaginative artistry of its engravers. He considered this particular reverse to be "something new on the imperial coinage" because it was a noteworthy departure from the "stiff and formal groupings" of the *adlocutio* sestertii of Caligula and Nero. Kraay further notes: "Although only four men and a horse are shown below the rostrum, the impression of a larger crowd is effectively conveyed by the same device as was used on the panels of the Arch of Titus – the multiplication of fasces and standards, not all of which are connected to the figures shown."

Otho, January – April 69



- 402 Denarius January - April 69, AR 3.37 g. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. SECV – RI – TAS P R Securitas standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. RIC 8. BMC 18. C 17. CBN 10.

Unusually well-struck on a very large flan and extremely fine

7'000

Vitellius, January – December 69



403



404



- 403 Aureus, Tarraco January - June 69, AV 7.03 g. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN Laureate bust l. Rev. CONSENSVS - HISPANIARVM Spain standing l., holding with r. hand two ears of corn and shield with two spears with l. RIC -. BMC -. C -. CBN -. Calicò 551 (this coin).

Unique and of great historical interest. Light marks on reverse and very fine 8'000

In the infamous 'year of four emperors' Vitellius was in the right place, at the right time, to be hailed emperor by a resentful army swept up a fever pitch of rebellion. The revolutionary emperor Galba, who overthrew Nero and toppled the Julio-Claudian dynasty, had appointed Vitellius governor of Lower Germany to keep him away from the capital and to fill that potentially explosive position with a man he considered incompetent and unambitious. In retrospect, Galba would have been wiser to appoint a man with the strength and moral conviction to have calmed the mutinous German legions. Instead, Vitellius was swept along with the tide of history, marching with his army on Rome. In the meantime in Rome, Galba was overthrown by his subordinate Otho, who was doomed to a very brief reign. This rare Spanish-mint aureus, struck before Vitellius had assumed the title of Augustus, reflects his earliest propaganda. Here he acknowledges the support of the Spanish army that originally had supported Galba, but which had since switched allegiance to Vitellius. On other of Vitellius' early coins he courts the Praetorian guardsmen (FIDES or CONCORDIA PRAETORIANVM) and all of Rome's armies (FIDES or CONSENSVS EXERCITVVM). After winning an exceptionally bloody victory in Northern Italy against his fellow Romans backing Otho, Vitellius leisurely marched on Rome and occupied the capital until armies loyal to the final contender, Vespasian, caused his overthrow.

- 404 Denarius April - December 69, AR 3.11 g. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate bust r. Rev. XV VIR - SACR FAC Dolphin on tripod; among its legs, raven. RIC 109. BMC 39. C 111. CBN 77.

Lightly toned and about extremely fine 3'000



405



405

- 405 Sestertius April - December 69, Æ 26.70 g. A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. PAX AVGVSTI S - C Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae. RIC 118. BMC p. 377, †. C 67. CBN 92.

Very rare. A bold portrait struck in high relief, lovely green patina and about extremely fine 18'000

Ex Sambon 1907, Martinetti-Nervegna collection, 1704 and J.P. Morgan collection, 11 sales.



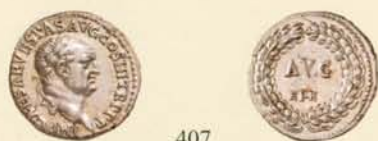
406



- 406 Dupondius April - December 69, Æ 12.57 g. A VITELLIVS GERMA IMP AVG P M TR P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTI Concordia seated l., holding cornucopiae and sacrificing with patera over lighted and garlanded altar; in exergue, S C. RIC 162. BMC 65. C 15. CBN 116.

Very rare. Struck in high relief with an enamel-like green patina, extremely fine 3'500

Vespasian, 69 – 79



407

- 407 Denarius, Epehsus circa 71, AR 3.18 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate head r. Rev. AVG / EPHE within oak-wreath. RIC 328. BMC 451. C 40. CBN 341.

Rare. Extremely fine 1'000



408

408

- 408 Sestertius circa 71, Æ 23.39 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. IVDAE – A – CAPTA Jewess seated r. under palm-tree, mourning; behind palm, Vespasian standing r., holding spear and *parazonium*. In exergue, S C. RIC 427. BMC 543. C 239. CBN 543.

Very rare. Attractive green patina, extremely fine / about extremely fine 8'500

Vespasian's greatest triumph was the war in Judaea he waged at the end of Nero's reign. The campaign was difficult and taxing, and though the Roman victory was not complete when Vitellius came to the throne in April 69, neither that nor his great distance from Rome deterred Vespasian from making his bid for power. He entrusted the final leg of the campaign – the siege of Jerusalem – to his eldest son Titus while he joined his ally, the prefect Alexander, in Alexandria, and another of his compatriots, the Syrian governor Mucianus, to lead an army of 20,000 soldiers overland from Syria to Italy. The combination of Vespasian's choke-hold on the Egyptian grain supply and the slowly advancing armies of Mucianus caused panic in Rome. Further complicating matters was a pre-emptive strike against Vitellius led by a rogue Danubian commander named Primus: he overwhelmed Vitellius, whose forces were defeated in Northern Italy. The armies of Primus soon marched on Rome with the massive army of Mucianus only days behind. Vitellius was overthrown and Mucianus was able to establish Vespasian's authority. Mucianus ousted Primus and his legions, and ruled Rome on Vespasian's behalf until he finally arrived in October, 70 – wholly 15 months after he was hailed emperor by his soldiers. Meanwhile, the gruelling siege of Jerusalem had just ended in September, and Titus returned with spoils in unimaginable quantities.



409

- 409 Sestertius circa 71, Æ 26.69 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGVSTI S – C Pax standing l., holding olive-branch and cornucopiae. RIC 437. BMC 555. C 326. CBN 516.

A superb portrait perfectly struck in high relief. Delightful brown-green patina, a sharp good extremely fine 10'000



410

- 410 Sestertius circa 71, AE 26.83 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. ROMA RESVRGES Vespasian standing l., extending r. hand to raised up Roma, kneeling r. before him; in background, helmeted Minerva standing r., holding shield with l. hand. RIC 445. BMC 565. C 424 var. (COS II). CBN 531. Extremely rare. Grey-green patina and good very fine 8'000

Few of Vespasian's coin types illustrate as profoundly as this ROMA RESVRGES sestertius the task confronting this new emperor upon his arrival in Rome. Vespasian himself takes credit for initiating this task, for he is shown standing, raising from her knees the kneeling figure of Roma accompanied by Virtus. With the benefit of hindsight we can say Vespasian was entirely successful in his restoration of Rome's fortunes, and in keeping the promise he makes on this sestertius. The capital had been ravaged during the civil war; even its inviolable Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was burned to the ground in the last days of Vitellius' regime. Rebuilding Rome and her empire was no easy task, and Suetonius tells us Vespasian estimated it would cost no less than 400 million aurei. Vespasian attained a reputation for fiscal creativity, for he would collect money in most any way possible. He became equally renowned as his stinginess, but in the end he achieved his objective by raising Rome back to her unquestioned position of dominance in the Mediterranean world. Interestingly, this attractive reverse scene is also paired on some sestertii with the inscription LIBERTAS RESTITVTA. Considering C. M. Kraay, in his 1978 die study of Vespasian's *aes*, could locate only one die for each issue, we know both coinages were extremely limited. There is only the slightest variation between the scenes on these two dies, which at first glance seem identical except for the inscriptions, and as such we have every reason to presume the same gifted artist engraved both dies.



411



411

- 411 Denarius, Antioch circa 72-73, AR 3.36 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. Jewess seated r. under palm-tree, mourning; behind palm, Vespasian standing r., holding spear and *parazonium*, l. foot on globe. RIC 363 (misdescribed). BMC 510. C 645. CBN 318.

Rare. Extremely fine 2'500



412



413



413

- 412 As circa 73, AE 10.16 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M T P COS IIII CENS Radiate head l. Rev. FELICITAS PVBLICA S - C Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 539b. BMC 661. C 151. CBN 652. Green patina and about extremely fine 800

- 413 Denarius, uncertain mint in Asia Minor circa 74, AR 3.49 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS V TR P P P Laureate head r. Rev. AVG within wreath. RIC 335. BMC p. 99, note *. C 39. CBN 367. Rare. Bold portrait, extremely fine 1'000



414



- 414 Denarius, uncertain mint in Asia Minor circa 74, AR 3.38 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS V TR P P P Laureate head r. Rev. PACI - AVGVSTAE Victory advancing r., holding palm-branch and wreath; in lower field r., star. RIC 377. BMC 475. C 277. CBN 368.

Rare. Struck on broad flan and with a strong portrait, extremely fine 1'500



415

- 415 Denarius, uncertain mint circa 69-79, AR 3.07 g. IMP CAESAR [VESPASIANVS] AVG Laureate head r. Rev. Emperor, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, in slow quadriga r.; in exergue, IMP. RIC —. BMC —. C —. CBN —. Triton sale VI, 2003, lot 840 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known. Toned and good very fine

2'000



416



416

- 416 *Divus Vespasianus*. Aureus circa 80-81, AV 7.31 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. E - X Round shield inscribed S C set low on column on which stands urn; on either side laurel-branch. RIC Titus 62. BMC Titus 123. C 148. CBN Titus 96. Calicò 630a (this coin).

Few minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

7'000

Ex Glendining sale 1955, The Ryan collection 1962.



417



- 417 Denarius circa 80-81, AR 3.40 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. Quadriga with riched ornamented car advancing l.; in exergue, EX S C. RIC Titus 60. BMC Titus 119. C 146. CBN Titus 94.

Rare. Extremely fine

2'000



418



418

- 418 Denarius circa 80-81, AR 3.51 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. S C on shield supported by two capricorns; below, globe. RIC Titus 63. BMC Titus 129. C 497. CBN Titus 101.

Extremely fine

800



419



- 419 Sestertius circa 80-81, Æ 26.57 g. IMP T CAESAR DIVI VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII around S C: Rev. DIVO / AVG / VESP Divus Vespasianus, seated r. on chair set on car drawn r. by four elephants with drivers, holding Victory in l. hand and long vertical sceptre in r.; in exergue, S P Q R. RIC Titus 143. BMC Titus 221. C 205. CBN Titus 229.

Very rare. Dark brown tone, light scratch on reverse and small flan crack, otherwise good very fine

3'500

Domitilla, first wife of Vespasian



420



420

- 420 Denarius circa 80-81, AR 3.50 g. DIVA DOMITILLA AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair in long plaits behind neck. Rev. FORTVNA AVGVST Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. RIC Titus 71. BMC Titus 137. C 3. CBN Titus 102. Very rare. About extremely fine / good very fine 12'500

Titus Caesar, 69 – 79



421



- 421 Denarius, Antioch circa 72, AR 3.32 g. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. Jewess seated r. under palm-tree, mourning; behind palm, Titus standing l., holding spear and *parazonium*, l. foot on globe. RIC Vespasian 367. BMC Vespasian 518. C 392. CBN Vespasian 322. Rare. Struck in high relief, lightly toned and extremely fine 3'500



421



- 421bis Sestertius circa 72-73, Æ 25.36 g. T CAESAR VESPASIAN IMP IV PON TR POT II COS II Laureate head r. Rev. Titus standing l., r. foot on prow, holding Victory and spear; at his feet two Jews kneeling as suppliants. In field l., palm-tree; in exergue, S C. RIC 638. BMC 562. C 234. CBN —. Extremely rare. Some areas on encrustations on reverse, otherwise about very fine / good fine 5'000

Titus Augustus, 79 – 81



422



- 422 Denarius circa 79, AR 3.41 g. IMP T CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT VIII COS VII Captive kneeling r., in front of trophy. RIC 1. BMC 1. C 334. CBN —. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan, lustrous Fdc 1'800



423

- 423 Denarius circa 80, AR 3.44 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV – COS VIII P P Winged thunderbolt on draped table. RIC 23a. BMC 51. C 316. CBN 43.
Virtually as struck and Fdc 1'800



424



424



425



425

- 424 Denarius circa 80, AR 3.58 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV – COS VIII P P Throne with round back on which are corn-ears. RIC 24a. BMC 58. C 313. CBN 47.
Good extremely fine 1'000
- 425 Denarius circa 80, AR 3.51 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV – COS VIII P P Throne with triangular back on which are corn-ears. RIC 24a var. BMC 58. C 313. CBN 50.
Extremely fine / good extremely fine 800



426

- 426 Sestertius circa 80, AE 27.41 g. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII Laureate head r. Rev. PAX AVGVST Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae. RIC 95. BMC 176. C 139. CBN 161.
Green patina, good very fine / very fine 2'800



427



- 427 Sestertius, Thrace circa 80-81, AE 26.85 g. IMP T CAES DIVI VESP A – VG P M TR P P P COS VIII Laureate head r. Rev. S – C Mars striding r., carrying spear and trophy. RIC 182. BMC 310. C 203. CBN 324. RPC 502. Rare. A bold portrait finely executed in high style, lovely green patina and good extremely fine 12'000

Julia Titi, daughter of Titus



428



428

- 428 Denarius circa 80-81, AR 3.54 g. IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VENVS AVGVST Venus standing r., leaning on cippus and holding long sceptre and helmet. RIC Titus 55a. BMC Titus 140. C 12. CBN Titus 104.

Rare. A few minor marks, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

2'500



429



429

- 429 Sestertius circa 90-91, AE 27.19 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVGVSTVS GERM COS XV CENS PER P P around S - C Rev. DIVAE IVLIAE AVGVSTAE DIVI TITI F Carpentum drawn by two mules r.; in exergue, SPQR. RIC Domitian 400. BMC Domitian 458. C 9. CBN Domitian 490.

Rare and hard to find so well preserved. Pleasant reddish tone, well-struck and finely detailed, extremely fine

5'500

Domitian Caesar under Vespasian, 69 - 79



430



- 430 Aureus circa 73, AV 7.33 g. CAES AVGVSTVS F DOMIT COS II Laureate head r. Rev. Domitian riding on horse prancing l., holding sceptre in l. hand and raising r. RIC Vespasian 232. BMC Vespasian 124. C 663. CBN Vespasian 104. Calicò 812.

Extremely fine

10'000

Ex J.P. Morgan sale, 105.



431

- 431 Aureus circa 74-75, AV 7.29 g. CAES AVG F DOMIT COS III Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCEPS – IV VENTVTIS Spes walking l., holding flower in extended r. hand and raising skirt with l. RIC Vespasian 233. BMC Vespasian 155. C 374. CBN Vespasian 131.

Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 6'500

As the youngest son of Vespasian, Domitian hardly benefited from his father's fame during his formative years, whereas his older brother, Titus, experienced quite the opposite. In both cases their childhood and adolescences seem to have galvanized their personalities and their perspectives on the world. Titus grew up when his father was greatly favored in the court of Claudius; indeed Titus was a boyhood friend Claudius' son Britannicus and very nearly died from the poison that killed Britannicus. When Vespasian fell out of favor for most of Nero's reign (as he was closely associated with the fallen Narcissus), Domitian was then in his formative years, and his life experience was one of relative poverty and isolation. Then, when Nero recalled Vespasian from obscurity to serve as proconsul in Africa, and later still to lead the war in Judaea, Titus was 27 years old and was able to join his father; Domitian was only 15 years old and remained in Rome. While Vespasian and Titus gained glory in Judaea and Alexandria, Domitian lived dangerously in war-torn Rome. Once again, as Titus benefited, Domitian suffered – this time as a potential target of Galba and Otho, and as a dangerously obvious target of Vitellius. Indeed, in the final days of Vitellius' regime, Domitian narrowly missed death by disguising himself as a devotee of Isis and escaping the burning Temple of Capitoline Jupiter in which his uncle, the prefect of Rome Flavius Sabinus, perished. Even when his father and brother returned to Rome, Domitian was not taken seriously. He received many superficial honors (see Suetonius, Domitian 1-2), but was entrusted with no real responsibility and played a distant second fiddle to his brother. Thus, it is no surprise that Domitian was rumored to have murdered Titus, in whose shadow he had always lived enviously, nor is it any wonder that when Domitian finally assumed supreme power, he ruled in a more extravagant fashion than his father and brother.



432



432

- 432 Denarius circa 77-78, AR 3.17 g. DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG F Laureate head r. Rev. COS V She-wolf standing l., suckling twins; in exergue, boat. RIC Vespasian 241. BMC Vespasian 240. C 51. CBN 208.

Extremely fine 800



433



- 433 Denarius circa 79, AR 3.43 g. CAESAR AVG DOMITIANVS COS VI Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS Clasped hands holding legionary eagle on prow. RIC Vespasian 246. BMC Vespasian 269. C 393. CBN Vespasian 240.

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and almost Fdc 1'600

Domitian Augustus, 81 – 96



434



- 434 Sestertius circa 90-91, Æ 26.21 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XV CENS PER P P Laureate head r. Rev. Domitian standing l., holding sceptre and parazonium, crowned by Victory behind him; in exergue, S C. RIC 390. BMC 443. C 513. CBN 477.

Green patina, about extremely fine / good very fine 2'500



435

- 435 Dupondius or as circa 92-94, Æ 11.53 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI CENS PER P P Radiate head r. Rev. VIRTUTI AVGVSTI S - C Virtus standing r., holding spear and parazonium. RIC 406. BMC 468. C 659. CBN 496. Green patina and about extremely fine 1'000

Nerva, 96 - 98



436



436

- 436 Denarius circa 97, AR 3.54 g. IMP NERVA CAES - AVG P M TR POT Laureate head r. Rev. COS III PATER PATRIAE Priestly emblems. RIC 24. BMC 33. C 48. CBN -. Extremely fine 1'000



437



- 437 Sestertius circa 97, Æ 27.86 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG - P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. VEHICVLATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA Two mules grazing in opposite directions; behind, shafts and harness. In exergue, S.C. RIC 93. BMC 19. C 143. CBN 108.

Extremely rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this historically significant issue. Brown-green patina, extremely fine / good extremely fine

16'000

Communication had always been a critical element in the maintenance and growth of empires, and all ancient civilizations struggled with its associated problems. Romans were famous as innovators in communication and transportation, and much of their success was predicated on their ingenuity in these regards. Augustus founded the imperial postal system as an eventual replacement for the traditional system of *tabellarii*, or private messengers. This was a bold manouever, as the public postal system was meant to service the whole empire. However, the bulk of the traffic involved governmental communications, and Augustus did not provide for its full maintenance in the Imperial budget. With the passage of time these matters were not corrected, and generally were made worse.

A regular part of this system was the local requisitioning of vehicles, animals and provisions from the private sector. These frequent impositions were resented by those afflicted, as they obstructed citizens from attending to their own tasks, and in the end those citizens likely were not compensated or were under-compensated for the actual cost of the impositions. The system was administered, variously, by government officials, imperial contractors and local magistrates; abuses were commonplace. Apparently Domitian was especially abusive in this regard, so Nerva freed the people from this burden by assuring that the cost of the government's communication network was assumed by the government. Nerva celebrates his popular reform on this sestertius, which is inscribed VEHICVLATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA. Later in the empire this system, the *cursus publicus*, became one of the largest governmental institutions of antiquity.

On this spectacular sestertius we see the mules and their accoutrements in rare detail. Most interesting, perhaps, is the high-wheeled cart behind the mules with its pole-and-harnesses trapping resting upright. The scene is placid, with the horses grazing and the vehicle out of commission. The decision to depict a rather idyllic scene, as opposed to showing a mule-cart on the move, is a perfect reflection of the inscription, which itself refers to the remission of the burden.

Trajan, 98 – 117



438

- 438 Dupondius circa 101-102, Æ 12.96 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M Radiate bust r. with aegis. Rev. TR POT COS IIII P P Abundantia seated l. on chair formed of two cornucopiae, holding sceptre; in exergue, S C. RIC 429. BMC 748. C 639 var. (no aegis).

Dark green patina and extremely fine

800



439

439

440

440

- 439 Denarius circa 103-111, AR 3.49 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P Laureate bust r. with aegis. Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and leaning on column. RIC 120 var. (no aegis). BMC 305 var. (no aegis). C —. Extremely fine 500

- 440 Quinarius circa 103-111, AR 1.56 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P Laureate bust r., drapery on far shoulder. Rev. COS V S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Victory seated l., holding wreath and palm. RIC 134. BMC 345. C 72. Rare. Extremely fine 800



441

- 441 Sestertius circa 103-111, Æ 27.00 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r. with aegis. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S – C Roma standing l., holding Victory and spear; at her feet, kneeling Dacian. RIC 485. BMC 772. C 386 var. (naked bust).

Green patina and extremely fine

3'500



442

442

- 442 As circa 103-111, Æ 12.19 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S – C Victory advancing l., holding branch and palm-branch. RIC 521 var. (aegis). BMC 938 var. (aegis). C 436.

Wonderful light green patina and extremely fine

1'800



443



443

- 443 Dupondius circa 103-111, Æ 13.71 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Radiate bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S – C Cuirass. RIC 582. BMC 911. C 567. Dark green patina, about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'200



444



444

- 444 Dupondius circa 103-111, Æ 12.59 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Radiate bust r., drapery on far shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S – C Trophy with two shields at base. RIC 587. BMC 906. C 574. Delightful green patina and extremely fine 1'400



445



- 445 Aureus circa 115, AV 7.27 g. IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Façade of Trajan's Forum, formed by six columns; a central entrance, four niches containing statues; on top of the roof a facing quadriga between three statues on each side. In exergue, FORVM TRAIAN. RIC 257. BMC 509. C 168. Vagi 1230. Calicó 1031. Rare. Well-centred on a broad flan and about extremely fine 15'000

Many Roman emperors were fond of architecture, and consequently for striking coins with architectural types, but in this regard we must acknowledge that Trajan was the most prolific of them all. On this aureus we have a depiction of his marvellous forum, represented by the façade of its entrance. It appears as a building of six columns with its central entrance flanked by four distyle shrines, each containing a statue and situated beneath a circular shield. The roof supports an array of statues and statuary groups: in the center is a facing chariot of six horses; the outermost horses are assisted by standing warriors, and the whole scene is flanked by military trophies and figures of Victory. The forum was dedicated in 112 or 113, the coin types presumably were struck in 115, and the final touches seemingly were completed about two years later. Trajan struck a variety of Imperial coins with architectural reverses, including many with identifiable statues and statuary groups, such as Trajan's equestrian statue and the castellum of the *Aqua Traiana*. Foremost among his other architectural types are his basilica, the Circus Maximus, the 'Danube bridge,' a hexagonal harbor, a triumphal arch, Trajan's Column, a richly ornamented gateway to *Area Capitolina*, the temple of Jupiter Victor and an octastyle temple which may be that of Honos, or perhaps the one eventually dedicated by Hadrian to Trajan and Plotina that occupied the end of the forum opposite the entrance depicted on this aureus.



446



- 446 Denarius circa 112-117, AR 3.44 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P Laureate bust r., drapery on far shoulder. Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm-branch; at her feet, shield. RIC 282. BMC p. 92, note *. C 435. Good extremely fine 400



447

- 447 Denarius circa 112-117, AR 3.39 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate bust r., drapery on far shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI The Emperor on horse l., holding spear and a small Victory; on the exergual line, flower. RIC 291. BMC 445. C 497. Extremely fine 400



448



449



- 448 Aureus circa 114-117, AV 7.28 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO Laureate bust r. with aegis on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R Trophy between two Parthians seated at sides; in exergue, PARTHIA CAPTA. RIC 325 var. (below bust, globe). BMC 606 var. (below bust, globe). C 186 var. (below bust, globe). Calicò 1037 (this coin).

Very rare and a type of great fascination. Good very fine

8'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillen sale 11, 1953, 113.

Trajan departed Rome in October, 113, to launch his last great campaign in the east. After rejecting a proposal by a Parthian embassy in Athens, Trajan moved onto Antioch, where he wintered in preparation for the anticipated Armenian campaign of 114. After the successful conclusion of this initial campaign, Trajan once again wintered in Antioch, and in the spring of 115 led his army into northern Mesopotamia and Adiabene; he found success in both places and added the former to the Empire. Trajan's greatest triumph, however, did not come until 116, when he once again left Antioch, initially to revisit Adiabene, and then to march down the Tigris and sack the Parthian capital Ctesiphon. The campaign was an enormous success: the capital was stripped of its legendary wealth and by mid-116 the defeat of Parthia seemed complete. Afterward, Trajan felt sufficiently secure to make a brief excursion to the Persian Gulf. However, he soon realized his gains were ephemeral, and in an effort to preserve some control over the Parthians he installed the pro-Roman king Parthamaspatēs on the throne, but his puppet-king did not fare well. At the end of Trajan's long and productive life he witnessed the consequences of his decades of expansionism, as revolts erupted in Armenia, Mesopotamia, Cyprus, Egypt, Cyrene, western North Africa and the Empire's northern borders in Europe. Before Trajan could march westward to address some of these uprisings, he died while encamped in Cilicia. His successor, Hadrian, scaled back Trajan's expanded empire to a more manageable size and as a result enjoyed a relatively peaceful reign. This aureus was struck at the height of Trajan's success, and is dated by Hill to early 117. The reverse type is of an ancient and familiar composition, with two dejected captives seated at the base of a trophy composed of arms and armor. In this case the captives are in Parthian attire with bows-in-cases upright at their feet. Beneath is the explicit and unapologetic inscription PARTHIA CAPTA

- 449 Aureus circa 114-117, AV 7.32 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R Salus seated l., feeding snake coiled round altar; in exergue, SALVS AVG. RIC 368 (not cuirassed). C 331 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 585. Calicò 1086. Extremely fine 10'000

Hadrian Augustus, 117 – 138



450



- 450 Aureus circa 118, AV 7.34 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS II Salus seated l., feeding snake coiled round altar; in exergue, SALVS AVG. RIC 46. BMC 84 note. C 1349. Calicò 1368.

A very pleasant portrait well-struck in high relief, good extremely fine

10'000



451



451

- 451 Aureus circa 119-122, AV 7.33 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P COS III Hercules standing facing in distyle temple, holding club and an apple in his outstretched l.; below, river-god reclining l. RIC 56. BMC 98 note. C 1083. Calicò 1320 (this coin).

Extremely rare and a very interesting reverse composition. A few minor marks,
otherwise good very fine

8*000

Ex Magnaguti collection, 189.

Though Hadrian's coinage has many interesting and novel reverse types, this aureus ranks among the most charming of all. Unlike most Imperial coin types, this one seems to be quite personal, as it refers to Hercules of Gades, patron of Spain, the province in which the families of Trajan and Hadrian had settled generations before. Though Hadrian's paternal descendants, the *Aelii*, had settled in Italica, his mother, Domitia Paulina, came from Gades, a wealthy city that certainly was the oldest city in Spain and was thought by many to be the oldest Phoenician settlement in the west. Though the precise meaning of the type is not known, it may mark the dedication of a temple of Hercules of Gades on the banks of the Tiber. Three principal coin types mark this event or personal proclamation: the type illustrated here, another like it but with Hercules accompanied by two nymphs, and a third showing Hercules standing beside the river-god Tiber and a ship prow. This last type bears the supplemental inscription *HERC GADIT*, which offers conclusive evidence that the series refers specifically to Hercules of Gades. There is considerable variety in the details of the types. The shrine or temple (in flat-roofed Punic style) is shown distyle or tetrastyle, Hercules often is shown holding the apple of the Hesperides; in addition to sometimes being accompanied by two nymphs, Hercules is variously accompanied by a river-god, a ship prow, a fish, the head of Jupiter and the head of another uncertain god, possibly Cronus-Saturnus. The overall impact of these elements is two-fold: Hadrian celebrates his Spanish heritage, and he makes clear his personal patronage to Hercules, just like his adoptive father Trajan. However, as Mattingly suggested, Hadrian's patronage may have been directed to Hercules in his guise as traveler instead of as conqueror, which certainly had been the principal appeal to Trajan



452



- 452 Sestertius circa 119-121, Æ 26.42 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG P M TR P COS III Laureate bust r. with drapery on far shoulder. Rev. RELIQUA VETERA HS NOVIIES MILL ABOLITA Lictor standing l., holding fasces in l. hand and firing with r. a heap of papers on l.; before him, three citizens. RIC 592b. BMC 1208. C 1282 var. (no drapery).

Extremely rare and of great historical interest. Green patina
and about extremely fine / good very fine

10*000

Upon the death of Trajan in 117, power formally transferred to his alleged heir Hadrian, who was then governing Syria. In his new capacity Hadrian wintered in Asia Minor, and early in 118 marched westward to settle affairs along the Danube. He eventually arrived in Rome in July – nearly a year after he had been hailed emperor. Upon entering the Eternal City he bolstered his popularity by making a donative to the people, making grants to the poor children of Italy and by holding a triumph in honor of Trajan. He also canceled debts and burned promissory notes in a general amnesty for tax arrears. This last act is celebrated on this rare and historical sestertius. The reverse shows Hadrian, or a lictor applying a torch to a heap of papers symbolic of the debts being cancelled. This rather elaborate version of this coin type shows three citizens with their arms outstretched in joy and gratitude. These documents (*syngrafi*) were burned in Trajan's Forum, where Hadrian erected a monument that bore the inscription "the first of all *pincipes* and the only one who, by remitting nine hundred million sesterces owed to the *fiscus*, provided security not merely for his present citizens but also for their descendants by this generosity".

The reverse inscription on this sestertius, *RELIQUA VETERA HS NOVIIES MILL ABOLITA*, is of exceptional interest. It quite literally translates to "nine times a hundred thousand sestertii of outstanding debts cancelled". *HS* is a standard abbreviation for sestertii in Roman inscriptions, and, depending upon how it is referenced, it can refer to a single sestertius, a unit of one thousand sestertii, or a unit of one hundred thousand sestertii. In this case *novies* is an adverb meaning 'nine times', and thus it applies to the sestertius as a unit of one thousand sestertii. Some have logically suggested that in the context of this inscription the *HS* would have been an adjective with the thousand, or *mille*, being understood in terms of empire-wide taxes. If so, it would increase the named figure to 'nine times a hundred thousand units of one thousand sestertii', thus equating it to the figure of 900 million sestertii that is named on the monument inscription.

In any case, this is a remarkable instance of the denomination of the sestertius being named on a Roman coin – especially since the coin is of that very denomination. The 19th Century historian S. W. Smith artfully describes this important coin type as "...one of the most remarkable monuments of imperial munificence that can be found within the recording province of numismatic art."



453

- 453 Aureus circa 125-128, AV 7.36 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS – III Sol in prancing quadriga l. RIC 168. BMC 378. C -. Calicò 1209 (this coin).
Rare. A magnificent portrait of great strength struck in high relief, good extremely fine 12'000



454

- 454 Aureus circa 125-128, AV 7.39 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COS – III Hadrian on prancing horse l., holding sceptre in l. hand and raising r. RIC 188e. BMC 439. C 415 var. (not draped and cuirassed). Calicò 1230.
Struck on a very large flan and complete, lustrous extremely fine 9'000



455

- 455 Denarius circa 125-128, AR 3.39 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r. with drapery on far shoulder. Rev. COS – III Concordia seated l. holding pater, l. elbow resting on figure of Spes. RIC 172. BMC 391. C 328.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600



456



456

- 456 Sestertius circa 125-128, Æ 23.44 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS – III Virtus standing l., holding parazonium and spear; l. foot on globe. RIC 638 var. (no foot on globe). BMC 1307. C 356.
A wonderful untouched light green patina and an impressive portrait of great beauty.
Good extremely fine / about extremely fine 6'000



457



457

- 457 Denarius circa 134-138, AR 3.53 g. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. ANNONA
AVG Modius with corn-ears and poppy. RIC 230a. BMC 595. C 170. Extremely fine 400



458



458

- 458 Dupondius circa 134-138, Æ 13.61 g. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev.
RESTITVTORI HISPANIAE Hadrian, togate, standing r., holding roll in l. hand and extending r. to raise
kneeling figure of Hispania, holding a branch; at her feet, a rabbit. In exergue, S C. RIC 953. BMC 1821. C
1266 var. (radiate head). Rare. Brown patina and extremely fine 1'600



459



- 459 Drachm, Alexandria, Æ 26.81 g. AVT KAIC TPAIA - AΔPIAN Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev.
Radiate bust r., with attributes of Serapis, Ammon, Asclepius, Aelios and Poseidon, holding trident with
coiled serpent; in outer field r., K... Dattari -, cf. 1610 (obv.) and 2868 (rev., A. Pius).
About extremely fine 1'200

Sabina, wife of Hadrian



460



460

- 460 Denarius circa 136, AR 3.29 g. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P Draped bust r., hair coiled and
piled on back of head behind metal tiara. Rev. Ceres seated l. on basket, holding corn-ears and torch. RIC
411. BMC 919 note. C 91. Extremely fine 1'200

Antinous, favorite of Hadrian



- 461 Medallion, Bithynium-Claudiopolis Bythiniae, AE 43.95 g. $\text{H \Pi A T P I C} - \text{ANTINOON} - \text{\Theta EON}$ Bare-headed and draped bust l. Rev. $\text{BEI\Theta Y N I E \Omega N} - \text{\AA \Delta \Pi I A N \Omega N}$ Draped figure of Antinous standing l., head reverted, outstretching r. hand to reed before him and holding in l. pedum; at his side ox l. In field above, star. BMC Bythunia p. 117, 3. G. Bloom, Numismatique de Antinoos, *JIAN* 16, 1914, p. 44, 8 and pl. 2, 14 (this reverse die). Cf. Giessener Münzhandlung sale 76, 1996, 310 (this obverse die).

Excessively rare. A marvellous portrait of Antinous of extraordinary style, undoubtedly one of the finest representation of the favourite of Hadrian.

Superb green patina and the reverse from a weak die, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

55'000

The appearance on coinage of Antinous, a personal companion of the emperor Hadrian, is in itself remarkable: he was not related to the emperor by blood or marriage, and was never an heir-apparent. Indeed, Antinous is honored only after his death and deification, the latter of which sometimes is stated explicitly, and more often is communicated in his description as a 'hero'. In those cases the term 'hero' describes a mortal who, though his virtuous acts, attains immortality. Frequently Antinous was assimilated with various gods, most commonly Apollo, Hermes, Dionysus, Iacchus and Osiris. On the obverse of this piece Antinous is celebrated as a true god – a full divinity – as indicated by the inscription beneath his bust.

Antinous' cult was widespread, and a great many busts were produced: at least 1,500 can be presumably attested, of which at least 115 survive today. His coin issues were also substantial, with more than 30 mints striking them in approximately 150 different issues. Though most of these coins were struck during the reign of Hadrian, concentrating from 134 to 137, it is believed that a few mints struck them as late as the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and that Bithynium, where this piece was struck, perhaps coined them as late as the time of Caracalla.

This large and impressive object, appropriately called a 'provincial medallion', was struck at Antinous' birthplace, Bithynium-Claudiopolis, in Bithynia. The reverse shows him looking back over his shoulder as he advances left, toward a tall, reed-like plant; beside him is a grazing bull, and above is a star. The bull has been taken by some as a symbol of Antinous' death, and the star, obviously, as a symbol of his divinity. Though Antinous is usually described as here being in the guise of Hermes, Wroth's view that it is "a representation of Antinous as the divinised herdsman of Bithynium – a place famous for its pastures" is more appealing. He drew particular inspiration for his view from the star above Antinous' head. We should also note that the *pedum* (*lagabolon*) Antinous holds, though principally meant to be thrown at hares to kill them, often is described in a more general fashion as a shepherd's staff. The active and elaborate composition of the scene suggests it was copied from a prototype – perhaps a statuary group, but more likely a mosaic or painting, the latter of which are attested to in Bithynium-Claudiopolis.

Aelius Caesar 136 – 138



- 462 Sestertius circa 137, AE 30.07 g. $\text{L AELIVS} - \text{CAESAR}$ Bare-head r. Rev. $\text{TR POT COS II S} - \text{C}$ Spes advancing l., holding flower and raising skirt. RIC 1055. BMC 1914. C 56.

A delightful untouched green patina and an attractive portrait in high relief.
An insignificant flan crack, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

12'000

Antoninus Pius, 138 - 161



463



463

- 463 Aureus circa 140, AV 7.22 g. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head of Antoninus Pius l. Rev. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II F COS Bare head of Marcus Aurelius r. RIC —. BMC p. 27, 170 note. C 20. Calicó 1733 (this coin).

Very rare. A few minor marks and light scratches, otherwise
about extremely fine / good very fine

8'000

Although Antoninus Pius succeeded Hadrian as emperor of Rome, he truly was third or fourth down the line of preference. Hadrian's first choice as successor was the nobleman Aelius, who was hailed Caesar in 136, but who died unexpectedly after a year in office. Hadrian then determined he would pass the throne to Aelius' son Lucius Verus — then only seven years old — and to the 17-year-old Marcus Aurelius, who was a distant relative and a close companion. In truth the middle-aged Antoninus Pius was merely a surrogate emperor in the eyes of Hadrian, and he remained truthful to his promise to act as guardian for Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Indeed, he was so faithful to the memory of Hadrian that he earned his surname "Pius" because he fought so diligently to convince the senate's to deify Hadrian. Over the years of his own principate, Antoninus Pius groomed both as his eventual successors, and thus continued the tradition of adoptive succession. He enjoyed a productive and mostly peaceful reign, and unlike Hadrian, who traveled extensively, Antoninus Pius never once left Italy in his twenty-two years on the throne. Unlike the great variety of Hadrian's coinage on which he celebrates his extensive travels, Antoninus' reverse types are localized, and on occasion they reflect the attention he paid to the betterment of Rome and Italy. This aureus is one of his more interesting types, as it bears the portrait of Antoninus Pius on the obverse and that of his eldest heir Marcus Aurelius on the reverse.



464



464

- 464 Sestertius circa 140-144, Æ 25.70 g. ANTONINVS AVG — PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. APOLLINI — AVGVSTO S — C Apollo standing to front, head l., holding patera and lyre. RIC 598. BMC 1231. C 63.

Green patina and extremely fine

5'000



465



466



- 465 Sestertius circa 143-144, Æ 25.72 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI — VS P P TR P COS III Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IMPE — RA — TOR BRI — TAN / S — C Victory standing l. on globe, holding wreath and palm branch. RIC 719. BMC 1613. C 114. Very rare. Green patina and good very fine

2'200

- 466 Sestertius circa 145-161, Æ 28.35 g. ANTONINVS — AVG PIVS P P TR P Laureate head r. Rev. COS — III S — C Antoninus with radiate nimbus standing l., holding branch and spear. RIC 765. BMC 1666. C 318.

Green patina and about extremely fine

1'500



467

- 467 Sestertius circa 145-161, Æ 28.35 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P TR P Laureate head r. Rev. Antoninus in slow quadriga l., holding eagle-tipped sceptre; in exergue, COS – IIII / S C. RIC 767a. BMC 1669. C 320. Rare. Beautiful enamel-like green patina and extremely fine 4'500



468

- 468 Sestertius circa 148-149, Æ 23.97 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P XII Laureate head r. Rev. TEMPORVM FELICITAS S – C Crossed cornucopiae, surmounted by busts of two little boys; below, COS IIII. RIC 857. BMC 1827. C 813. Rare. Green patina and about extremely fine 3'000



469

- 469 Aureus circa 148-149, AV 7.39 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. TEMPORVM FELICITAS Crossed cornucopiae, surmounted by busts of two little boys; below, COS IIII. RIC 185. BMC 679. C 812. Calicò 1632. Rare. Struck in high relief and extremely fine 5'000
Ex Glendining sale 1950, Platt Hall collection part II, 1433.



470

- 470 Aureus circa 151-152, AV 7.24 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XV Laureate head l. Rev. COS IIII Antoninus standing l., holding globe in outstretched r. hand. RIC 206. BMC 771. C 305. Calicò 1518. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 6'000



471

- 471 Aureus circa 151-152, AV 7.38 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XV Laureate head l. Rev. LIEBERALITAS – VII-COS IIII Liberalitas standing l., holding account-board and vexillum. RIC 207. BMC p. 112, note †. C 520 var. (bust l. draped and cuirassed). Calicò 1581. Perfectly struck in high relief and well-centred, good extremely fine 6'500



472

- 472 Dupondius circa 154-155, Æ 11.80 g. ANTONINVS AVG P – IVS P P TR P XVIII Radiate bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS – COS IIII S – C Libertas standing r., holding pileus and extending l. hand. RIC 932. BMC 1967. C 541. Green patina and extremely fine 1'000



473



- 473 Aureus circa 158-159, AV 7.34 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XXII Laureate bust r. with aegis. Rev. VOTA SVSCE – PTA DEC III Antoninus, veiled, standing l., sacrificing with patera over tripod; in exergue, COS IIII. RIC 294a. BMC 954. C –. Calicò 1712. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'000



474



- 474 Divus Antoninus. Denarius after 161, AR 4.43 g. DIVVS ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSECRA TIO Pyre of four tiers, decorated with hangings, surmounted by quadriga. RIC M. Aurelius 436. BMC M. Aurelius 57. C 164. Good extremely fine 400



475



- 475 Sestertertius after 161, Æ 27.39 g. DIVVS ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO S – C Pyre of four tiers, decorated with hangings, surmounted by quadriga. RIC M. Aurelius 1266. BMC M. Aurelius 879 var. (laureate with drapery). C 165. Rare. Lovely untouched green patina, extremely fine / almost Fdc 5'500

Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



- 476 *Diva Faustina*. Aureus after 141, AV 7.28 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Veiled and diademed bust r. Rev. AET – ER – N – ITAS Fortuna standing l., holding patera and rudder on globe. RIC A. Pius 349a. BMC A. Pius 372. C 3. Calicò 1744 (this coin). Extremely fine 5'500

M. Annius Galerius Antoninus, son of Antoninus Pius



- 477 Dupondius, uncertain mint possibly Rome after 147, Æ 12.76 g. ΘΕΑ – ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ Veiled and draped bust of Faustina I. Rev. Μ ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΟΝΟΥ ΥΙΟC Bare-headed and draped bust of M. Annius Galerius Antoninus r. C 2. Mazzini pl. 111, 2. Niggeler part III, 1316 var. (Faustina not veiled). Very rare and in unusually good condition for this issue. Green patina, very fine 4'500

Marcus Aurelius Caesar, 139 – 161



- 478 Aureus circa 140-144, AV 7.38 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII F COS Bare head r. Rev. PIETAS AVG Knife, sprinkler, *lituus* and *simpulum*. RIC 424a. BMC 276. C 450. Calicò 1883. Struck in high relief and about extremely fine 5'000



- 479 Sestertius circa 161-162, Æ 26.34 g. IMP CAES M AVREL – ANTONINVS AVG P M Laureate bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. CONCORD AVGVS TOR TR P XVI S – C M. Aurelius and L. Verus standing with clasped hands; Marcus holds a scroll. In exergue, COS III. RIC 826. BMC 1009. C 54. Green patina, extremely fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Marcus Aurelius Augustus, 161 – 180



480



- 480 Aureus circa 166-167, AV 7.26 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – ARM PARTH MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXI IMP IIII COS III Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm-branch. RIC 174. BMC 444 note. C 883. Calicò 1995. Extremely fine 6'500



481



- 481 Aureus circa 170-171, AV 7.23 g. IMP M ANTONINVS – AVG TR P XXV Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VOTA SVSCEP – DECEN II M. Aurelius, veiled, standing l. and sacrificing at tripod. RIC 250. BMC 552a. C 1035 var. Calicò 2037 (this coin). Struck on a broad flan, perfectly centred and complete. Extremely fine 8'000



482



- 482 Sestertius circa 172-173, Æ 26.36 g. M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII Laureate head r. Rev. GERMANICO – AVG IMP VI COS III Trophy; on l. German woman seated on shield; on r., German standing r., head turned l., his hands bound behind his back. In exergue, S C. RIC 1062. BMC 1435. C 229. Brown-green patina, extremely fine / good very fine 2'000



483



483

- 483 Sestertius circa 176-177, Æ 24.76 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – GERM SARM TR P XXXI Laureate head r. Rev. IMP VIII COS II P P S – C Pile of arms; in exergue, DE GERMANIS. RIC 1184. BMC 1598. C 163. Rare. Minor flan crack, green patina and a sharp extremely fine 7'000

Ex Lanz sale 94, Sammlung Leo Benz, 1999, 613.

Faustina II, wife of Marcus Aurelius



- 484 Aureus circa 145-161, AV 7.17 g. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL. Draped bust r., hair caught up behind. Rev. VE – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple and rudder. RIC A. Pius 515b. BMC –. C 260. Calicò 2095.
An elegant portrait struck in high relief, almost Fdc 9'500



- 485 Aureus circa 161-176, AV 7.23 g. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair decorated with circlet of pearls. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTAE Salus seated l., feeding snake coiled round altar. RIC M. Aurelius 717a. BMC M. Aurelius 153. C 198 var. Calicò 2073.
Extremely fine 5'500



- 486 Sestertertius circa 161-176, Æ 23.17 g. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair decorated with circlet of pearls. Rev. LAET – ITIA S – C Laetitia standing l., holding sceptre and wreath. RIC M. Aurelius 1654. BMC M. Aurelius 924. C 149.
Untouched enamel-like dark green patina and good extremely fine 4'500



- 487 Diva Faustina II. Sestertertius after 176, Æ 22.62 g. DIVA FAV – STINA PIA Draped bust r. Rev. AE TERNI[TAS] S – C Aeternitas standing front, head l., raising veil and holding torch. RIC M. Aurelius 1692. BMC M. Aurelius 1558. C 4.
Superb light green patina. An insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 4'000

Lucius Verus, 161 – 169



- 488 Sestertius circa 161, Æ 26.10 g. IMP CAES L AVREL VERNVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORD AVGVSTOR TR P II S – C M. Aurelius and L. Verus clasping hands; M. Aurelius holds a scroll. In exergue, COS II. RIC 1284. BMC 1023 var. (draped and cuirassed). C 161.

A marvellous untouched dark green patina and a vigorous portrait of high style.

The features of the two Augusti on reverse exceptionally well-detailed, surely the work of a crafted engraver. Good extremely fine

8'000



- 489 Aureus circa 163-164, AV 7.26 g. L VERNVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P IV IMP II COS II Verus seated l. on platform, at his sides two officers; below, King Sohaemus standing. In exergue, REX ARMEN / DAT. RIC M. Aurelius 512. BMC 300. C 158. Calicò 2154.

Perfectly struck in high relief and almost Fdc

10'000



- 490 Aureus circa 165, AV 7.25 g. L VERNVS AVG – ARM PART MAX Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P V – IMP III COS II L. Verus on horse r. spearing down fallen enemy. RIC M. Aurelius 543. BMC 391 note. C 275. Calicò 2183 (this coin).

Extremely fine

8'000



491

- 491 Medallion circa 165-166, Æ 45.92 g. L VERVS AVG – ARM PART MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P VI IMP III COS II L. Verus standing l. on platform, accompanied by the Praetorian Prefect and a soldier, about to introduce the young Commodus, standing before him, to four soldiers, holding vexilla, insignia and shields. C 288. Gnechi p. 46, 15 and pl. 74, 1. Toynbee pl. XLII, 4.

Very rare and of great historical interest. A powerful portrait struck in very high relief and a finely detailed reverse representation. The obverse fields slightly tooled and the hair on top of head partially re-engraved, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus



492

- 492 Aureus circa 164-169, AV 7.29 g. LVCILLA AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair caught up in double chignon. Rev. V – E – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple in r. hand and sceptre in l. RIC M. Aurelius 783. BMC M. Aurelius 320. C 69. Vagi 1598. Calicò 2218.

Well-struck and extremely fine

8'500

Lucilla was the second of six daughters born to the emperor Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina II. She was a twin of Titus Aurelianus Antoninus, but he died within a year of their birth. When the emperor Antoninus Pius died in 161 and was succeeded by Lucilla's father and his co-heir Lucius Verus, Lucilla was betrothed to Verus in a gesture meant to tie the two emperors along family lines as well as by their collective Imperial duties. However, since she was just twelve years old, the marriage was delayed until 164, when Lucilla was fifteen or sixteen. At that time her prospective husband was in Asia Minor leading a campaign against the Parthians, so she sailed east and he took leave of campaign to marry her at Ephesus. The imperial couple had at least one child, but the fate of it or any others they may have had is unknown. After Verus' unexpected death in 169, Lucilla's personal life worsened. The young woman was next married to an elderly senator and she engaged in frequent infidelities. A decade later Lucilla was involved in the plot to assassinate her only surviving brother Commodus, who had become unstable and despotic as emperor. However, her role was discovered in the plot before it came to fruition, and in 182 or 183 she was banished to Capri where she subsequently was executed.

Commodus Caesar, 175 – 177



493



- 493 Aureus circa 175-176, AV 7.33 g. COMMODVS CAES AVG FIL GERM SARM Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRI – NC – IVVENT Commodus standing l., holding branch and sceptre; in field r., trophy with arms at base. RIC M. Aurelius 615. BMC M. Aurelius 648. C 606 var. (not cuirassed). Calicò 2316.

Very rare. Well struck in high relief and good extremely fine

10'000

Commodus Augustus, 177 – 193



- 494 Aureus circa 178, AV 7.31 g. L AVREL COMM – ODVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P III IMP II COS P P Castor standing l., holding horse by bridle with r. hand and spear with l. RIC M. Aurelius 648. BMC M. Aurelius 775. C 760. Calicò 2337. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'000



- 495 Aureus circa 180-192, AV 7.12 g. M COMMODVS AN – TON AVG PIVS Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P VIII IMP VI COS III P P Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and sceptre. RIC 69e. BMC 118. C 421 var. (not laureate). Calicò 2296. Good extremely fine 9'500

Crispina, wife of Commodus



- 496 Aureus circa 180-183, AV 7.25 g. CRISPINA AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair in coil at back. Rev. VENVS F – ELIX Venus seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; below seat, dove standing l. RIC Commodus 287. BMC 48. C 39. Calicò 2377. Sharply struck on a full flan and Fdc 15'000

Few Romans of high station in the government, the army could have felt secure during the reign of Commodus, a man whose cruel autocracy gave rise to plots against him, and whose suspicious mind is said to have invented plots when actual threats were absent. One of the most famous victims of Commodus was his own wife Crispina, the daughter of one of his father's comrades-in-arms. She was said to have been exceptionally beautiful, and was married to Commodus when he was fifteen, and as yet only Caesar. We are told that with the passage of time both husband and wife partook in extramarital affairs – Commodus more openly and extravagantly than Crispina. We need not consider ourselves too judgmental when we describe their marriage as an unmitigated failure. Indeed, it came to an end in 182 when Crispina was banished to the island of Capri and was there strangled to death, presumably on Commodus' orders. The official explanation for Crispina's severe treatment was her adultery, but historians are rightly suspicious that it was her real or imagined complicity with her sister-in-law Lucilla in a failed plot to assassinate Commodus.

Pertinax, 1 January – 28 March 193



- 497 Aureus January - March 193, AV 7.23 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LAETITIA TEMPOR COS II Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. RIC 4a. BMC 7. C 19. Calicó 2383. Rare. An elegant portrait of high style well-struck in high relief, almost Fdc 20'000

A self-made man who rose to prominence through dedication and talent, Pertinax's career was illustrious. His father was a former slave and merchant whose wealth bought Pertinax a good education. Pertinax began his adult life as a teacher, but afterward he embarked on a military career. He rose through the ranks serving in Parthia, Britain and Noricum, subsequently serving as governor of several provinces. In 189 the emperor Commodus appointed him prefect of Rome, and he was still serving in that capacity when Commodus was assassinated on New Year's Eve, 192. Though Pertinax has often been portrayed as an unimpeachable moralist, he was more likely an opportunist who was intimately involved in the plot against Commodus. After his accession, Pertinax may have viewed himself as a benevolent dictator, but the praetorians none the less murdered him after a reign of just eighty-six days.



- 498 Denarius January - March 193, AR 3.46 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VOT DECE – N TR P COS II Pertinax, veiled, standing l., sacrificing out of patera over tripod. RIC 13a. BMC 24. C 56.

A spectacular portrait well struck on sound metal. Minor flan crack at one o'clock, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

3'500

Didius Julianus, 28 March – 1 June 193



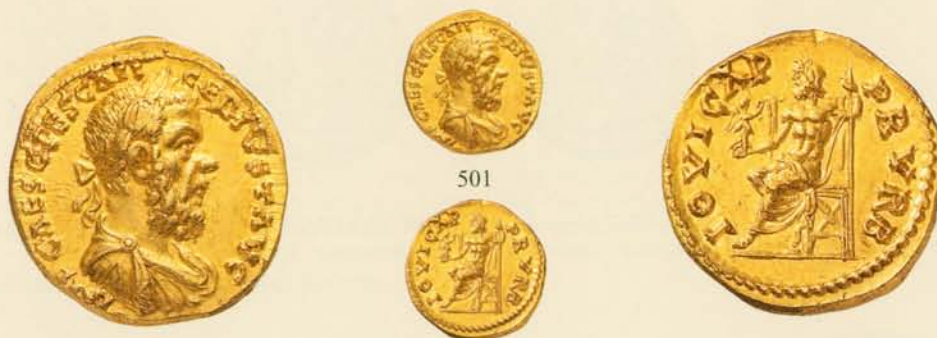
- 499 Denarius March-June 193, AR 3.00 g. IMP CAES M DID – IVLIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. RECTOR – ORBIS Emperor standing l., holding globe and scroll. RIC 3. BMC 7. BMC 15. Unusually well-centred and about extremely fine 4'000

Didia Clara, daughter of Didius Julianus



- 500 Denarius circa 193, AR 2.44 g. DIDIA CL – ARA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. HILA – R – TEMPOR Hilaritas standing l., holding long palm and cornucopiae. RIC D.Julianus 10. BMC D. Julianus 14. C 3. Rare. About extremely fine 5'000

Pescenius Niger, 193 – 194



- 501 Aureus, probably Antioch circa 193-194, AV 6.77 g. IMP CAES C PESC NI – GER IVST AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CAP – PR VRB Jupiter standing l., holding Victory and sceptre. RIC –. BMC –. C –. Calicò 2406. R.F. Bland, A.M. Burnett and S. Bendall, *The Mints of Pescenius Niger*, NC 1987, 4 and pl. 10, 4 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only the second specimen known of this reverse type.
The portrait of an unusually excellent style, undoubtedly the finest of the whole series of this short-lived Emperor. Struck in high relief and good extremely fine

120'000

Certainly one of the most remarkable aurei to come to the market in recent years, this coin bears a portrait of incomparable style within the normally crude issues of Niger. His features are engraved in a refreshingly sculptural manner, and even the reverse shows that the engraver paid careful attention to the proportion and overall composition of the design. The inscription IOVI CAP PR VRB identifies the seated Jupiter as none other than the Capitoline Jupiter, and describes him as the ruler, or protector, to the city of Rome. On an issue of his denarii, Niger honors Jupiter as 'ruler of the world' with the inscription IOVI PRAE ORBIS – logical praise for the Capitoline Jupiter, though he is there shown holding an eagle rather than a Victory. On other denarii, dedicated to Jupiter the protector (*conservatori*), Niger shows Jupiter in the same manner as on this aureus. The specific reference on this aureus to the city of Rome comes as no surprise since Niger was hailed emperor partly in response to a plea from citizens who had gathered in the Circus Maximus during the disgraceful reign of Didius Julianus. Not only is it a natural component of Niger's pro-Roman propaganda, it also seems to represent a personal attack on Septimius Severus, whose rule in the capital city Niger considered unlawful. Here Niger claims that in the absence of lawful government in Rome, it is not Septimius Severus, but rather Jupiter Capitolinus who rules and protects the capital.



- 502 Denarius, Antioch (?) circa 193-194, AR 2.45 g. IMP CAES C PESC [...]IA Laureate head r. Rev. VICTOR IVS – T – AVG Victory advancing r., holding wreath with both hands. RIC –. BMC –. C –.
Apparently a unique and unpublished type. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Claudius Albinus Caesar, 193 – 195



- 503 Denarius circa 193-195, AR 3.63 g. D CL SEPT AL – BIN CAES Bare head r. Rev. ROMAE AET – AERNAE Roma seated l. on shield, holding pallasium and sceptre. RIC 11a. BMC Septimius Severus 44. C 61.
Extremely fine / about extremely fine

600

Septimius Severus, 193 – 211



504

- 504 Tetradrachm, Asia circa 198-202, AR 7.87 g. IMP C L SEP SEVERVS P AV Laureate head r. Rev. A – VG – V – S / T – OR – V – M Legionary eagle between two standards. RIC 528. BMC 758. C 55.
Rare. Good very fine 3'000



505

- 505 Denarius circa 200-201, AR 3.24 g. SEVERVS AVG – PART MAX Laureate head r. of S. Severus. Rev. ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of young Caracalla r. RIC 157. BMC 187. C 2.
Rare. Good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000



506

- 506 Aureus circa 202-210, AV 7.18 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. with aegis. Rev. ROMA – AETERNA Roma seated l. on shield, holding pallas and sceptre. RIC 291. BMC 222 note †. C –. Calicò 2533 (this coin).
Struck in high relief and extremely fine 10'000



507

507

- 507 Denarius circa 202-210, AR 3.10 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PROVIDENTIA Head of Medusa facing on aegis. RIC 286. BMC 357. C 591.

Extremely rare and a very interesting reverse. Good very fine 5'000

This reverse type, though dramatic, at first glance seems non-specific. From this we might presume its meaning was sufficiently clear at the time that the mint masters did not see the need to specify its meaning. The Medusa and Medusa-upon-Aegis types occur on precious metal coins of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, all of which perhaps belong to c. 207 since one of them names the 15th renewal of Severus' tribunician power in its reverse inscription. The obverses of all of these issues are comparable, and are contemporary. The meaning of this type seems fairly clear: it is a reference to foresight the two Augusti, Septimius and Caracalla, in their preparation to invade Britain in the following year, 208. Not only does the inscription name their foresight, their *providentia*, but Medusa was sacred to Minerva, the protectress of heroes who is said to have come forth from the brain of Jupiter fully armed and of mature age. Minerva is said to have worn the Aegis as a protective garment and as a symbol of her bravery, and eventually to have placed the snake-haired head of Medusa upon it. The emperors were fond of this imagery and many adopted it by adorning their cuirass breastplates with the Medusa head. One might consider these Medusa issues as pre-campaign propaganda by which the emperors hoped to assure the people and the army that they had fully investigated the need for, and felt confident in the certainty of success of a war against the Britons. This particular type with the small Medusa head within a large Aegis is the rarest of the variants and seemingly is known only for denarii of Septimius Severus.



508



- 508 Aureus circa 205, AV 7.53 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XIII – COS III P P Severus on horse l., holding spear upright in r. hand and Victory on globe in l. RIC –. BMC –. C –. Calicò 2509 (this coin). Apparently unique. A very interesting reverse type, extremely fine 10'000

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus



509



- 509 Aureus circa 194, AV 7.10 g. IVLIA DO – MNA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. VENER – I – VICTR Venus, naked to waist, standing r., holding apple and palm branch, resting l. elbow on column. RIC S. Severus 536. BMC S. Severus 47. C 193. Calicò 2644. Good extremely fine 8'000



510



- 510 Aureus circa 198-211, AV 7.25 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. DIANA – LVCIFERA Diana standing l., holding with both hands long torch pointing upwards. RIC 548 var. (crescent on Diana's neck). BMC S. Severus and Caracalla 14. C 31. Calicò 2610. Extremely fine 7'000



511



511

- 511 Aureus circa 198-211, AV 7.31 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. DIANA – LVCIFERA Diana, with crescent on neck, standing l., holding with both hands long torch pointing upwards. RIC 548. BMC S. Severus and Caracalla 14 var. (no crescent). C 26. Calicò 2609. About extremely fine 6'000



512



512

- 512 Denarius circa 198-211, AR 3.29 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust of J. Domna r. Rev. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate and draped bust of Caracalla r. RIC S. Severus 544. BMC S. Severus and Caracalla 8. C 1. Rare. About extremely fine 2'000



513

- 513 Denarius, eastern mint (?) circa 198-211, AR 3.56 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust of J. Domna r. Rev. P SEPT GETA PONT Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta r. RIC S. Severus 571 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 61. C 1. Rare. About extremely fine 3'000



514

- 514 Sestertius circa 196-211, Æ 20.52 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. MATER DEVM Cybele seated l. between two lions, holding branch and resting l. arm on drum; in exergue, S C. RIC S. Severus 859. BMC S. Severus 772. C 124. Green patina and extremely fine 1'500



515



515

- 515 As circa 196-211, Æ 11.70 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. MATER AVGG Julia as Cybele standing l. in quadriga of lions; in exergue, S C. RIC S. Severus 879. BMC 788. C 119. Green patina, extremely fine / good very fine 1'500

Caracalla, 198 – 217



516



516

- 516 Aureus circa 199-200, AV 7.20 g. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RECTOR – ORBIS Sol standing facing, head l., holding globe and spear. RIC 39b. BMC 163. C 541. Calicó 2804. About extremely fine 6'500



517



517

- 517 Denarius circa 199-200, AR 3.09 g. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of S. Severus l. and Caracalla r., both laureate, draped and cuirassed. RIC 32. BMC 158. C 2. Rare. An appealing coin with nice portraits, extremely fine 3'750



518

- 518 Aureus, Laodicaea ad Mare circa 199-200, AV 7.13 g. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO – RIAE PARTHICAE Victory advancing l., holding trophy; at feet, captive. RIC 253. BMC p. 294, †. C –. Calicò 2832. Good extremely fine 9'000



519

- 519 As circa 202-210, Æ 11.94 g. ANTONINVS PIVS – AVG BRIT Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE Victory standing r., l. foot on trophy, about to inscribe shield on palm; at sides in lower field, S – C. RIC 467 var. (radiate head). BMC 828. C 637 var. (radiate head).

Rare. A superb coin with a lovely portrait and an interesting reverse.

Appealing brown-green patina and good extremely fine

4'000

The last campaign of the emperor Septimius Severus occurred on the northern border of Britain – far from Rome, and even further from his original home in North Africa; indeed, Severus would die there, at the military headquarters at York in February, 211, just as the emperor Constantius I 'Chlorus' would nearly a century later. Accompanying him on the campaign against the Caledonians were Severus' wife Julia Domna and his two quarrelsome sons, Caracalla and Geta. The campaign perhaps had begun in 207, but was in full swing in 208 and continued until 211. It was led by Septimius and Caracalla, and when Septimius fell ill in the course of events, Caracalla took supreme command. Father and eldest son did not see eye-to-eye on all matters of strategy, and we are told that at one point Caracalla became so incensed he appeared ready to stab his father in the back before the whole of the army. When Septimius died a natural death early in 211, Caracalla made peace with the Caledonians on less-than-favorable terms that required the Romans to withdraw to Hadrian's Wall, which would serve as the border. Even though it had not been a total success, the British campaign had merited the presence of the Imperial family, and the consequent 'victory' was widely celebrated on coinage. Though the reverse types vary, this as, inscribed VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE, is among the most explicit.



520

- 520 Aureus circa 209-210, AV 7.36 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VOTA SO – LVT DEC Caracalla, veiled, standing r., sacrificing out of patera over tripod; in front, victimarius raising axe against bull; behind, flute player facing. In exergue, COS III. RIC 205. BMC 576. C 683. Calicò 2847 (this coin). Very rare and with an interesting reverse representation, about extremely fine 8'000

In 198 Caracalla had much to celebrate: he turned 20 and he celebrated his 10th anniversary (*decennalia*) as Augustus. However, during this decade as Augustus Caracalla's life had been anything but blissful. In 202 he was forced into a hateful marriage with Plautilla, daughter of his father's scheming prefect Plautianus; he emerged from that debacle by arranging the murder of his father-in-law and the banishment of his wife. In the five years that had passed since this personal liberation, Caracalla's rivalry with his younger brother Geta had intensified. Their parents Septimius Severus and Julia Domna tried to dampen the hatred between the brothers, but nothing worked. About the time this aureus was struck the brothers were appointed co-consuls for the second time, but instead of benefiting from the chance to work together for the benefit of Rome, nothing was solved. Since none of these well-intended measures were effective, Septimius decided to remove them from their life of luxury in Rome by launching a campaign in Britain that would place his sons at his side in battle. (For a commemorative of this campaign, see the Caracalla as offered in this sale.) He must have believed that distance from the political intrigues of Rome, the exposure to frontier hardships and some combat experience might benefit his quarrelsome sons. However, Septimius perhaps overlooked the most obvious reason for the rivalry – their disproportionate rank. Though only 11 months older than Geta, Caracalla had already been his father's co-emperor for a decade, whereas Geta had not been hailed Caesar until 198, and had remained at that subordinate rank ever since. One can imagine how an elaborate and beautiful coinage such as this, which shows priestly sacrifices in honor of his older brother's tenth anniversary as Augustus, would only have salted the wound at the moment when their discord had become fully realized.



521



- 521 Aureus circa 213-217, AV 7.15 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITATI PERPETVAE Securitas r. by altar, propping head on r. and holding sceptre. RIC 309a. BMC p. 445, note *. C 575 var. (not cuirassed). Calicò 2812 (this coin).
An expressive portrait struck in high relief. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 12'000



522



522

- 522 Sestertius circa 214, Æ 23.24 g. M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVII IMP III COS IIII P P Caracalla, accompanied by two officers, standing r. on platform on l., haranguing officer and two soldiers with legionary eagles; behind, vexillum. In exergue, S - C RIC 525c. BMC 264 var. (AVREL). C 273 var. (AVREL).
Very rare. Well-centred and complete and with an interesting reverse, green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine 6'500



523



- 523 Sestertius circa 215, Æ 25.78 g. M AVREL ANTONINVS - PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII IMP III COS IIII P P Caracalla, in military dress, standing l., r. foot on crocodile, holding spear; opposite him, Isis advancing r., holding out two corn-ears and sistrum. In exergue, S C. RIC 544. BMC 285. C 334.
Rare. A delightful green patina and extremely fine 12'000



524



- 524 Denarius circa 217, AR 3.31 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XX COS IIII P P Diana, with crescent on head and with scarf flying behind her, in biga of bulls l. RIC 284d. BMC 185. C 395 var. (laureate, draped and cuirassed). Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 700



525

- 525 Medallion, Pergamum Mysiae circa 198-217, AE 37.91 g. $\text{AYTOKPAT K MA} - \text{KOS MAPKOC AYP ANTΩNEINOS}$ Laureate and cuirassed bust r. with aegis on breast-plate. Rev. $\text{ΕΠΙ CΤΡ ΙΟΥΑ ΑΝΘΙΜ ΟΥ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΕΝΩΝ}$ Emperor on horse r. holding sceptre, followed by Victory crowning him; to his r., two prisoners with Phrygian helmet at sides of trophy. In exergue, $\text{ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΤΡΙΚ} / \text{ΝΕΘΚΟΡΩ} / \text{Ν.}$ von Fritze, Pergamon, pl. VII, 7. SNG Frane V Mysia 2225 (these dies).

An impressive medallion bearing a realistic portrait. Extremely fine

6'000

Geta Augustus, 209 – 211



526



- 526 Sestertius circa 209-211, AE 24.91 g. $\text{P SEPTIMIUS GETA} - \text{PIVS AVG BRIT}$ Laureate head r. Rev. $\text{CONCORDIAE AV} - \text{GG}$ Caracalla and Geta, both in military dress, standing front vis-à-vis clasping hands and each holding vertical spear, while being crowned respectively by Liber to l., and Hercules to r.; in exergue, S C. RIC 184. BMC 232. C 25.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this issue. A magnificent portrait of Geta and an appealing reverse composition. Untouched light green patina and a insignificant encrustation on reverse at twelve o'clock, good extremely fine

25'000

Most of the references to current events, or the 'state of the union' on the reverses of Roman coins were factual, or at least optimistically factual. Some times, though, coins were used as tools of disinformation. Two perfect examples in the 3rd Century are the AMMOR MVTVVS clasped-hands issues of Balbinus and Pupienus, and this CONCORDIAE AVGG sestertius depicting Caracalla and Geta clasping hands. In both cases the co-emperors represent their relationship as harmonious, when in reality they intensely disliked and mistrusted each other. In the case of Caracalla and Geta this hatred was so great that Caracalla eventually murdered Geta in the arms of their mother.

This sestertius is exceptional for the issue, being of the finest style and uncommonly well preserved. The spectacular portrait, showing Geta at his most mature, was engraved within months of his murder in December, 211 (not in February, 212, as was traditionally thought, but which has been disproven). The reverse scene is superbly balanced and well modeled. It depicts Caracalla, on the right, shaking hands with Geta, on the left as each are crowned by their patron deity, Hercules and Liber, respectively. The inscription declares the two are in harmonious agreement but in reality they hated each other so much that they were ready to divide the Empire just to keep their distance. The danger in dividing the empire was that civil war would result. At no point before this in Imperial history had the empire been so close to being torn apart without it actually occurring. With the specter of the civil war of 193-197 fresh in the mind of their mother, Julia Domna, she warned her sons: "You may divide the empire, but you cannot divide your mother!" This reverse type is a precursor to designs common on aureliani and post-reform radiates of the 270s, 280s and 290s, and would fit comfortably in the repertoire of propaganda employed by Diocletian and Maximian, except that Liber would have been replaced with Jupiter, the patron of Diocletian.



527

- 527 Sestertius circa 211, Æ 25.44 g. P SEPTIMIVS GETA – PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate head r. Rev. FORT RED TR P III COS II P P Fortuna seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae; under chair, wheel. In exergue, S C. RIC 168. BMC p. 416, *. C 52.
Nice green patina and minor flan-crack, otherwise a pleasant good very fine 2'500



528

- 528 Medallion, Perinthus Thraciae circa 209-211, Æ 39.44 g. AVTPI CEPI – ΓΕΤΑC CEB Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦ / ΕΙΛΑΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ Heracles to r., naked but for the lion's skin, grasping a stag by the horns and pushing it down with his right knee. In exergue, ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩ / Ν. E. Schönhert, Die Münzprägung von Perinthus, 662 (these dies).
An impressive portrait, good very fine 3'000

Macrinus, 217 - 218



529

529

- 529 Sestertius circa 217, Æ 29.66 g IMP CAES M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONTIF MAX – TR P COS P P S - C Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and scepter, cloak over l. arm. RIC 119. BMC 119 (Antioch). C 72.
Struck on an exceptionally large flan with a lovely green patina, insignificant flan-crack at ten o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Annia Faustina, wife of Elagabalus



530

- 530 Bronze, Antioch Pisidia circa 221, Æ 1.98 g. ANNIA FAVSTINA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. ANTIOCH COLONIA Eagle, with open wings, standing facing, head to r. SNG Schweiz II –. SNG Missere –. SNG France –, cf. 1184 (obverse). BMC –. SNG von Aulock –. SNG Copenhagen –. Giessener Münzhandlung sale 121, 2003, 324 (these dies).
Excessively rare. Good very fine 1'500

Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander



- 531 *Diva Maesa*. Sestertius circa 225, Æ 24.36 g. DIVA MAESA – AVGVSTA Veiled and draped bust r. Rev. CONSECratio Pyre of three tiers placed on a base draped and festooned; in exergue, S – C. RIC S. Alexander 712. BMC S. Alexander 218. C 6 var.

Extremely rare and in exceptionally good condition for this issue.
A superb untouched turquoise patina and a realistic portrait of great beauty,
good extremely fine / extremely fine

8'500

After the defeat of the interloper Macrinus in 218, and the resulting promotion of the young Syrian priest Elagabalus to the office of emperor, the Severan dynasty – factually the 'Severan-Emesan' dynasty – was restored, and would endure seventeen years. The two remaining emperors, Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, were sons, respectively, of the sisters Julia Soaemias and Julia Mamaea. Both of these women were daughters of Julia Maesa, the empress consecrated on this rare sestertius. Much commentary has been made on the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, and of the control exercised by their mothers and their grandmother. In this respect, the revived Severan-Emesan dynasty was the opposite of the original dynasty, in which the emperors Septimius Severus, Geta and Caracalla directed Imperial policy as Maesa's sister, Julia Domna, was less influential than one might have expected.

The portrait of Maesa is far from flattering, and does not mask her advanced age. A comparison may be drawn with Tiberius' SALVS AVGVSTA dupondius of 22/23, on which his mother Livia appears as if in her late twenties or early thirties, though at the time she was about eighty years old. However, it should not surprise us that the age, experience, sobriety and dignity of Maesa is stressed, as it is an intentional foil to the shameful and immature extravagance of her recently murdered grandson Elagabalus. The funeral pyre on the reverse is well preserved, and its ornamentation is worth some commentary. The structure consists of a broad, draped and garlanded base upon which are three incrementally smaller tiers. The two central tiers are comprised of open archways occupied by standing figures; the large, central arch of the first tier contains a couch, or bier, upon which is the body of Maesa, or a representation of it. The two sections of the top tier are draped, flanked by two lighted torches, and are surmounted by a standing figure – perhaps Castor – attending horses.

Severus Alexander, 222 – 235



- 532 Aureus circa 222, AV 6.31 g. IMP C MAVR SEV ALEXAND AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVGVSTI Liberalitas standing l., holding *abacus* and cornucopiae. RIC 149 var. BMC 1 var. C 110 var. (specimens in RIC, BMC and C show a bust seen from another perspective). Calico 3065a (this coin). A minor scratch on reverse, otherwise almost extremely fine 5'000
- 533 Aureus circa 230, AV 5.76 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P VIII COS III P P Romulus, bare-headed, walking r., holding spear and trophy. RIC 103. C –. BMC 620. Calico 3121. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 6'500



534

- 534 Aureus circa 231, AV 6.60 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand over Emperor and holding sceptre in l. RIC 199b. BMC 688. C 72 var. (no drapery). Calicò 3058.
A minor scratch on obverse at nine o'clock, good extremely fine 5'500



535

536

- 535 Sestertius circa 232, Æ 20.82 g. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG Laureate head r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG S – C Providentia standing to front, head l., holding two corn-ears over modius in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. RIC 642, BMC 881. C 503.
Delightful light green patina. A small flan crack at two o'clock, otherwise extremely fine 500
- 536 Denarius circa 232, AR 3.37 g. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI PRO – PVGNATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and eagle in l. RIC 238. BMC 824. C 83.
Virtually as struck and Fdc 300

Maximinus I, 235 – 238



537

538

- 537 Denarius circa 235-236, AR 3.42 g. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVS A – VGVSTI Salus seated l., feeding serpent rising from altar. RIC 14. BMC 99. C 85.
Virtually as struck and Fdc 300
- 538 Sestertius circa 236-237, Æ 21.75 g. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVS AVGVSTI S – C Salus seated l., feeding serpent rising from altar. RIC 85. BMC 176. C 92.
Green patina and good extremely fine 1'000

Maximus Caesar, 235 – 236



539

- 539 Denarius circa 235-236, AR 3.07 g. IVL VERVS MAXIMVS CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVG Priestly emblems. RIC 1. BMC 118. C 1.
Extremely fine 700

Gordian I, 1 – 22 April 238



540



540

- 540 Denarius April 238, AR 3.37 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M T – R P COS P P Emperor, togate, standing l., holding branch and parazonium. RIC 1. BMC 3. C 2. Rare. Perfectly struck and centred with a very attractive portrait, good extremely fine / extremely fine 5'500

Gordian II, 1 – 22 April 238



541



541

- 541 Denarius April 238, AR 2.75 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVGG Providentia standing front, head l., resting l. elbow on column and holding wand over globe and cornucopiae. RIC 1. BMC 19. C 5. Extremely fine 4'000



542



543



Balbinus, April – June 238

- 542 Antoninianus April-June 238, AR 5.35 g. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FIDES MVTVA AVGG Clasped hands. RIC 12. BMC 74. C 17. Toned and extremely fine 600

Pupienus, April – June 238

- 543 Denarius April-June 238, AR 2.96 g. IMP C M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR – P COS II P P Emperor, togate, standing to front head l., holding branch and parazonium. RIC 5. BMC 50 note *. C 29. Extremely fine 600

Gordian III Augustus, 238 – 244



544



545



- 544 Aureus circa 241-243, AV 5.39 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AETER – NITATI AVG Sol standing front, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe with l.; cloak over l. shoulder. RIC 97. C 37. Calicò 3186. An insignificant metal flaw in reverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000
- 545 Aureus circa 241-243, AV 5.12 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AETER – NITATI AVG Sol standing front, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe with l.; cloak over l. shoulder. RIC 97. C 37. Calicò 3186. Good extremely fine 4'500



546

- 546 Medallion circa 244, Æ 57.65 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX – AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust l. with transverse spear in r. hand and shield over l. shoulder. The shield is decorated with an horseman (the Emperor ?) spearing a fallen enemy; before him, Victory flying l. and behind, soldier standing l. Rev. VIRTVS AVGVSTI Gordian standing l., holding transverse sceptre, receiving globe from Sol and being crowned by Valour; in field l., soldier holding spear and vexillum. In the background, a youth standing to front, three standards and two captives seated on the ground facing each other. Cf. C 397 (no shield over shoulder) = Toynbee pl. 45, l. Gneecchi p. 93, 58 and pl. 106, 9.

Extremely rare. A fabulous medallion well-struck in very high relief on a broad flan, a portrait of enchanting beauty and an exceptionally rich and well-detailed reverse composition. Undoubtedly one of the finest Roman medallion in existence, untouched brown-green patina and good extremely fine

60'000

Without question this is one of the most exceptional bronze medallions to have survived antiquity: not only is its artistry of monumental quality, but it is almost perfectly preserved and is struck on a planchet that is medallion even by medallion standards. This magnificent piece exemplifies Tonybee's opinion that the bronze medallions of Gordian III and his immediate successors "...represent the last flowering of the second-century medallion tradition."

This piece was struck within months of Gordian's murder early in 244, and the occasion of its issue is the success of his campaign against the Sasanians, in which he scored significant victories over Shapur's army in 243. On this piece the sun-god Sol, representing of the Orient, is shown handing Gordian a globe representing the world, both terrestrial and celestial. On a medallion from the same issue inscribed PAX AETERNA, Sol is shown driving a frontal chariot beside Gordian, who, crowned by Victory, makes sacrifice to Sol before the reclining figures of the Tigris and Euphrates. The date of this medallion is supported not only by its historical context, but also by Gordian's mature and forceful portrait (a far cry from the innocent, boyish portraits of his earlier years), and the obverse inscription, which includes PIVS and FELIX, and thus places it in the last phase of his reign. The propaganda value of this medallion is as clear today as it must have been in 243 and 244. Its tenor is entirely militant – from the armored bust of Gordian on the obverse to his armored figure on the reverse, crowned by Virtus. The soldier, vexillum, three signa and two seated captives round out the composition



Philip I, 244 – 249



547

- 547 Aureus circa 244-247, AV 4.38 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ANNONA AVGG Annona standing l., holding corn-ears over modius and cornucopiae. RIC 28. C 23 var. (not draped and cuirassed). Calicò 3246.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 30'000

Despite his menacing portrait and vicious rise to power, Philip I – the son of a Romanised Arab sheikh – was one of the least effective of Rome's emperors. After the murder of the praetorian prefect Timesitheus and the coup-style murder of Gordian III on the Persian front, Philip stepped into the vacant role of emperor. Instead of capitalising on Gordian's recent military gains against the Sasanians, Philip patched up a hasty and humiliating treaty with Shapur I. We cannot be sure why Philip acted in this manner – either the campaign had begun to turn against the Romans or Philip was more concerned with being confirmed by the Senate than continuing to prosecute the war. Philip proceeded to Rome to gain confirmation from the senate; the timetable for this is quite uncertain, as one inscription may suggest his arrival in July, 244, but the numismatic evidence calls for 245, as that is when his *adventus* types seem to have been struck. If the latter is correct, we must presume Philip stayed in Asia Minor either to oversee the Persian front or to attend to duties his brother Priscus eventually would assume. Once in Rome there was little time for rest. Philip spent much of 245 to 247 (the period during which this aureus was probably struck) on the Danube repelling invasions by the Carpi, and possibly Germans, but managed to return to Rome for the much-anticipated millennial celebrations held throughout 248. His glory in the capital suffered by several rebellions within the provincial armies. With so many catastrophes in one year, Philip was doomed. In the fall of 249 he was challenged and defeated by Trajan Decius, the commander who recently had restored order in Moesia and Pannonia.

Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip I



548

- 548 Sestertertius circa 244-249, Æ 17.55 g. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopiae; in exergue, S C. RIC 204. C 15. Superb light green patina, a minor scuff on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 750

Philip II Augustus, 247 – 249



549

- 549 Sestertertius circa 248, Æ 15.53 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SAECVLARES AVGG Goat walking l.; in exergue, S C. RIC 264a. C 73. Green patina and extremely fine 1'000

Trajan Decius, 249 – 251



- 550 Aureus circa 249-251, AV 4.53 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GENIVS EXERC ILLVRICIANI Genius, wearing *polos*, standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae; to r., standard. RIC 16a. C 48. Calicò 3290. Brilliant extremely fine 7'500

Despite the best efforts of Philip I, the problems that had erupted on the Danube early in his reign continued unresolved. His successor Decius hailed from a provincial family of good standing and had increased his social status by marrying a noble Etruscan lady, Herennia Etruscilla. Before becoming emperor, Decius had gained senatorial status, served as a governor in Spain and Moesia, and had been the city prefect in Rome. In addition to his earlier governorship in Moesia and his return to the Danubian front with a command under Philip I, Decius had been born at Budalia, a small city outside Sirmium, only a few miles from the Danube. Decius could rightly claim to be an Illyrian, for that region traditionally comprised Dalmatia and the two Pannonias. In the time of Decius, Illyria was extremely important as a recruiting ground for soldiers, and the commanders who hailed from the region came to be known as Illyriciani. The reverse of this aureus demonstrates the focus of Decius' brief reign, both in an honorary and an historical sense. In fact it celebrates the spirit (genius) of the embattled Illyrian army, no doubt because so many of these gold pieces ended up in the hands of soldiers in that region.



- 551 Dupondius or As circa 249-251, Æ 9.44 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVG S - C Liberalitas standing l., holding *abacus* and cornucopiae. RIC 120c. C 72. Extremely fine 700
- 552 Double-sestertius circa 249-251, Æ 40.93 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVG S - C Victory running l., holding wreath and palm. RIC 126c. C 114. Green patina and good very fine 3'500

Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius



- 553 Aureus circa 249-251, AV 4.49 g. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia, veiled, seated l., holding sceptre in l. hand and drawing veil with r. RIC 59a. C 18. Vagi 2195. Calicò 3308. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 9'000

Yet another of the 'blank pages' of Roman history, Herennia Etruscilla may have enjoyed the privileged upbringing of an Etruscan noblewoman, but the end of her days were anything but pleasant. Even though she held the title Augusta and resided in Rome, she was largely powerless because before he left the capital her husband installed Publius Licinius Valerianus (the future emperor Valerian) in a newly created position that gave him almost unlimited authority in the city of Rome. When the news arrived that her husband and eldest son had been killed in a Gothic ambush, Etruscilla and her youngest son, Hostilian might have expected the worst. However, they not only survived, but were honoured by the new emperor Trebonianus Gallus, who did not hail his own wife Augusta, but rather allowed Etruscilla to retain the title. Numismatic evidence shows that Etruscilla probably retained the title into Gallus' reign, for the output for her and Hostilian is higher at Antioch than that of her slain husband and son.

Hostilian Caesar, 251



554



- 554 Aureus circa 251, AV 3.95 g. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS NC Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRICIPI IVVE – NTVTIS Hostilian, in military attire, standing l., holding standard in r. hand and spear. RIC 181. C 33. Calicó 3316. Extremely rare. Good extremely fine 30'000

Life for Hostilian, the youngest of two sons of Trajan Decius and Herennia Etruscilla, was brief and tragic. His is one of the most difficult reigns for historians to reconstruct due to the poor evidence of the period and the great many changes that occurred in the political scenario. As the youngest son of Trajan Decius, perhaps only just beginning his 'teen' years, Hostilian remained in Rome with his mother when his father and older brother departed for the Danube, never to return. During the course of his father's absence, Hostilian was hailed Caesar. This may have occurred as early as 250 when his brother Herennius Etruscus was still Caesar, or more likely it occurred when his brother was raised to the rank of Augustus after the initial defeat of the Goths in the spring of 251. In either case, when his father and brother died in battle in the summer of 251 Hostilian and his mother were still safely residing in Rome. The new emperor, Trebonianus Gallus, soon journeyed to Rome where he was confirmed by the Senate and honoured Hostilian and his mother by sparing them of harm. The widowed empress seemingly retained her title of Augusta, and young Hostilian was actually raised from Caesar to Augustus, a title he shared with his new 'adoptive father' Gallus. This was no minor act, for Gallus' son Volusian (who apparently was older than Hostilian) was given the junior rank of Caesar. As honourable as Gallus' overture was, it mattered little, for within a few months Hostilian died of the plague that was then ravaging the capital.

Trebonianus Gallus, 251 – 253



555



- 555 Binio circa 251-253, AV 6.23 g. IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVS AVGG Salus standing r., feeding out of patera snake held in r. hand. RIC 13. C 113 var. Calicó 2346. Rare. Good extremely fine 15'000

Volusian, 251 – 253



556



- 556 As circa 251-253, Æ 9.33 g. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae; in exergue, S C. RIC 250b. C 27. Green patina and extremely fine 600

Valerian I, 253 – 260



557



- 557 Aureus circa 257, AV 2.86 g. IMP C P VALERIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ORIENS AVG Sol standing l., r. hand raised and holding whip in l. hand. RIC 46d. C 133 var. Calicó 3430. Extremely rare. Two scratches on reverse and a few edge marks, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Salonina, wife of Gallienus



558



558

- 558 Quinarius, Mediolanum circa 255-256, AR 1.47 g. SALONI – NA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre. RIC 40. C 61.
Very rare. Toned and very fine 1'800

Postumus, 260 – 269



559



- 559 Aureus, Cologne circa 263-264 (?), AV 5.92 g. POSTVMVS PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. DIANA LV – CI – FERA Diana advancing r., with bow and quiver on shoulder, holding lighted torch with both hands; at her r. side, dog r. RIC –. C –. Calicò –. B. Schulte, Die Gölđprägung der gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus. –.

Apparently unique and unpublished. An impressive portrait in the finest style of the period. Well-struck in high relief and with a delightful reddish tone,

extremely fine

60'000

Like many gods and goddesses, Diana (Artemis) had numerous guises. One of her most popular was *Lucifera*, 'the bringer of light'. Diana is here shown advancing with her faithful hound at her feet; her bow and quiver are retired over her shoulder as she leads with her lighted torch. The other way in which Diana was commonly shown as *Lucifera* was wearing a lunar crescent headdress and holding a torch while driving a chariot drawn by two stags. In this latter case she is closely identified with moon-goddess Luna *Lucifera*, for Diana's brother Apollo was identified with the sun-god Sol. (Apollo was also honored by Postumus on his coinage.) On other coins Postumus honors Diana in her guise as *Reduci* – advancing, holding a bow and leading a stag, with an inscription dedicated "to the return of Diana". Postumus was brazen with his depictions of the gods on his coins, as he typically represented them as his protectors or companions. With Hercules – clearly Postumus' favorite god – he does not shy from making bold and direct comparisons between himself and the god, even to the point of assimilating himself with Hercules. Postumus' highly personal associations with the gods suggest he truly sought their assistance in protecting and strengthening his fragile empire.

Zenobia, mother of Vabalathus



560



- 560 Antoninianus, Antiochia (?) after 287, Æ 3.34 g. S ZENOBIA AVG Diademed bust r. with crescent. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre; at foot, peacock l. In field l., star. RIC 2. C –.
Extremely rare. About very fine 3'000

Aurelian, 270 – 275



561



562



- 561 Aureus, Siscia circa 274, AV 4.25 g. IMP C L DOM AVRE – LIANVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. V – IRTVS – AVG Mars walking r., holding spear in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder; at his feet, captive. RIC 182. C 269. Calicò 4048. About extremely fine 3'500
- 562 Antoninianus, Siscia circa 270-275, Æ 3.70 g. IMP AVRELIANVS AVG Radiate bust l., with spear and shield decorated with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor standing r., clasping hand of Concordia; in exergue, S *. RIC 219 var. (different bust). C –. About extremely fine 600

Severina, wife of Aurelian



563



- 563 As circa 274-275, Æ 8.63 g. SEVERINA AVG Diademed bust r. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre; at her foot, peacock. In exergue, Z. RIC 7. C 9. Light green patina and extremely fine 600

Tacitus, 275 – 276



564



- 564 Aureus, Ticinum circa 276, AV 4.35 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS P AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ROMAE AETERNAE Roma seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; at l. side, shield. RIC 113. C 112. Calicò 4088. Rare. Light marks in field on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 12'000

Probus, 276 – 282



565



- 565 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 276-282, AV 4.73 g. IMP C MAVR PROBVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS AVGVSTI Emperor standing l., holding sceptre and crowning trophy; at base of which, two captives. RIC 12. C 863 var. (not cuirassed). Calicò 4245 (this coin). Rare. Light mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 9'500



566

- 566 Antoninianus, Siscia circa 277, AE 3.78 g. IMP C M AVR PROBUS P F AVG Half-length bust l., wearing radiate helmet and cuirass, holding transverse spear and shield. Rev. ORIGINI AVG She-wolf r. suckling twins; in exergue, XI T. RIC 701. C 393 var. Rare. Virtually as struck and good extremely fine 750
Ex Sternberg sale 12, 1984, 954.



567

- 567 Aureus, Siscia circa 279, AV 6.78 g. IMP C M AVR PROBUS P F AVG Helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust l., holding transverse spear and shield decorated with aegis. Rev. P – M TR I P Emperor, laureate and togate standing in slow quadriga r., holding eagle-tipped scepter; in exergue, COS III. RIC –, cf. 579 (for reverse type). C –, cf. 453 (for reverse type). Calicò –, cf. 4177 (for reverse type).

Apparently unique and unpublished. A vigorous and interesting portrait well-struck in high relief on a very large flan. Exceptionally well-detailed on both sides,

a minor mark in reverse field, otherwise almost Fdc

36'000

Probus' predecessor, Aurelian, paid close attention to coinage, and at great risk and expense succeeded in reforming his empire's ailing coinage by increasing purities, weights, and by re-introducing old denominations. Though Probus did not attempt any such reform of the core denominations, he more or less abandoned Aurelian's re-introduced denominations. Probus' coinage reform did not involve purity or weight, but rather design and tenor: Probus introduced the militant bust on a scale that never before had been seen on Roman coinage. Prior to his reign it was unusual to see an armored bust with spear and shield (for an example, see the Gordian III medallion in this sale), and especially to see the emperor wearing a helmet. Here we have the terrifying bust of an emperor ever-prepared to attack or defend on behalf of his empire. The helmet is elaborately decorated and crowned with a laurel wreath; the spear is in the prone position, and the shield is raised in defense. Furthermore, the shield bears the head of Medusa upon the Aegis – an ancient symbol of defense (see the discussion of Septimius Severus 'aegis' denarius earlier in this sale). The impact of this war regalia is amplified by the 'heroic bust' composition, which harkens back to earlier numismatic prototypes. Probus' intention, no doubt, was to demonstrate the strength of his regime and to show the possessor of this beautiful aureus that Rome's future was secured by the strength of his command.

If the obverse was meant to communicate Probus' unquestioned military supremacy, the elegant, noble reverse suggests the same level of confidence in the emperor's legislative authority. Probus is shown in his chariot, holding an eagle-tipped scepter (*scipio*) and guiding the reins of four horses who move forward in perfect synchronicity – the foremost with its head held high. Here Probus celebrates an unspecified tribunician power, and his third renewal of the consulship. We must presume this coin refers to the third or fourth renewal of his tribunician power, even though it is not designated, as his sequence of honors would accommodate that. Tribunician power designations on the coins of Probus, though unorthodox, is consistent: TR P is paired with COS; TRI P is paired with COS II and COS III; TR P V is paired with COS III; and TR P VI is paired with COS V

Carus, 282 – 283



568

568

- 568 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 282, AV 3.91 g. IMP CARVS P F A – VG Laureate and cuirassed bust l., holding transverse spear and shield decorated with aegis. Rev. FORTV – NA AVG Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. RIC 1. C 33. Calicò 4263.

Excessively rare, only the second specimen known. A very interesting and unusual portrait, about extremely fine / good very fine

16'000

The late 3rd Century A.D. was a time of great opportunity for aspiring soldiers, especially those who hailed from Illyria. A series of soldier-emperors, beginning with Claudius II 'Gothicus' in 268 and ending with Julian II of Pannonia in 285, claimed the throne for varying lengths of time. A successful emperor in this period lasted five or six years; usurpers often 'reigned' for only a month or two. One of the more productive emperors of the era was Marcus Aurelius Probus, formerly

the commander of Aurelian's armies in the east. But like Aurelian before him, Probus' record of accomplishment was cut short when he was murdered by his soldiers. Filling his boots was Marcus Aurelius Carus, Probus' prefect who was hailed emperor by his own soldiers. Carus' regime differed from those of the previous six legitimate emperors, as he hailed from Gaul rather than Illyria, and he had two grown sons with whom he could share his burden. Carus took immediate advantage of the situation: he left his eldest son Carinus in command of the west as he marched eastward with his younger son Numerian to conduct the Persian campaign originally planned by Probus. En route they defeated the Quadi and Sarmatians, and in 283 they sacked the Sasanian capital Ctesiphon. Their great success came to a grinding halt, however, when Carus was discovered dead. Ancient historians tell us he died from a lightning strike, but modern historians are understandably suspicious, and most consider his death to a murder by his prefect Aper. Coins of this era vary considerably in style from mint to mint, as this coin, struck at Lugdunum in modern France, attests.



569

- 569 Aureus, Siscia circa 282-283, AV 5.16 g. IMP C M AVR CARVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. MARTI PROP - V - GNATORI Mars advancing r., holding spear and shield. RIC -. C -. Calicò -. Apparently unique and unpublished. Good extremely fine 14'000

Carinus Caesar, 282 - 283



570

- 570 Aureus, Siscia circa 282, AV 4.60 g. M AVR CARINVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l., holding a transverse spear and shield with horseman-enemy motif. Rev. MARS V - LTOR Mars advancing r., holding spear and shield. RIC 188. C 50. Calicò 4369. Very rare. Virtually as struck and good extremely fine 22'000



571

- 571 Aureus, Siscia circa 282, AV 4.31 g. M AVR CARINVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO - RIA AVG Victory standing l. on globe, holding wreath in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder. RIC 190 var. C 190. Calicò 4373 Brilliant almost Fdc 14'000

Numerian Augustus, 282 – 284



- 572 Aureus circa 284, AV 3.39 g. IMP NVMERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTU - S AVGG Hercules standing r., leaning on club, with lion's skin, on rock. RIC 408. C 100 var. Calicò 4335.

Extremely rare and in exceptional state of preservation for this issue.

Sharp and almost Fdc

30'000

When Numerian's father Carus died unexpectedly at the army camp near the bank of the Tigris river, the burden of authority fell upon the 30-year-old Numerian, who had had been hailed emperor at the start of their campaign against the Sasanians. Numerian was now in sole command in the east while his older brother, Carinus, had identical authority in the west. Whether he was startled by his father's mysterious death, daunted the burden of supreme authority, or he wisely reacted to a change in military circumstances, Numerian negotiated a treaty with the Sasanian king Varhan II and led the bulk of his army westward. However, before he could make it to Europe to meet his brother, Carinus died – again seemingly a murder committed by Aper. Following Numerian's murder, another commander, Diocles (the future emperor Diocletian), executed Aper and was hailed emperor in Numerian's place. This inevitably placed Diocletian in opposition to the Numerian's brother Carinus in the West. Caught between these two rivals was yet a third commander, Julian of Pannonia, the governor of Venetia, who decided to stake his claim. While keeping a wary eye on the approach of Diocletian, Carinus quickly dealt with Julian, whom he defeated early in 285, only to soon be murdered by his own soldiers before he could fight Diocletian. The aureus of Numerian is exceptionally well detailed, and the differences in the artists' execution aside, one can readily compare this portrait to the one of Geta on his sestertius offered earlier in this sale. The reverse type is ideally suited to the times, for the Roman forces were enjoying the fruits of a successful campaign against the Sasanians: Hercules, the personification of virility and strength, is shown within the inscription VIRTU AVGG, which describes the 'manly excellence' of the emperors. This particular version of Hercules, the 'Farnese Hercules', features an older, weary hero leaning upon his club, which is set upon a rock and is draped with the skin of the Nemean lion.



- 573 Quinarius circa 282-284, Æ 2.12 g. IMP NVMERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PAX - AVGG Pax advancing l., holding branch and sceptre; in exergue, Δ. RIC 435. C 53.

Rare. Green patina and extremely fine

900

Diocletianus, 284 – 305



- 574 Aureus, Cyzicus 284, AV 4.30 g. IMP C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTU - S AVGG Mars standing l., holding spear and shield. RIC 304d. c.493 var. Calicò 4576 (this coin). Depeyrot 1/4.

Extremely fine

5'500

Ex Münzen und Medaillen sale 13, 1954, 756.



- 575 Aureus circa 287, AV 3.51 g. DIOCLETIA - NVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI - CONS - ERVATORI Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at his feet, eagle holding wreath in her beak. In exergue, PR RIC 142a. C 266. Calicò 4508 (this coin). Depeyrot 5B/2.

Extremely fine

6'000

Maximianus first reign, 286 – 305; second reign, 307 – 308 and third reign, 310



576

576

- 576 Aureus, Antioch circa 286, AV 5.36 g. IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG Jupiter standing l., cloak over shoulder, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in lower field l., Z. In exergue, SMA. RIC 620 var. C 369. C 4705. Depeyrot 3/7. Almost Fdc 8'000



577

- 577 Aureus circa 287, AV 5.98 g. MAXIMIA – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI – VICTORI Hercules seated facing on piles of rock, lion's skin on lap; in field l., club, on r., bow and quiver. In exergue, P R. RIC –. C 305. Calicò 4680 (this coin). Depeyrot 6/3. Rare and a very interesting reverse composition. Minor nick, otherwise extremely fine 8'000



578

- 578 Aureus, Cyzicus circa 288, AV 5.43 g. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS – II Emperor on horse r., raising r. hand. RIC 598. C 86. Calicò 4633 (this coin). Depeyrot 8/1. Few minor surface marks, otherwise extremely fine 7'000



579

- 579 Heavy radiate fraction, Cyzicus circa 295-296, Æ 5.75 g. IMP C M AVR MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Radiate and draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA MILITVM Maximianus standing r., receiving small Victory on globe from Jupiter standing l., leaning on sceptre; in lower centre field, KA. In exergue, pellet. RIC 13. C 50. Extremely rare. Very fine / about very fine 2'500



580

- 580 Argenteus circa 307-310, AR 3.12 g. IMP MAXIMI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS MILITVM Camp gate with three turrets; in exergue, R S. RIC 192. C 269. Almost Fdc 1'500

Domitius Domitianus, 296 – 298



581

- 581 Follis, Alexandria circa 296, Æ 9.58 g. IMP C L DOMITIVS DOMITIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. GENIO POPVL – I ROMANI Genius standing l., modius over head, holding patera from which liquid flows and cornucopiae; eagle at feet to l. In field r., Γ and in exergue, ALE. RIC 20. C 1.
Very rare and unusually well-preserved for this issue. Extremely fine 4'500

Galerius Maximianus Augustus, 305 – 311



582

- 582 Argenteus, Trier circa 305-306, AR 3.75 g. MAXIMI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS MILITVM Camp gate, with open doors, surmounted by four turrets; in exergue, P T R. RIC 635. C 631 var.
Almost Fdc 1'400

Severus II Caesar, 305 – 306



583

583

- 583 Aureus, Aquileia circa 305-306, AV 5.43 g. SEVERVS NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. FELICIT – AS CAESS NOSTR Felicitas seated l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae; in exergue, A Q. RIC 44. C 10. Calicò 4981 (this coin). Depyrot 6/5. R. Paolucci e A. Zub, Le monete di Aquileia romana, 116 (this coin).
Extremely rare. Strong portrait. a minor metal flaw on neck, otherwise good very fine 8'000



584

585

Maximinus II Caesar, 305 – 309

- 584 Aureus, Trier circa 306-307, AV 5.34 g. MAXIMINVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG ET CAESS NN Jupiter standing facing, head l., chlamys over shoulders, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, T R. RIC 625b. C –. Calicò 5017 (this coin). Depyrot 11B/8.
Good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Divo Romulo, son of Maxentius

- 585 Fraction circa 310, Æ 1.60 g. DIVO ROMVLO NVBIS CONS Bare-headed bust r. in consular robes. Rev. AETERNAE – MEMORIAE Domed shrine with doors ajar, surmounted by eagle; in exergue, R Q. RIC 240 (misdescribed: laureate head). C 8 var.
Rare. Green patina and extremely fine 800

Alexander, 308 – 311



586



586

- 586 Follis, Carthago circa 308-311, Æ 5.59 g. IMP ALEXANDER P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRIN[CIP]I Legionary eagle, between two vexilla surmounted respectively l. and r. by hand and wreath; in exergue, [KART]. RIC 72. C 12.

Very rare. Brown patina and insignificant areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Licinius I, 308 – 324



587



- 587 Aureus, Thessalonica early 311 or 312, AV 5.24 g. LICINIVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSER – VATORI AVGG Jupiter standing l., chlamys across l. shoulder, holding thunderbolt and leaning on sceptre; at feet, eagle holding wreath. In field r., Z and in exergue, SM·TS. RIC 44a. C 104. Calicò 5121. Depeyrot 5/2.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

8'000



588



- 588 Aureus, Nicomedia 317-318, AV 5.43 g. LICINIVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS – LICINI AVG Jupiter standing l. on platform, chlamys across l. shoulder, holding Victory on globe and leaning on sceptre; at feet eagle with wreath. Within platform, SIC X / SIC XX; in exergue, SMNE. RIC 18 (obverse legend misread). C –. Calicò 5103. Depeyrot 25/1.

Extremely fine

8'500

Constantine I Caesar, 306 – 309



589



- 589 Argenteus circa 306-307, AR 3.42 g. CONSTANT – INVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS MILI TVM Camp gate surmounted by three turrets; in exergue, R T. RIC 154. C 705.

Rare. Almost Fdc

3'000

Constantine I Augustus, 307 – 337



590

- 590 Aureus, Antioch 313, AV 5.14 g. CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL P P – PROCONSVL Emperor togate, standing l., holding globe and short sceptre; in l. field, Q /II and in exergue, +SMAZ*. RIC 5. C 116. Calicò 5160. Depeyrot 32/1.
Bold portrait. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000



591

- 591 Solidus, Ticinum 313, AV 4.47 g. CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / OPTIMO / PRINCIPI / S-M-T on plate within laurel-wreath. RIC –, C –, Depeyrot –.
Apparently unique and unpublished. Minor mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 9'500



592

- 592 Solidus, Ticinum circa 315, AV 4.42 g. CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORE AVGVSTO Victory seated on cuirass r., writing on shield inscribed X / MVL / XX; in field r., trophy at which base, two captives. In exergue, P T. RIC 40 (this coin). C 577. Depeyrot 13/4. Jameson 352 (this coin).
Very rare. About extremely fine 6'000
Ex Jameson collection.



593

- 593 Solidus, Heraclea circa 326-330, AV 4.50 g. CONSTANTINI – NVS MAX AVG Head r., wearing rosette and pearl diadem. Rev. VICTOR OMN – IVV GENTIVM Emperor standing l., holding standard and resting hand on shield; in front at his feet, two suppliants; behind him, captive on ground. In exergue, SNH. RIC 100. C 575. Depeyrot 4/1.
Light scratches on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 6'000
Ex Münzen und Medaillen sale 13, 1954, 765.

Crispus Caesar, 317 – 326



594



594

- 594 Solidus, Aquileia 320, AV 4.38 g. FL IVL CRI – SPVS NOB C Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l., holding Victory on globe and mappa. Rev. PRINCIPI – IV – VENTVTIS Prince standing to front, head r., holding legionary standard surmounted by eagle and sceptre; in field r., another standard. In exergue, A Q. RIC –. C –. Depeyrot –. Paolucci 282 (this coin).
Apparently unique. An appealing and unusual portrait of Crispus, very fine 10'000

Constantinus II Caesar, 316 – 337



595



- 595 1 1/2 scripula, Nicomedia circa 326, AV 1.67 g. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Prince standing r., holding spear and globe; in exergue, N. RIC 116 var. (bust l.). C 146 var. (in exergue, TR). Depeyrot 38/8.
Extremely rare. Sharp extremely fine 4'500

Constantius II Caesar, 324 – 337



596



597



- 596 Solidus, Thessalonica 324, AV 4.61 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Prince standing to front, head r., holding legionary standard surmounted by eagle and sceptre; in field r., another standard. In exergue, SMTSA. RIC 133. C 159. Deyperot 10/3.
Extremely fine 5'500
- 597 Solidus, Siscia circa 336-337, AV 4.37 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CAESAR NN Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm-branch; in exergue, SIS. RIC –. C –. Depeyrot –.
Apparently unique and unpublished for this mint. Good very fine / about extremely fine 2'500

Constantius II Augustus, 337 – 361



598



599



- 598 Solidus, Siscia 337-340, AV 4.49 g. CONSTANTI – VS P F AVG Cuirassed and draped bust r., wearing diadem ornamented with rosette. Rev. GAVDIVM POPVLI ROMANI around laurel wreath within which SIC / X / SIC / XX. In exergue, SIS*. RIC 20. C 82 var. Depeyrot 4/3.
An almost invisible mark on reverse, extremely fine 2'000
- 599 Solidus, Constantinople circa 337-340, AV 4.68 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Head r., wearing diadem ornamented with pearls and rosette. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTI AVG Victory seated l. on cuirass behind which shield, pointing to shield inscribed VOT / XV she supports on her l. knee; before her, a winged Genius helping her in supporting the shield. In exergue, CONS. RIC 6. C 255. Depeyrot 1/5.
A few minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 2'500



600



600

- 600 Solidus, Antiochia circa 337-340, AV 4.68 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Pearl-diadmed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTII AVG Victory seated l. on cuirass behind which shield, pointing to shield inscribed VOT / XV / MVLTV / XX she supports on her l. knee; before her, a winged Genius helping her in supporting the shield. In exergue, SMANA. RIC 25. C 243. Depeyrot 5/3.

Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 1956, 432.



601



- 601 Solidus, Nicomedia circa 351-355, AV 4.53 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear in r. hand and ornamented shield in l. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLTV / XXXX; in exergue, SMNS. RIC 74. C 112. Depeyrot 5/1.

Extremely fine 2'500



602



602

- 602 Solidus, Trier circa 353, AV 4.31 g. DN CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVG NOSTRI The Emperor standing l., holding globe and spear; before him, Victory advancing l. and looking backwards, holding wreath and palm. In exergue, T R. RIC 329. C 207. Depeyrot 14/1.

Very rare. Good very fine / about extremely fine

2'000

Magnentius, 350 – 353



603



603

- 603 Siliqua, Aquileia circa 351-352, AR 3.19 g. D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICI – TA – S PERPETVA Victory advancing l., holding wreath and trophy; in exergue, AQ*. RIC 146 var. C 3. Bastien, Le monnayage de Magnence, 352. Paolucci 554.

Extremely rare. Good very fine 3'500

One of the most controversial subjects in Roman numismatics is the denomination systems in the 3rd, 4th and 5th Centuries. Silver coins of high purity disappeared from circulation early in the 3rd Century, and by the middle of that century silver coins were but a dim memory. In about 294 Diocletian reintroduced a high-purity silver coin, the so-called 'argenteus', as part of his naïve attempt to reform the economy with price controls. Though his experiment failed, Diocletian's silver coin was revived three decades later by Constantine the Great at the same weight (96/pound) but with a broader and thinner planchet. Along with his 'siliqua', Constantine introduced a larger, heavier silver piece numismatists call a 'miliarensis'; it was struck concurrently at two different standards and many classify it as a ceremonial denomination. When this coin of Magnentius was struck the silver coins of the central empire were siliquae at 96/pound, light miliarenses at 72/pound and heavy miliarenses at 60/pound. Since this coin of Magnentius was struck at 100/pound, it fits comfortably within the range of variation of the siliqua. Its reverse type, optimistically inscribed FELICITAS PERPETVA and depicting a Victory carrying a military trophy and a wreath, is a continuation of a type of Constans and Constantius II struck at Aquileia before the city was taken by Magnentius late in 350 or in 351.

Julian II Augustus, 361 – 363



604

- 604 Solidus, Sirmium circa 361-363, AV 4.35 g. F L CL IVLIA – NVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTUS EXERCITI – TVS ROMANORVM Soldier, helmeted, standing r., holding trophy over l. shoulder and placing r. hand on head of kneeling captive; in exergue, *SIRM. RIC 96. C 78. Depeyrot 21/1. Almost Fdc 5'500

Jovianus, 363 – 364



605

- 605 Maiorina, Thessalonica circa 363-364, Æ 8.29 g. D N IOVIANV – S PERP AVG Laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – ROMANORVM Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labrum ornamented with Christogram and Victory on globe; in exergue, TES Γ. RIC 23. C 23 var. Good extremely fine 1'000

Valentinian I, 364 – 375



606

607

- 606 Solidus, Siscia circa 364-367, AV 4.45 g. DN VALENTINI – ANVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust l., wearing imperial mantle and holding mappa and sceptre. Rev. SALVS – REIP Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labrum ornamented with Christogram and Victory on globe and spurning with r. foot a kneeling captive; in field r., star; in exergue, SMSISC_{palm-branch}. RIC 1a. C 32. Depeyrot 27/1. Rare. Extremely fine 3'000
- 607 Solidus, Constantinople circa 367-375, AV 4.46 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS AVG Pearl-diademed bust l., wearing imperial mantle and holding globe and short sceptre. Rev. VOTA – PV – BLICA Valentinian and Valens, nimbate, draped in imperial mantle, seated facing on throne, each holding mappa and sceptre; at sides, two kneeling captives. In exergue, *CONS. RIC 29a. C 68. Depeyrot 22/1. Rare. About extremely fine 3'000



608

- 608 Solidus, Antiochia circa 372, AV 4.46 g. D N VALENTI – NIANVS P P AVG Pearl-rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated on cuirass, behind which shield, writing VOT / X / VOT / XV on shield she supports with her l. knee; in field r., Christogram. In exergue, ANOBΘ. RIC 22b. C 49. Depeyrot 38/5. An almost invisible scuff on obverse above the ear, otherwise good extremely fine 1'800

Valens, 364 – 378



609



610



611



- 609 Solidus, Constantinople circa 366, AV 4.44 g. D N VALENS – P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REI PVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding cross-ornamented labarum and Victory on globe; in exergue, -CONS palm-branch. RIC 3d. C 32. Depeyrot 16/2. Extremely fine 1'600
- 610 Solidus, Antioch circa 372, AV 4.45 g. D N VALENS – PER F AVG Pearl and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA R – O – MANORVM Roma and Constantinople seated on throne, each holding sceptre and both supporting shield inscribed VOT / X / MVL / XX, surmounted by Christogram; in exergue, ANOBA. RIC 16d. C 7. Depeyrot 38/3. Extremely fine 1'200
- 611 Solidus, Antioch circa 378, AV 4.48 g. D N VALENS – PER F AVG Pearl and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated on cuirass, behind which shield, writing VOT / XV / VOT / XXV on shield she supports with her l. knee; in field r., Christogram. In exergue, ANOBA. RIC –, C –. Depeyrot –. Apparently unique and unpublished. Good extremely fine 1'200

Procopius, 365 – 366



612



- 612 Siliqua, Constantinople circa 365-366, AR 2.79 g. D N PROCO – PIVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VOT / V within laurel-wreath; in exergue, -C-Γ-. RIC 13e. C 14. Rare. About extremely fine 2'000

Gratian, 367 – 383



614



613



614

- 613 Solidus, Trier 373-375, AV 4.47 g. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG Rosette and pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing holding globe; above, Victory with spread wings between them, below a palm-branch. In exergue, TROBS. RIC 17g. C 38. Depeyrot 43/3. Virtually as struck, almost Fdc 1'000
- 614 Medallion, circa 378-383, AE 11.90 g. D N GRATI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VRBS – ROMA Roma seated l. on throne, holding reversed spear and globe; by the side of the throne, shield and in exergue, R Q. RIC 42a. C 88. Gnechi p. 158, 3 and pl. 140, 8. Extremely rare. Green patina, extremely fine / about extremely fine 6'000

Ex NAC sale 21, 2001, 580.

Contorniate, time of Valentinian I – Gratian



615

- 615 Contorniate circa 364-383, Æ 29.76 g. Half-figure of charioteer r., wearing riding gear, holding goad on chest and horse by the bridle; in field l., helmet. Rev. Coachmen standing to front, head r., in quadriga facing with richly decorated horses; he holds with r. hand a goad and with l. a palm-branch and the reins. Alföldi pl. 193, 9 (obverse) and 5 (reverse). C p. 321, 391 var. (legend).

Undoubtedly one of the finest contorniates in existence. An enchanting untouched enamel-like light green patina with blue nuances and a spectacular reverse composition,

extremely fine

15'000

Perhaps the most important secular rivalry in the late Roman and early Byzantine times involved the two main racing factions: the 'Blues' (*Veneto*) and the 'Greens' (*Prasino*). This rivalry led to shocking bloodshed on many occasions as supporters of each faction clashed, usually in major cities such as Antioch and Constantinople. Although the factions originated with the chariot races, their influence and rivalries spilled over into mainstream society and affected life beyond the Circus Maximus in Rome and the Hippodrome in Constantinople. These factions actively garnered political favor, secured the best jobs for its members, and even monopolizing industries.

Contorniates are among the most interesting and under-appreciated of all numismatic items, perhaps because their station lies somewhere between coin and antiquity, and perhaps because of the ambiguity of their purpose and circumstance of issue. But these mysteries are the foundation of their charm as relics of Late Antiquity. Many themes are reflected in the designs of contorniates, but one of the most prevalent was chariot racing. On this remarkable piece we observe a charioteer, dressed in riding gear, holding his goad and the reins of a horse; his helmet is shown in the field behind. The reverse depicts that same victorious charioteer holding a laurel wreath, goad and palm branch. The chariot is presented in the usual Late Antique frontal fashion with the horses divided in profile; in this case the victorious horses have palm branches mounted upon their heads. Charioteers were the international sports stars of their day, and some had their names inscribed next to their images on these contorniates. Some of those naming charioteers also have supplemental inscriptions, such as *VINCAS* and *NIKA* in reference to victories, and *IN VENETO* or *IN PRASINO* as indications of the charioteer's membership in either the 'green' or 'blue' faction



Valentinian II, 375 – 392



616

616

- 616 Solidus, Thessalonica 373-383, AV 4.48 g. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing holding globe; above, Victory with spread wings between them, below a palm-branch. In exergue, TESOB. RIC 34e. C 36. Depeyrot 34/5. Good extremely fine 2'000

Magnus Maximus, 383 – 388



- 617 Solidus, Trier circa 387, AV 4.48 g. D N MAG MA – XIMVS P F AVG Rosette and pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum ornamented with Christogram and Victory on globe. RIC 2. C 4. Depeyrot 50/1. About extremely fine 5'000

Arcadius, 383 – 408



- 618 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 395-397, AV 4.44 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarter facing, breast-plate ornamented with Christogram, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman-enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – AVGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing on throne, head r., holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in exergue, COMOB. RIC 37. Depeyrot 44/1. LRC 223. Lacam 1974, pl. 20. Very rare. Extremely fine 1'800

Honorius, 393 – 402



- 619 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 395-397, AV 4.44 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarter facing, breast-plate ornamented with cross, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman-enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – AVGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing on throne, head r., holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in exergue, COMOB. RIC 38. Depeyrot 44/2. LRC 756 var. Lacam 1974, pl. 20. Very rare. Good extremely fine 1'800
- 620 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 397-402, AV 4.37 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarter facing, holding spear and shield decorated with Victory. Rev. CONCORDI – AVGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing on throne, head r., holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in exergue, CONOB. RIC –. Depeyrot 47/1. LRC –. Lacam –. MIRB –, cf. Theodosius II 53b. Very rare. Extremely fine 1'500

Theodosius II, 408 – 450



- 621 Solidus, Constantinople circa 424-425, AV 4.44 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarter facing, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman-enemy motif. Rev. GLOR ORVI – S TERRAR B Emperor standing facing, holding labarum and globe surmounted by cross; in field l., star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 232. Depeyrot 77/1. MIRB 32b.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'400



- 622 Solidus, Constantinople circa 425-429, AV 4.49 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAE Γ Two emperors, nimbate, enthroned facing, both in consular robes, holding mappa and cruciform sceptre; above them, a star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 237. Depeyrot 79/1. MIRB 23b. LRC 375 var. (this officina unlisted).
A perfect Fdc 1'400



- 623 Light miliarense, Constantinople circa 408-420, AR 4.28 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – ROMANORVM The Emperor, nimbate, standing to front, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe; in field l., star. In exergue, CON. RIC 370. MIRB 61a.
Lightly toned and extremely fine 1'200

Aelia Pulcheria sister of Theodosius II, 414 – 453



- 624 Solidus, Constantinople circa 423-429, AV 4.44 g. AEL PVLCH – ERIA AVG Pearl-diademed, draped bust r., wearing double necklace and earrings, crowned by the Hand of God. Rev. VOT XX – MVLT XXX Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in exergue, CONOB. RIC Theodosius II 226. Depeyrot 75/3. MIRB Theodosius II 19a. LRC Theodosius II 438.
Extremely fine 5'000
- 625 Siliqua, Constantinople circa 430-438, AR 1.85 g. AEL PVLCH – ERIA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, CONS*. RIC Theodosius II 383. MIRB Theodosius II 69. LRC 452.
Extremely rare. About extremely fine 3'000

Zeno second reign, 476 – 491



626

- 626 Solidus, Constantinople circa 476–491, AV 4.45 g. DN ZENO – P ERP AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – AAVGGGΓ Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in field r., star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 910. Depeyrot 108/1. MIRB 2b. LRC 631 var. Extremely fine 900

Byzantine Gold Coins

The mint is Constantinople unless otherwise stated



627

628

Anastasius, 491 – 518

- 627 Solidus circa 491, AV 4.48 g. D N ANASTA – SIVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – AAVGGGΓ Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled staff surmounted by Christogram; in field l., star. In exergue, CONOB. DO 7j. MIB 7. Sear 5. Extremely fine 800

Justinian I, 527 – 565

- 628 Tremissis, Carthagenae circa 550–565, AV 1.51 g. D N IVSTINI – ANVS P P AV Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVH Victory advancing r., holding wreath and globus cruciger; in field r., star. In exergue, CONOB. DO 376. MIB 27. Sear 343. Extremely rare. Very fine 800

Tiberius II Constantine, 578 – 582



629

629

- 629 Consular solidus circa 579, AV 4.44 g. CONSTANT A – uCu lu FELIX Crowned bust facing, wearing consular robes, holding mappa and eagle-tipped sceptre surmounted by cross. Rev. uICTOR TI – bERI AuG Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DOC 2. MIB 2. Sear 420. Rare and in exceptional condition, good extremely fine 4'000



630

- 630 Solidus circa 579–582, AV 4.51 g. Dm Tib CONS – TANT P P AVG Crowned and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield with horseman motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCCB Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DOC 4b.1. MIB 4. Sear 422. Good extremely fine 500

Maurice Tiberius, 582 – 602



631



632



- 631 Solidus circa 583-601, AV 4.48 g. D N mAVRIC – Tib P P AVG Cuirassed bust facing, wearing plumed helmet and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGI Angel standing facing, holding long linear staff surmounted by Christogram and globus cruciger; in exergue, CONOB. DO 5g.1. MIB 6. Sear 478.
Extremely fine 500
- 632 Light weight solidus of 22 siliquae circa 583-601, AV 4.10 g. D N mAVRC – Tib P P AV Cuirassed bust facing, wearing plumed helmet and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORI – [A AVGG]H Angel standing facing, holding long linear staff surmounted by Christogram and globus cruciger; in exergue, OB++. DO 8. MIB13b. Sear 482.
Rare. Area of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Heraclius, 610 – 641, with colleagues from 613



633



- 633 "Ceremonial" miliaresion circa 620, AR 3.78 g. d d. N N HERACLIYS ET ERA CONST P P Heraclius, on l., and Heraclius Constantine, on r., standing facing, each wearing crown with cross; Heraclius holds long cross in r. hand and Victory, who crowns him, in the l., while his son holds a globus cruciger in his r. hand. Rev. Cross potent on globe above three steps; on either side, palm-branch. DO. 58. MIB 129. Sear 789.
Extremely rare. Some areas of corrosion, otherwise about very fine 2'000



634



635



636



637



Constans II, 641 – 668, with colleagues from 654

- 634 Solidus circa 643-644, AV 4.28 g. dN CONSTAN – TINYS P P AVC (VC ligate) Bust facing, beardless, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA – AYG B Cross potent on base on three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1 (Heraclonas). MIB 3a. Sear 936.
Apparently unrecorded with this officina. Extremely fine 500
- 635 Solidus circa 651-654, AV 4.42 g. dN CONSTAN – TINYS P P AV Bust facing with long beard wearing crown and chlamys and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGYA Cross potent on base above three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 19d. MIB 23. Sear 956.
Good extremely fine / extremely fine 500
- 636 Solidus circa 661-663, AV 4.46 g. dN CONST – ANT Facing bust of Constans, with long beard, on l., wearing plumed helmet and chlamys, and Constantine IV, on r., wearing crown and chlamys; in field above, between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGYA Cross potent on base and three steps between Heraclius and Tiberius standing facing; in exergue, CONOB. DO 30a. MIB 31. Sear 964. Almost Fdc 500

Leo III and Constantine V associate ruler, Augustus from 720

- 637 Solidus circa 720, AV 4.47 g. d N D LEO – N PA MYL Facing bust, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, holding globus cruciger and *akakia*. Rev. C N CONS – tANTINY Facing busts of youthful Constantine, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, holding globus cruciger and *akakia*. DO 6 var. Sear 1504.
About extremely fine 400

Constantine V Copronymus, 741 – 775 with Leo IV associate ruler, Augustus from 751



638

- 638 Solidus, Syracuse circa 751-755, AV 3.52 g. CON[TAN – AEON] Facing bust of Constantine V on l. and Leo IV on r., each wearing crown and chlamys; in field above, cross. Rev. [dN LEO – PAM] Facing bust of Leo III, wearing crown and loros and holding cross potent. DO 15c. Sear 1565.
Rare. Flan crack and a few marks, otherwise good very fine 800

Teophilus I, 829 – 842



639

639

- 639 Debased solidus, Naples (?) circa 829-831, AV 4.19 g. – ΘΕΟΦΙΛ – OS BASIL Bust facing, with short beard, wearing crown and loros and holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre. Rev. CVRIE BOHΘH TO σOVLO E Patriarchal cross on three steps sided by crescent. DO 31 var. Sear 1684.
Extremely rare. Good very fine 2'000

Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus and colleagues, 913 – 959



640

640

- 640 Solidus circa 945-959, AV 4.41 g. +IhS XPS ReX ReGNANTIVM Facing bust of Christ, nimbus with two pellets in each limb, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, holding the Book of Gospels with both hands. Rev. COnStAnt Ce ROmAh AVGG III Facing busts of Constantine, with short beard, on l., wearing crown and the *loros*, and Romanus II, beardless, on r., wearing crown and chlamys, holding long patriarchal cross between them. DO 15. Sear 1751.
Extremely fine 1'000

Basil II Bulgaroctonos, 976 – 1025, with Constantine VIII, co-emperor throughout the reign



641

- 641 Histamenon nomisma circa 1005-1025, AV 4.41 g. +IhSXISReX ReGNANTIhm Facing bust of Christ, nimbus with two pellets in each limb, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, holding Book of Gospels with both hands. Rev. +bASIL' C CONSTAhTI'bR Facing crowned bust of Basil, with short beard, on l., wearing *loros* of square pattern, and Constantine, beardless, on r., wearing plain chlamys holding between them long patriarchal cross with X on shaft. DO 15. Sear 1806.
About extremely fine 1'000

Alexius I Comnenus, 1081 – 1118



642

- 642 Histamenon nomisma, Tessaonica circa 1081-1118, AR 4.36 g. +KE RΘ – ALEX Nimbate bust of Christ facing, with one pellet in each limb, wearing pallium and colobium and holding book of gospel with both hands; at sides, IC – XC. Rev. •ΔΙ / Μ / Τ / Ι – Δ / Ε / C / Ρ / Ι / Τ / Η St. Demetrius, nimbate and in military attire, presentig patriarchal cross to the emperor, wearing crown and loros, who is grasping the shaft of labarum with r. hand. Sear 1905. Hendy pl. 1, 10-11. Rare. Extremely fine 1'200

Barbaric Coinage imitating Imperial Issues

The Ostrogoths



643

- 643 *In the name of Anastasius.* Solidus, Rome (?) in the reign of Theoderic circa 493-526, AV 4.36 g. D N ANASTA – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarter r., holding transverse spear and shield with horseman-fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTOR – I – A AVGG christogram Victory standing l., holding long-jewelled cross; in field r., star. In exergue, COMOB. MEC 1, 113. MIB 6. Very rare. Graffito on obverse and edge scuff at eleven o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine 3'000

The Lombards



644

644

- 644 *In the name of Phocas.* Solidus, North Italy (?) 610-774, AV 4.41 g. O N FOAS – P R P AVC Crowned and cuirassed bust facing, with *pendilia*, holding globe globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORI – Λ Λ VCI Angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by Christogram and globus cruciger; in exergue, CONOB. An apparently unpublished and very interesting issue. Light scuffs, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

The Merovingians



645

- 645 *In the name of Anastasius.* Solidus circa 500-530, AV 4.39 g. D N ANASTA – SIV – S P P AVG Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarter r., holding transverse spear and shield with horseman-fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGA Victory standing l., holding long void cross; in field r., star. In exergue, COMOB. Cf. Belfort 5027. An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. Area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 4'500

MONEDAS PREVISIGODAS

A NOMBRE DE VALENTINIANO III (425 - 455) ATRIBUIDO A LOS SUEVOS.



646

- 646 *Anv.*: ΠΙΛΑΥΤΙΝΙΙΣΙΝ Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: Cruz dentro de corona de laurel; en el exergo ΣΙΟΟ 0,665 grs. v./Chaves 13. v./Mateu lám. I nº 1 al 6. MBC. **RARA.** 900

Como dice Mateu y Llopis, "las leyendas de estas monedas previsigodas es interpretarla y justificarla hasta donde es posible". Sobre las pequeñas piezas de oro llamados trientes, que suelen aparecer en Portugal, con tipos y leyendas similares a las acuñaciones bizantinas del emperador Valentiniano III, se han escrito algunos estudios, como el artículo publicado en la "Revue Numismatique" de París (tomo X, 1865) por Eduardo Augusto Allen y Enrique Núñez Teixeira, o el titulado "Essai sur le monnayage des Sèves" de Aloïs Heiss, del que a continuación transcribimos un párrafo: "Estos trientes no pueden pertenecer a los alanos, a los vándalos ni a los visigodos, por haber desaparecido los primeros antes de Valentiniano III; porque los segundos se marcharon de la península siendo aquel príncipe muy niño; y porque los últimos no es creíble que acuñaran moneda antes de la desaparición del reino de los suevos".

Este triente es atribuido a los suevos; que extendieron sus dominios por tierras de Galicia y Portugal tras entrar en la península en el año 409 junto a los alanos y vándalos. En Portugal, estas monedas reciben el nombre de suevo-lusitanas en el trabajo redactado por el Dr. J. Leite de Vasconcelos, titulado "Gabinete Numismático da Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa. Moedas de ouro da época germanica" (Coimbra 1902). Por último debemos aconsejar la lectura de la obra de Mario Gomes Marques "A moeda peninsular na idade das trevas" (Sintra 1998), pues en ella encontramos algunas soluciones a las grandes incógnitas que plantea la numismática previsigoda.

A NOMBRE DE JUSTINO I

AMALARICO (Regente Teodorico 510 - 526. Sólo como rey 526 - 531)

Narbona



647



648



647

- 647 Sólido a imitación de Justino I. *Anv.*: DN IVSTINNANI Busto drapeado y con yelmo, de frente; lanza apoyada en el hombro. *Rev.*: VICTORIA AVCCC En exergo.: CONOD Victoria de pie a izq. con larga cruz en la mano der. En el campo estrella. 4,220 grs. v./por distinta leyenda de Ratto nº 2475 y 2476. v./por distinta leyenda de Chaves nº 52. Pequeñas marcas en el canto. MBC+. **RARA.** 2'000

A la muerte de Alarico en la batalla de Vouglé del año 507, los capitanes godos trasladaron a Hispania a su único hijo Amalarico. Durante su minoría de edad se nombra regente a su abuelo Teodorico "El Grande" que se convierte así en el verdadero dueño de la situación, pasando el reino visigodo (con las provincias de Narbona y Provenza en las Galias, y Tarraconensis y Cartaginensis en Hispania) a formar parte del reino italiano. Tras el fallecimiento de su abuelo, Amalarico gobierna los Estados que comprenden las provincias anteriormente mencionadas de Hispania, mientras que las que se hallaban al norte del Ródano estarían bajo su primo Atalarico. Con objeto de afianzar la paz con los francos, Amalarico obtuvo la mano de Clotilda, hija del rey Clodoveo y hermana de los cuatro reyes que gobernaban el norte de las Galias. Pero pronto surgieron insalvables discusiones entre ambos cónyuges, pues él profesaba el arrianismo, mientras ella era una ferviente católica. Clotilda cansada de sufrir las imposiciones de su marido, pide ayuda a sus hermanos quienes fueron en su auxilio y derrotaron a Amalarico frente a los muros de Narbona, según unos autores, o de Barcelona, según otros.

- 648 Triente. *Anv.*: DN IVSTINVS PP AVC Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: VICTORIA AVCVSTORVI En el exergo: CONOB Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma en sus manos. 1,415 grs. v./por distinta leyenda de Tomasini pág. 208, nº 209. v./por distinta leyenda de Ratto nº 2478. v./Mateu "Monedas visigodas" pág. 144. v./Vidal Quadras, tomo I pág. 407 nº 4995. MBC+. **RARA.** 700

Los visigodos no cambiaron el monetario que encontraron establecido en el antiguo imperio romano, pues al carecer de moneda propia imitaron en sus acuñaciones el estilo y el sistema anterior. Dicha imitación finaliza en los últimos años del reinado de Leovigildo. La moneda nacional fue el triente, de oro, tercio del "solidus aureus" romano o bizantino. Pero si bien en el aspecto de la metrología no presenta ningún problema, sí en cambio la identificación y localización de las cecas, así como las reglas epigráficas de sus inscripciones, se abren a un mundo de dudas donde el estudioso bucea a tientas, sin haber llegado aún a hechos concretos e irrefutables. Así, los anversos de tales monedas, como la presente, son reproducciones más o menos bien realizadas de los anversos de Justino I, pues en este caso, incluso se encuentra a falta la cruz que suelen llevar en el drapeado las acuñaciones de Amalarico (ver Mateu página 145. lámina. III). La diferencia más importante del reverso es la desaparición del globo crucífero, que sostiene la Victoria en las piezas originales de Justino, a favor de la corona de laurel y la palma que vemos en los trientes de Amalarico.



649



649

- 649 Triente. *Anv.*: ONVSTINIVIIYSPIIC Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: VICOIVNIOTAV Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. En exergo: CONOS. 1,340 grs. Tomasini anv. similar a n° 232. *Rev.*: MBC+. **RARA.** 700

La pieza presente es el exponente clásico, sobre todo en la caligrafía de las leyendas, del arte bárbaro con el que se acuñaba en esta época. A nombre de Justiniano I pudieron amonedar, según Felipe Mateu y Llopis, los reyes Amalarico, Theudis, Theudigiselo, Agila y Athanagildo. Se conocen trientes a nombre de Justiniano I con el monograma de Amalarico en el campo del reverso. En cuanto a los cuatro reyes restantes, que cubrieron un periodo de cuarenta años, se suceden sin aparecer aún la moneda propiamente visigoda y, si durante los monarcas anteriores se realizaron imitaciones, con o sin monograma, de la moneda bizantina, es de suponer que se efectuaran asimismo durante estos cuatro reyes, de los que se desconocen monedas propias. El número de imitaciones a nombre de Justino I es inferior a las de Justiniano I. El modelo creado por el primero continuará con similar pauta en el segundo, pues, si bien se inscribe en las monedas el nombre del nuevo emperador de Oriente, los tipos permanecen idénticos a los diseñados a nombre de Justino I para las imitaciones nacionales. Así, por ejemplo, en el anverso persiste la cruz sobre el drapeado real o imperial del rey, como en el reverso se mantiene la Victoria con corona en su mano derecha y palma sobre el hombro sostenida por su mano izquierda. Otro caso bien distinto es el de las leyendas, pues, si en un principio se intenta copiar las originales, se acaba, por la rutina de los grabadores, sólo colocando alguna de las letras más características, siendo las otras poco menos que ilegibles.

LEOVIGILDO (575 - 586)

Toledo



650



651



- 650 Triente. *Anv.*: OVRRTONIIIVATRYVC Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: VURTAVIIIIOVRYV . En exergo: -- IIOC Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. 1,357 grs. v./Tomasini n° 559 y 560. Golpe en anv. a la altura de la cara, si no MBC+. **RARA.** 600

Tomasini en su tratado, "The barbaric tremissis in Spain and Southern France. Anastasius to Leovigild" página 165, dice que estas monedas con leyenda CVRRV, o sus variantes, fueron posiblemente las primeras que acuñó Leovigildo entre los años 560 y 573, cuando ya gobernaba solo, pero antes de que se decidiese a colocar su nombre en el anverso y la ceca en el reverso, creando de ese modo las primeras monedas nacionales, aún dentro de la imitación metrológica y tipológica que éstas suponían, pues no podía romperse bruscamente una tradición que iba del interés material al prestigio político del Imperio. Por otro lado, Heiss nos advierte que Leovigildo empezó a acuñar, con caracteres ilegibles, cuando aún no se atrevía a estampar su nombre pero tampoco el del Emperador. Dado el crédito que gozaba el oro romano recelaba de que sus monedas no fuesen bien recibidas. Solo cuando el comercio fue aceptando las variaciones efectuadas en los cuños, se atrevió a realizar otras modificaciones mas radicales. Este triente estaría en el grupo que comprende el periodo anterior al que Leovigildo se decidió por fin a acuñar monedas con su nombre.

- 651 Triente. *Anv.*: OIVYIIVIIAC Busto laureado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: IITIIIAI . En exergo: IOIIO Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. 1,130 grs. Chaves pág.54. EBC-. **RARA.** 1'000

En la historia de la numismática existen épocas donde lo difícil es encontrar una pieza inédita y periodos donde es prácticamente imposible comparar dos monedas similares. Este último caso abarca los trientes previsigodos, pues los cuños se rompían con suma facilidad y la interpretación de las leyendas realizadas por los grabadores eran tan aleatorias, que es difícil observar las monedas bajo unos criterios más o menos estables. A Wallace J. Tomasini le debemos el intento meritorio de redactar un catálogo de los trientes bárbaros, que circularon durante el periodo anterior a la moneda propiamente visigoda. Pero aún así, la dificultad de clasificar una determinada pieza con la obra de Tomasini, no solo viene dado por el gran número de variantes existentes, sino, también, por la interpretación de los signos, que muchas veces suele ser distinta según quien esté catalogando, ya que, por ejemplo, donde nosotros intuimos la letra N, otro puede apreciar IV. El profesor Mateu y Llopis establece cinco apartados en las acuñaciones de Leovigildo. I) Monedas a nombre del emperador de Oriente y de Leovigildo. II) Monedas a nombre de Leovigildo con CONOB en el exergo del reverso. III) Similares a las del último apartado pero con nombre de ceca hispana (Toledo) y del tipo Victoria. IV) Similares a las del último apartado pero en reverso cruz sobre gradas, en lugar de la Victoria. V) Las monedas propiamente visigodas con bustos en anverso y reverso y con nombre de cecas hispanas.



- 652 Triente. *Anv.*: $\overline{\text{OVRIVIIIWYVC}}$ Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: $\overline{\text{VVRT}^{\circ}\text{III}^{\circ}\text{AVOIV}}$ En exergo: $\overline{\text{OIO}}$ Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. 1,439 grs. v./Tomasini pag. 246 n° 554. Rayitas en anv. y rev. si no EBC. **RARA.** 1'000

Este triente, como los dos anteriores, pertenece a los comienzos del reinado de Leovigildo. Las primeras imitaciones conocidas de la moneda bizantina en territorio visigodo son las acuñadas a nombre de Anastasio (491 - 518) y no las a nombre de Justino I y Justiniano I como se viene repitiendo. Conviene, pues, repasar las monedas genuinas de aquel emperador para comprender los enigmas representados en las posteriores acuñaciones. Durante aquel reinado aparecieron dos divisores del solidus, el semis y el tremis, la mitad y la tercera parte, respectivamente; siendo sus cecas Constantinopla, Nicomedia y Antioquia. Debemos recordar que durante Anastasio, la ceca del oro de Constantinopla marcaba en el exergo del reverso CONOB, es decir, las tres primeras letras del nombre de la ciudad (CON), más las dos primeras de obryzum (OB) "oro fino". De ahí, el que encontremos estas siglas ó variantes en los trientes previsigodos debido al intercambio y al prestigio de la moneda Imperial, que marcó unas pautas, bien por mimetismo, bien por conveniencia, durante dicho periodo.

- 653 Triente. *Anv.*: $\overline{\text{OIIASTIIIIAVAC}}$ Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: $\overline{\text{VDTVATORVA}}$ En exergo: $\overline{\text{CONOO}}$ Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. 1,480 grs. *Anv.* similar a Miles 175 n° 1b. *Rev.* inédito. Leves rayitas en campo anv. si no EBC. **RARA.** 1'000

Si bien es enorme la variedad existente en los trientes en cuanto a la leyenda y estilo, no lo es, por el contrario, en el tamaño, peso, pureza del metal, y tipo, los cuales guardan unas pautas muy concretas. Leovigildo aspiraba a la unificación de su reino con la conquista de los suevos y la sumisión de los vascones. Pero como la unidad política difícilmente nacería del pueblo conquistador, pues por principio todos los bárbaros personificaban desunión e individualismo, Leovigildo organizó su poder enmarcándolo dentro de la tradición romana, con sus leyes administrativas, que a la larga debía traer la asimilación de las dos razas. En 569 Leovigildo regia la Hispania Citerior desde su capital Toledo. Y aquí acuñó, este rey, por primera vez el nombre de la ciudad en el reverso de las monedas. El presente triente es anterior a dicha efemérides que daría como resultado una moneda propiamente visigoda, elevando a su reino a las características de absoluta soberanía.



- 654 Triente. *Anv.*: $\overline{\text{IIIVSTIIIIAVAI}}$ Busto diademado a der. *Rev.*: $\overline{\text{VAITOOV}^{\circ}\text{AOO}}$ Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. En exergo: $\overline{\text{IAoON}}$ 1,394 grs. **INÉDITA. MBC. RARA.** 1'000

La evolución del arte no siempre sigue las pautas preestablecidas, donde lo lógico sería heredar las constantes del periodo anterior, para actualizarlas en el presente y abrir así el camino a las futuras tendencias. Esta evolución, repito, no siempre se da a lo largo de la Historia. A menudo, el pasado, el presente y el futuro dejan de entrelazarse. Si observamos este triente vemos que no arranca del arte grecorromano, pues no es el resultado de la decadencia que sufre todo periodo que ha alcanzado la cúspide. Nada hay en él del ideal helénico que durante siglos imperó en el Mediterráneo. Ni siquiera podríamos afirmar que su arte surge de la evolución barbarizante del sólido, pues parece estar influenciado por las pinturas rupestres de los bosquimanos de Zambia. ¿Cómo y por qué el arte numismático de los pueblos llegados del norte saltó por encima de tantos siglos para zambullirse inconscientemente en la esencia de las primeras manifestaciones artísticas de la humanidad, acaecidas en el sur de África? O mejor aún, ¿qué explicación puede tener que artistas como Paul Klee o Picasso, entre otros pioneros de la Vanguardia del siglo pasado, volvieran de nuevo a actualizar los rasgos y caracteres que observamos en el presente triente, pasando por alto los movimientos anteriores a ellos, como el renacimiento, el modernismo o el impresionismo? Decididamente la moneda es un documento histórico que abre un sinfin de teorías, a veces incompresibles, a veces sorprendentes.

MONEDAS VISIGODAS

LEOVIGILDO (575-586)



- 655 Triente *Anv.*: $\overline{/\text{XIVVIGI}^{\circ}\text{DV}^{\circ}}$ Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: $\overline{\text{IHCXITV}^{\circ}\text{REX}}$ Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. En exergo: $\overline{\text{OIO}}$ 1,30 grs. v./Miles pag. 179 n° 8a vte. Grieta si no EBC. **MUY RARA.** 3'500



656



656



- 656 Triente. *Anv.*: LLIVVICLDV2DE Busto diademado y drapeado a der. *Rev.*: 2IΩC⌘INCLTV. Victoria caminando a der. con corona y palma. En exergo: ONO 1,492 grs. v./Miles pág. 179 n° 8f. EBC+. **MUY RARA.** 1'500

Es explicable que Leovigildo acuñase por fin monedas a su nombre, pues de hecho fue el fundador de la monarquía visigoda de tipo hispano y definitivo. Fue él quien organizó la corte y el consejo, estableciendo la administración basada en la división del territorio. Dió prestigio a la autoridad y usó, por primera vez, corona y cetro a la manera de los antiguos emperadores romanos y bizantinos. Con posterioridad otorgó el título de Flavio a su hijo Recaredo. Título que demuestra que aquellos a los que se les denominaba bárbaros, lejos de destruir la civilización antigua cimentaron en ella las bases de su nuevo reino. Este triente pertenece al apartado II diseñado por el profesor Felipe Mateu y Llopis, en el que comprende las piezas acuñadas por Leovigildo ya con su nombre pero aún sin indicar la ceca. Todas estas piezas pueden dividirse por su estilo en dos apartados, las acuñadas en la Galia, y las acuñadas en Toledo.

El presente triente tiene todas las características de haber surgido de la ceca de Toledo. El busto es más grande que el de las anteriores monedas, y el pelo se compone de cinco ondas paralelas que nacen de la diadema. En el reverso, se ha llegado a tal simplicidad, que hizo confundir a D. Antonio Agustín al recordarle no una Victoria, sino una langosta, grillo o cigarra.

RECAREDO I (586-601)

TARRACONENSIS

Cesaraugusta



657



657

- 657 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘RECCAREQVSRE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘CE:AR:C:O:TAV:⌘. Busto de frente. 1,492 grs. v./Miles 55g por cruz al principio de la ley. del rev. y v./55h por V final de la leyenda del rev. EBC. **RARA.** 3'000

La provincia visigoda denominada Tarraconensis comprendía las tierras hispanas del noreste de la Península Ibérica, enmarcadas en su parte norte por los Pirineos y en su parte sur por las tierras de Valencia. Los Montes Ibéricos la cerraban por el sudoeste, estrechándola hacia Cantabria a lo largo del Ebro. Era ciudad preeminente su capital, la antigua Colonia Iulia Triumphalis Tarraco, y llamada Tarracona por los visigodos.

Campaner agrupa las monedas visigodas en ocho estilos según sean sus tipos. Al llamado tercer estilo pertenecían los trientes acuñados en la Tarraconensis y añade que las diferencias sensibles apreciadas en los dibujos no dependen de la época en que se abrieron los cuños, pues existe una gran diversidad durante un mismo reinado. Por el contrario, se advierte una relativa homogeneidad entre las piezas emitidas en una misma ciudad, o incluso en una misma comarca o provincia. Y así, por ejemplo, apreciamos que el ropaje que ostenta el monarca de las piezas procedentes de las cecas Tarraconensis (Caesaraugusta, Tarraco, Turiaso, Dertosa, Gerunda y a veces Narbona) está formado por un ropón cruzado sobre el pecho (paludamentum?) sujeto al hombro izquierdo por una fibula.

CARTHAGINENSIS

Toledo



658



- 658 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘RECCAREPVSRE⌘ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘TOLETO PIVΩ Busto de frente. 1,451 grs. Miles 81c por error le falta la S final ley. rev. EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 800

El tipo del busto de anverso y reverso es similar al reseñado en Miles página 58 n° 5d. De cabeza tamaño mediano, el ropaje del monarca se compone de cuatro líneas que parten del cuello para abrirse a medida que van descendiendo, unidas por cuatro líneas más o menos paralelas. Este tipo de ropaje también lo apreciamos en las acuñaciones de Tude de Sisebuto. (ver Miles página.59 n° 51i).

La entidad administrativa en los tiempos romanos llamada Carthaginensis seguía denominándose así en la provincia eclesiástica visigoda. La similitud de los trientes acuñados en el sur de la Carthaginensis y de las cecas orientales de la Baetica es notable y mucho más tosco que los acuñados en la Tarraconensis. El tipo es constante en el sur (Acci, Castulona), como en el centro (Toledo) y algo más depurado en el norte (Saldania). Toledo era, además de sede política y eclesiástica, un centro comercial de primer orden, como lo prueba la cantidad de trientes acuñados en esta ciudad por los reyes desde Leovigildo hasta el último de todos ellos, Roderico. El nombre de Toledo aparece invariablemente completo, ya sea en la leyenda, o en el monograma.



659



660



- 659 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼RECCAREPVOR Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,603 grs. v./Miles 81 ley. anv. MBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 600

Cuando en el 585 por fin Leovigildo eliminó a los suevos de la zona nordoccidental, quedó la mayor parte de la península en manos de los visigodos, excepto las Baleares y la franja costera, desde el estrecho de Gibraltar hasta Cartagena, que permanecieron bajo el dominio de Bizancio, hasta que Suintila en el 624 los desalojó definitivamente. El único reducto que subsistió siempre en pie de guerra, fue el área de notable extensión Cántabra-Vasca. Solo hay que recordar que mucho tiempo después, en el 711, cuando los árabes invaden la península, el rey visigodo Rodrigo se encontraba en el norte combatiendo infructuosamente contra los vascones.

- 660 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼RECCAREPVSRE☼ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TOLETOPIV Busto de frente. 1,481 grs. v./Miles 81c por RIVS en lugar de PIVS. Pequeña mancha verde en el rev. entre la O y la L de TOLETO. EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 750

La variante mas importante, que se aprecia en este triente comparado con el anterior, está en la leyenda del reverso, pues la letra P que inicia la palabra PIVS es de hecho una R muy visible. La caligrafía de las letras es distinta, ya que la S de RECCAREPVS es de mayor tamaño y mas abierta; la cruz que vemos encima de la cabeza del monarca en anverso, también es mas grande. En cuanto al reverso, existe una separación entre la V y la S tumbada en relación al anterior triente. Con referencia al estilo de los bustos, nos encontramos en el anverso de la presente moneda unas líneas distintas y algo mas confusas que configuran el ropaje del monarca, similar al dibujo de la izquierda de Miles página 58 n° 5d, con la variante en la que parece apreciarse un punto sobre el hombro izquierdo. Aún más marcada es la diferencia existente en el busto del reverso si lo comparamos con la anterior moneda. De tamaño mas reducido, y ropaje totalmente distinto.

BAETICA

Córdoba



661



- 661 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼RECCAREDV2REX Busto de frente. Tres puntos sobre el hombro izquierdo. *Rev.*: ☼CORDOBAPIV Busto de frente. 1,497 grs. Miles 82c. EBC+. **RARA.** 1'500

Recaredo I se hizo bautizar en secreto por la religión católica, un año después de subir al trono, tras la muerte de su padre Leovigildo. Su reinado sufrió varias conspiraciones arrianas, castigadas con la quema de todos los libros y textos, así como de la exclusión de éstos de cualquier cargo público. El 8 de mayo del 589 se inició el III Concilio de Toledo que anatemizó a Arrio y sus doctrinas y condenó a los nobles visigodos que aún profesaban dicha herejía. Recaredo murió en Toledo en diciembre del año 601.

La Provincia Baetica, como tal división eclesiástica, comprendía las diferentes sedes, que tenían por metropolitana a Ispali, Abdera, Malaca, Asidonia, Elepa, Italica, Córdoba, Tucci, Astigi, Egabro y Eliberri. Su centro económico de importancia capital lo formaban tres ciudades, Ispali en la Andalucía occidental, Córdoba en la Central y Eliberri en la Oriental. Las tres acuñaron casi durante todos los reinados que comprende el periodo visigodo.

Ispali



662



- 662 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼RECCAREPVS RE☼ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼ISPALI PIVS Busto de frente. 1,473 grs. Miles 85a. EBC-. **MUY ESCASA.** 700

Las letras de este triente son anchas y de gran tamaño. El manto del emperador, tanto del anverso como del reverso, se asemeja al dibujado por Miles página 58 n° 5d, derecha.

Si bien existe una gran variedad de estilos en la moneda denominada triente, ofrece, por el contrario, una absoluta uniformidad en cuanto a la metrología. Los visigodos llevaron su sistema a un riguroso y exclusivo monometalismo, el oro y a un peso en lo referente al triente que se ceñía entre los 1,400 grs. y los 1,500 grs. Acerca del sistema monetario, Heiss indica que la libra romana usada en tiempo de los visigodos, era de 12 onzas. El sueldo de oro, "solidus aureus", pesaba la sexta parte de la onza. No existen áureos acuñados por los visigodos; sus únicas monedas son tercios de sueldos, que comenzaron imitando los tremises imperiales con sus tipos, talla y ley. Los visigodos aceptaron el sistema monetario romano - bizantino vigente, y se sirvieron de él sin modificación alguna, hasta que la necesidad les forzó a aumentar el capital circulante, limitándose a acuñar monedas de oro. Aunque no nos consta por datos históricos, que labrasen piezas en plata o bronce, M. Crusafont en su trabajo titulado "El sistema monetario visigodo: cobre y oro", demuestra que, efectivamente, llegaron a emitir monedas de cobre, a pesar de existir en los mercados una gran cantidad procedente de las acuñaciones romanas de todas las épocas.



663



664



665



- 663 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩RECCAREPSV RE☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩ISPALI PIVS Busto de frente. 1,476 grs. Miles -. EBC. **RARA.** 750

Aparte de que este triente es de cuño completamente distinto al anterior, la gran variante la encontramos en la leyenda del anverso, donde se invierte por error, el orden de las dos últimas letras que componen el nombre del rey RECAREDVS por RECAREDSV. Estos errores, que detectamos a menudo en la numismática visigoda, se deben en gran parte a la rotura de cuños, junto a la necesidad de fabricar otros lo mas rápidamente posible, para atender la recaudación del impuesto del oro, pues muchas veces dicha recaudación se efectuaba en los propios lugares campesinos, donde se amonedaba con las matrices traídas de las cecas fijas. Hay que distinguir entre cecas matrices y labras móviles. Las primeras provienen de la capital, las segundas son itinerantes y se abren dependiendo de la necesidad comercial y puntual de hechos concretos. No es de extrañar pues, que existan diferencias notables entre trientes pertenecientes a un mismo rey y a una misma ceca.

- 664 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩RECCAREPVS RE☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩PIVS ISPALI Busto de frente. 1,509 grs. Miles 86b. EBC. 750

En el caso del presente triente vemos invertidas las dos palabras que componen la leyenda del reverso con relación a las dos monedas anteriores: ISPALI PIVS por PIVS ISPALI. Ispali (Sevilla), antigua Colonia Romula romana, añade a su nombre, como tantas otras capitales de Hispania, la palabra latina PIVS, cuya traducción es virtuoso, justo, piadoso, religioso, etc. y en términos generales adquiere el significado de: el que cumple sus deberes para con los dioses, la familia, la patria. De ahí que diversos emperadores romanos, como Antonino Pío (PIVS), agregasen este adjetivo a su nombre. Excepto las cecas de Acci, Cestavia, Egabro, Flavus, Rodas, Sagunto, las otras unen, si no siempre, si en periodos determinados, el adjetivo Pius al topónimo de la ciudad.

- 665 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩RECCAREPVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩PIVS ISPALI Busto de frente. 1,497 grs. Miles 86d. MBC+/EBC. 700

Variante de los anteriores por faltarle la X de REX (final de leyenda en anverso). La palabra latina REX se traduce por, soberano, monarca, etc. y suele ir después del nombre del rey en los trientes visigodos. Tradición que continuará posteriormente en la época medieval y mas adelante en las Casas Reales de los Austrias y de los Borbones. Viene a suplir el término AUGVSTVS que utilizaban los romanos, sinónimo de emperador y que por regla general solian colocar al final de la leyenda del anverso con su abreviación AVG.

LUSITANIA

Emerita



666



667



- 666 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩RECCAREDVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERITA VICTOR Busto de frente. 1,498 grs. v./Miles 93a. EBC-. **ESCASA.** 950

Interesante moneda donde el estilo del busto de ambas caras es totalmente diferente. El del anverso es similar al dibujado en Miles página 62 n° 8c y el del reverso al Miles página 61 n° 7. El drapeado del anverso está formado por una media circunferencia, cortada por una línea horizontal, que forman los hombros del monarca y una línea vertical que divide dicha media circunferencia con un punto en ambos espacios. Por el contrario, el ropaje del reverso no se cierra en la parte inferior, y con sus tres líneas verticales unidas por tres horizontales se diría que es un dibujo esquemático similar al de las costillas que nacen del esternón.

- 667 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩RECCAREPVS RE☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERITA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,454 grs. Miles 94b. EBC+. **RARA.** 950

La diferencia con el anterior triente se aprecia en el anverso, pues la X de REX es una +. En el reverso la leyenda está cortada por las líneas del busto: + EMERI-T-APIVS. En cuanto al estilo, vemos que dichas letras de ambas caras son mas grandes, el busto del anverso mas pequeño y mucho más alargado el del reverso. Emerita fue una de las cecas importantes de esta época, y también, una de las que acuñó mas cantidad de trientes a lo largo de todo el periodo visigodo.

La técnica de acuñación de los pueblos germanos en Hispania será la misma de las épocas anteriores, esto es, a martillo. Los instrumentos utilizados eran la fragua para calentar el cospel, el yunque donde se clavaba el cuño del reverso, las tenazas para sostener el cospel colocado entre el cuño fijo (reverso) y el móvil (anverso) y el martillo para golpear. También, como en la época romana, debieron de abundar los "monetari" y sus "collegia", profesión que iba unida a la de orfebres y metalúrgicos en general.



668

- 668 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡RECCAREPVVS RE⚡ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡EMERITA PIVS⚡ Busto de frente. 1,446 grs. 950
v./Miles 94f. MBC+. **MUY ESCASA.**

La principal variante con el anterior triente la encontramos en el reverso donde la S de PIVS está tumbada, característica descrita en Miles con las letras c, f y h del nº 94, pero a diferencia de las dos primeras (c y f), en la presente moneda, la leyenda del anverso finaliza en + y de la tercera (h), no está separada la leyenda del reverso como la describe Miles.

Algunos autores han querido ver en el reverso, el busto del heredero al trono corazado, de ahí, que sea totalmente distinto al del anverso, en el que el rey iría drapeado. Son simples conjeturas, pues es difícil llegar, por medio de estos dibujos tan esquemáticos, a una conclusión definitiva.

LIUVA II (601 - 603)

CARTHAGINENSIS

Toledo



669



- 669 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡DNLIUYA REX⚡ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡TOLETO PIVS⚡ 1,474 grs. Miles 119. MBC+. 5'000
MUY RARA.

Liuvia II sucede en el trono a su padre Recaredo I a la edad de dieciocho años. El godo Witerico obtuvo el mando del ejército, en el cual colocó a hombres de su confianza para luchar contra los bizantinos. Pero en lugar de expulsar a éstos, utilizó su tropa contra el rey. En la primavera del 603 penetró en el palacio real y depuso al joven Liuvia II, contando sin duda con el apoyo de una parte de la nobleza. Witerico hizo que le amputaran a Liuvia II, la mano derecha, y más tarde lo condenó a muerte en el verano del 603.

Solo se conoce el tipo presente de las raras piezas acuñadas por este monarca en la ceca de Toledo, ilustrado en Miles lámina VII, nº 2 y en Chaves página 71, nº 80.

BAETICA

Ispali



670



- 670 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡DNLIUYA REX⚡ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS ISPALI⚡ Busto de frente. 1,492 grs. Miles 120b. EBC+. 2'000
MUY ESCASA.

Ispali es la única ceca de la "Provincia Baetica" que acuñó bajo Liuvia II. No se conocen trientes de Liuvia II de Córdoba, Tucci, Asidona, Egabro, Eliberri o Barbi, aunque esto no implica que puedan aparecer en un futuro próximo alguno más. Por regla general, tenían casas de moneda todas las cabezas de obispado. La aparición de un triente de ceca desconocida, si ésta es sede episcopal no debe extrañar, de hecho, la numismática dentro del periodo visigodo, es prolija en cuanto a piezas inéditas; tal es así, que el magnífico trabajo de Miles "The Coinage of the Visigoths of Spain. Leovigild to Achila II" redactado en 1952, ha quedado desfasado por falta de esos trientes desconocidos en aquella época y que han ido surgiendo a lo largo de los últimos años.

LUSITANIA

Elvora



671

- 671 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩DN LIVVARE+ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TVS ELVoRAIUS Busto de frente. 1,407 grs. Miles 121. EBC-. **MUY RARA.** 7'000

Heiss dibuja un triente similar al presente en su obra "Description Générale des Monnaies des Rois Wisigoths d'Espagne" lámina III n° 2, y del que también hace referencia Vidal Quadras en su tomo I página 414 n° 5066. La ceca de Elvora acuña también en los reinados de Leovigildo, Recaredo I, Witerico, Gundemaro, Sisebuto, Suintila, Ervigio, Egica y Witiza. Esta localidad fué denominada en la época romana, Liberalitas Julia, gracias a los privilegios otorgados por Julio Cesar. Es de origen celtíbero y se llamó primitivamente Ebora siendo después un antiquísimo obispado de Portugal, elevado a la categoría de arzobispado en 1544. Desde el reinado de Recaredo I hasta la invasión árabe se conserva la lista de todos sus obispos.

Emerita



672

- 672 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩DN LIVVA RE☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMER ET APIV☩ Busto de frente. 1,564 grs. Miles 122b. EBC. **RARA.** 2'000

Existen cinco variantes de la ceca de Emerita bajo Liuva II descritas en el catalogo de Miles, que van desde la letra A a la E. Seguimos al profesor Mateu y LLopis cuando nos dice, en la página 345 del "Catálogo de las Monedas Previsigodas y Visigodas del Gabinete Numismático del Museo Arqueológico Nacional", que la provincia Lusitania presenta tipos monetarios propios y característicos, como se verá al hablar de la mas importante de sus cecas, de Emerita. En anverso aparece el busto de frente de forma redonda y en el reverso sumamente alargado, lo que da a las monedas visigodas de Lusitania unas características indudables y un matiz diferencial inequívoco, tan resaltado como es el de la Tarraconensis, por ejemplo.

Las dos primeras siglas con las que empieza la leyenda del anverso, DN son la abreviación de DOMINUS NOSTER (Nuestro Señor) que se colocaban antes de grabar el nombre del rey. Dichas iniciales solo las vemos al principio de periodo visigodo, con Leovigildo, Recaredo I, Liuva II y al final, a partir de Wamba hasta Achila.

WITERICO (603 - 609) CARTHAGINENSIS

Toledo



673

- 673 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩VVITTIRICVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TOLETO PIV☩ Busto de frente. 1,462 grs. Miles 137a. MBC-. 700

Piezas similares a la presente las catalogan Heiss página 101 n° 19 lámina IV; Vidal Quadras Tomo I página 415 n° 5081; Carles Tolrá página 108 n° 1007 lámina 21; Miles lámina VII n° 10. Todos ellos el busto del anverso es mas pequeño que el del reverso. Ambos mantos son similares y la S del final de la leyenda está tumbada.

Tras haber condenado a muerte a Liuva II, Witerico sube al trono en el 603. Perteneciente a la nobleza, intentó restaurar el arrianismo sin éxito, al mismo tiempo que se expulsaba a los bizantinos. Continuó la política de sus antecesores estableciendo una alianza con Teodorico II, rey de Borgoña, ofreciendo en matrimonio a su hija Hermimberga. Pero pasados unos meses, el rey galo la devuelve a Hispania al no haberse consumado el matrimonio. Indignado por tal ofensa, Witerico prepara la guerra aliándose con Agiulfo, rey de los longobardos, y con Clotario II, rey franco. Es asesinado en el 609 en el transcurso de un banquete cuando estudiaba el plan a seguir.



674

- 674 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼VVITTERICVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,427 grs. Miles -, MBC+. **RARA.** 700

Este triente con el nombre del monarca, VVITTERICVS en lugar de VVITTIRICVS falta en Miles en la ceca de Toledo. Dicha particularidad se da también en la ceca de Narbona, Cesaraugusta, Tarracona, Córdoba, Ispali, Elvora y Emerita. Las letras y el busto del anverso son de mayor tamaño que las del triente anterior, mientras que las del reverso son muy similares. En ambas, la S de PIVS está tumbada.

BAETICA

Eliberri



675

675

- 675 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼VVITTIRICV2R E Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼PIVS ELIBERRI Busto de frente. 1,462 grs. Miles -, Leve rayita en campo del anv. si no EBC. **RARA.** 1'600

Ninguna de las dos variantes descritas en Miles de Witerico acuñadas en Eliberri, llevan en la leyenda del anverso la S de VVITTIRICVS retrógrada (ver texto página 244 n° 139 a y b y lámina VII n° 11). Ambos bustos son similares, aunque mas grande el del anverso y concuerdan con el dibujo de Miles página 58 n° 5e propio de esta ceca en este reinado. Eliberri o Eleberri (actualmente Granada) fue fundada por los iberos y llamada por los romanos Iliberri. Era junto a Ispali y Córdoba la mas importante ciudad de la "Provincia Baetica". Hecho demostrado es que prácticamente acuñaron en ella todos los reyes visigodos, cosa que no ocurre en las cecas episcopales pequeñas que emiten moneda durante pocos reinados y de manera esporádica. Eliberri era un centro económico con capitalidad de región o de conjunto de comarcas. No hace mucho aún numerosos estudiosos sostenían que Eliberri es Pinos Puente, o bien Medina Elvira, antiguas ruinas asentadas en la falda de la sierra de este nombre y en cuyas cercanías se han hallado importantes restos arqueológicos romanos, cristianos primitivos y árabes.

Ispali



676

677

678

- 676 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼VVITTERICVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼PIVS ISPALI Busto de frente. 1,496 grs. Miles 140a. EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 900

Veamos a continuación que nos dice el profesor Mateu y Llopis: Los cuños de las cecas del este de la Baetica son similares de los de la región Sudoeste de la Carthaginensis, pero los cuños de Córdoba e Ispali forman, por sus características de independencia, un grupo aparte. La antigua Colonia Romula tuvo ceca visigoda de extraordinaria importancia. Acuñó durante todos los reyes de la cronología tradicional, desde Leovigildo hasta Witiza, excepto Rodrigo, habiendo sido corte de Hermenegildo. Su nombre aparece siempre Ispali, no Hispali.

- 677 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼VVITTERICVS RE+ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼PIVS ISPALI Busto de frente. 1,494 grs. v./Miles 140b. EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 1'000

Este triente es variante del número anterior y de Miles 140b por ser la última letra del anverso X, una cruz muy reducida (ver lámina VII, 12). Los otros catálogos consultados tampoco reseñan esta particularidad, tales como el "Catálogo de la Real Academia de la Historia. Monedas Visigodas" (ver página 128 n° 19), Heiss página 99 n° 12 (ver lámina IV), Vidal Quadras Tomo I página 414 n° 5075, y Chaves página 76 n° 99.

- 678 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼VVITTERICVS RE° Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼PIVS ISPALI Busto de frente. 1,478 grs. Miles 140c. EBC+. **MUY ESCASA.** 1'000

La variante con los anteriores trientes de Ispali la encontramos en que en éste suple la X ó +, final de la leyenda del anverso que compone la palabra REX, por un simple punto. Particularidad descrita en Miles página 245 con la letra c aunque no la fotografía. Tampoco la ilustran Vidal Quadras (ver Tomo I página 414 n° 5076), ni Heiss (ver página 100 n° 12).



679

- 679 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸VVITTERICVS RE° Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸PIVS ISPALI Busto de frente. 1,476 grs. Miles 140c. EBC+. **MUY ESCASA.** 1'000

Miles describe cuatro variantes acuñadas en Ispali bajo Witerico. La última (140d) podría tratarse de la presente pieza, pues en ella casi no se aprecia el punto que va al final de la leyenda del anverso, entre la E y la cruz. Creemos que dicha variante no existe pues posiblemente se trata de un error al no advertir el susodicho punto por falta de relieve.

LUSITANIA

Elvora.



680

- 680 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸VVITTIRICVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸TVS ELVORAIVS Busto de frente. 1,506 grs. Miles 142b. EBC. **MUY RARA.** 5'000

El círculo casi cerrado de la nobleza visigoda nos hace pensar que las emisiones de los trientes no podía ser a gran escala. Desechada la opinión de ciertos autores, que consideran la moneda de oro visigoda como un instrumento simplemente de propaganda, tampoco podemos afirmar la hipótesis de una circulación monetaria profusa. Es indudable la existencia de un cierto comercio, pues así lo atestiguan los oficiales llamados "telonarii" que cobraban un impuesto para actividades económicas. Pero, principalmente los trientes se movían dentro de la dinámica basada en el poder entre la monarquía, el militar y la nobleza, quedando el pueblo al margen. Por eso, no se debe hablar de la existencia de una verdadera economía en la época visigoda, pues la moneda debió estar lejos de la clase humilde, incluso de comerciantes y artesanos. La explotación de los productos agrícolas propios de la península, como vino, granos, aceite etc., sería la que proveería del oro indispensable para mantener la masa monetaria, ya que este metal era escaso. En definitiva, pues, el triente transitaba en el círculo cerrado comprendido entre la monarquía y su aparato de Estado, y una salida para pagos militares o adquisición de productos de lujo destinados, también exclusivamente, para dicha oligarquía.

Emerita



681

682

- 681 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸VVITTIRICVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸EMERE T APIVS Busto de frente. 1,511 grs. Miles 143a. EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 1'000

La actual Mérida fue en época romana una de las ciudades más importantes de Hispania y así lo atestiguan sus monumentos, tales como las puertas del recinto romano, cuyos restos de una de ellas se veía no hace mucho tiempo en el sitio llamado Puerta de la Villa, el arco llamado de Trajano, los puentes sobre el Guadiana y sobre el Albarregas, el anfiteatro, el teatro, cuyas excavaciones y estudios recientes hacen de este monumento uno de los más completos entre los conocidos del mundo romano. El circo, los acueductos, etc. La segunda etapa es la del dominio visigodo y por último la del poder mahometano. Abderraman dió al traste con lo mejor de Mérida, primero por las rapiñas en provecho de la mezquita cordobesa, más tarde por los asedios y rebeliones de que fue teatro. En el siglo XIV la ciudad estaba casi desierta y arruinada y no era más que un esqueleto de lo que había sido. Sus vestigios, sin embargo, eran tan monumentales que en 1580 Felipe II mandó a Juan de Herrera que confeccionase unos documentos sobre tales obras de arte, dibujándolas y midiéndolas, pero desgraciadamente dichos diseños, que hoy serían excepcionales, desaparecieron en el incendio del Alcázar de Madrid el 24 de diciembre de 1734.

- 682 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸VVITTIRICVS REX: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸EMER IT APIV 1,407 grs. Miles anv. 143a. rev. v./143d. por separar el busto las letras IT, en lugar solo la T. MBC/EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 900

Este triente es una variante inédita de Miles. El anverso es similar al anterior, aunque de distinto cuño; por el contrario existen dos diferencias muy acusadas en el reverso, la S de PIVS está tumbada y las dos líneas verticales que dibujan el busto del monarca separan las letras IT de EMERITA. Dicho busto es más ancho y se compone de tres líneas horizontales, en lugar de cuatro que es el caso del anterior y de los dos trientes fotografiados en Miles lámina VII nº 14 y 15 y del de Chaves página 76 nº 102.



683



684



- 683 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸VVITTERICVS RE+ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸EMERE T APIV Busto de frente. 1,486 grs. Miles 143e. EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 900

La diferencia en el anverso, con relación a los dos anteriores, la encontramos en el nombre del rey, pues aquí leemos VVITTERICVS en lugar de VVITTIRICVS. En el reverso, la S de PIVS está tumbada y el busto se compone de tres líneas horizontales o costillas, pero que en este caso descienden hacia la parte central para ascender en los extremos, o sea, a la inversa que los dos trientes anteriores, y al ilustrado en Miles lámina VII n° 15 y variante del n° 14 por tener tres "costillas" en lugar de cuatro.

- 684 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸VVITTERICV2 RE☸ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸EMERE T APIVS Busto de frente. 1,437 grs. v./Miles 143e por no llevar la S del rev. tumbada ni la del anv. retrógrada. MBC+. **RARA.** 900

La gran particularidad de este triente se halla en el anverso con la S de VVITTERICVS retrógrada, variante no reseñada en Miles. Existe una gran separación entre las T. También el busto es mas alargado y mas ancho que los anteriores. En cuanto al reverso, el busto se forma de cuatro líneas paralelas descendiendo hacia el centro.

GUNDEMARO (609 - 612)

TARRACONENSIS

Cesaraugusta



685



- 685 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸C-ONQEMARVS R: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸CE: AR:C:O:TAIV:O Busto de frente. 1,430 grs. Miles 162b. EBC. **MUY RARA.** 5'500

Gundemaro pertenecía a la nobleza y era el gobernador de la Narbonensis cuando fue asesinado Witerico. Proclamado rey en el año 609, restableció el dogma católico en sus estados muy deteriorados durante el anterior reinado. Rechazó varias invasiones de sus enemigos y sometió a los vascones, eternos insumisos, consiguiendo así proporcionar al país de un periodo de dos años de paz. El acto mas importante de su mandato tuvo lugar en la reunión del Concilio celebrado en Toledo (23 de octubre del 610), en el que se eligió como sede metropolitana dicha ciudad.

En cuanto al presente triente destaquemos que el tipo del busto es propio de las acuñaciones de la Tarraconensis, caracterizado por el ropón cruzado y en forma de V, unas veces con la fibula sobre el hombro derecho y otras veces sobre el izquierdo. Las letras C, A, O, son de caracteres mas pequeños que las otras.

La decadencia del arte monetario se da en la Tarraconensis durante el reinado de Ervigio, donde el busto está ya lejos del estilo tradicional, resultando entonces una figura esquemática y bárbara, semejante a las de la Carthaginensis.

CARTHAGINENSIS

Mentesa



686



- 686 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸GVNDEMARVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸MENTESA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,397 grs. v./Miles 166b. MBC+. **MUY RARA.** 5'500

Es variante de Miles 166b por la letra D que lleva el nombre del rey GVUNDEMARVS, similar a la P descrita en el n° 166a, y de Chaves n° 127 por no llevar X al final leyenda anverso REX y por la N del reverso MENTESA con caracteres normales.

La antigua Mentesa, situada en el camino de Cartago Nova a Castulo por Acci, es hoy la actual La Guardia, cerca de Jaén, donde aún se aprecian importantes ruinas. Es mencionada por Plinio y en el Itinerario de Antonino. No hay que confundirla con la Mentesa del país de los Oretanos cuyo emplazamiento sería el actual San Carlos del Valle (Ciudad Real).

Toledo



687

- 687 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩CVNDEM ARVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,368 grs. 2'000
v./Miles 167. MBC. **RARA**.

Es variante de Miles (ver lámina VIII nº 9) y de Chaves (ver nº 128) por la N de GVUNDEM ARVS invertida. Todas las piezas conocidas de este monarca acuñadas en Toledo llevan la S, de PIVS, tumbada.

Durante el reinado de Gundemaro se traslada la capitalidad eclesiástica de Cartagena a Toledo, gracias a un decreto regio, alcanzando de ese modo dicha ciudad mayor peso en la política visigoda. Y sin embargo todos los trientes de Gundemaro acuñados en esta ceca son raros.

Desde el punto de vista numismático es curioso que en el anverso y en el reverso se coloque el busto repetido del monarca, aunque existe la teoría que el del reverso se refiere al futuro heredero del trono, como un mero deseo de facilitar la sucesión. De ahí se explicaría la evolución posterior, donde aparecerán en el anverso los dos bustos afrontados, pero con solo el nombre del monarca reinante en la leyenda, como se ve, por ejemplo, en las piezas de Chindasvinto en Narbona.

Sea como sea, al estudiar ambos bustos de las piezas acuñadas en la Carthaginensis detectamos un arte mas tosco que el de la Tarraconensis; pues no se aprecian aquellos elementos que, como el "paludamentum" o la fibula, recordaban la indumentaria clásica, sino que, por el contrario están diseñados por cuatro líneas paralelas, dos a dos, cruzándose en ángulo, cuyos vértices sostiene la cabeza del monarca.

BAETICA

Eliberri



688

- 688 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩CVNDEM ARVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩PIVS ELIBERRI Busto de frente. 1,462 grs. 2'300
Miles 168b. EBC-. **RARA**.

El tipo de este triente es variante de los conocidos por el tamaño superior de ambos bustos, así como por la primera I de ELIBERRI inclinada en otra dirección a la que ilustran los catálogos de Miles (ver lámina VIII, nº 10), Carles Tolrá (ver lámina 21 nº 1008) y Chaves (ver nº 129). Existen diversas variantes similares a la presente pieza durante el periodo visigodo, en cuyo Estado entraban elementos principalmente romanos, pues no se aprecian indicios germánicos ni canónicos. Los visigodos se cuidaron de latinizar sus costumbres hasta el último extremo, ya que su situación no era tan independiente para pensar en organizarse por cuenta propia, ni tan rica para poder vivir con absoluta independencia de las estructuras romanas y lograr de hecho la pretendida organización propia. Era un Estado, el visigodo, dentro de otro estado, el romano, donde la moneda halla su raíz en el segundo. Y no podrá ser de otro modo, pues remontándonos a varios siglos pasados, encontramos que los germanos del Rhin, según Tácito, no tenían moneda propia y los habitantes del interior de Germania comerciaban aún por medio de la permuta. Así, los godos hubieron de acostumbrarse al uso de la moneda romana, desde que ocuparon la Dacia de Trajano.



689

- 689 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩CVNDEM ARVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩PIVS ELIBERRI Busto de frente. 1,410 grs. 2'700
Miles 168b. EBC+. **RARA**.

Es variante de la anterior por bustos mas reducidos y por la primera I del reverso inclinada en otra dirección.

Mucho se ha escrito sobre la moneda visigoda. Durante una época lejana se pensó que no eran sino medallas conmemorativas, o a lo sumo se les asignaba el carácter de piezas que conmemoraban hechos gloriosos. Esta fue la teoría de Fernández Guerra. Teoría que es insostenible, entre otras razones por la unidad de peso que caracteriza las acuñaciones visigodas, pues todos los trientes darán, si son legítimos, un peso alrededor de 1,500 grs. No puede alegarse que existan monedas de oro bajo y aún de plata, ya que si durante el periodo visigodo se varió la ley, conservaron, sin embargo fielmente la talla, salvo algún momento excepcional, como el del rey Tulga, por ejemplo. A los trientes se refieren algunas leyes de Fuero Juzgo, coincidiendo con San Isidoro y con la tradición romana, en la que le dan la equivalencia de la tercera parte del sólido, el cual siguió siendo en Occidente la base del sistema monetario muchos años después de la caída del Imperio Romano.

Ispali



690

- 690 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩GVNBEMARVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩ISPALI PIVZ Busto de frente. 1,479 grs. 2'000
Miles - . EBC. **RARA**.

Existen varias peculiaridades en este triente que lo hacen muy interesante. En anverso, la D de GVNBEMARVS es una B. Miles 169 a y b describe trientes con P, pero desconoce la B. La S final del nombre del rey esta invertida, y la X de REX es de tamaño pequeño. En cuanto al reverso apreciamos que también la S de PIVS esta invertida y se asemeja a una Z, y sin embargo la S de ISPALI la encontramos en posición correcta. Muchas de estas equivocaciones se deben a la premura que en determinados casos debieron de acuñar por falta de circulante y por la escasa cultura de los monederos, los cuales se preocupaban mas de que el peso del triente fuese el marcado por la ley que de aspectos estéticos o etimológicos.

LUSITANIA

Elvora



691

- 691 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩GVNPEMARVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TVSELVOR AIVS Busto de frente. 1,433 grs. 10'000
Similar a Miles 171. EBC-. **RARÍSIMA**.

Este triente es rarísimo como lo demuestra que ni Miles ni Chaves lo ilustran, aunque si lo catalogan con el nº 171 y 132 respectivamente. Falta en Heiss, así como en Vidal Quadras y Carles Tolrá. Tampoco salía ningún ejemplar similar en la subasta de la "Société de Banque Suisse" (Basel 21 - 23 de enero de 1997), donde se puso a la venta la mas completa colección de monedas visigodas conocida hasta la fecha. El profesor Mateu y Llopis desconoce el triente de Elvora acuñado bajo Gundemaro (ver página 356).

El busto de ambas caras es similar al dibujado en Miles página 58 nº 5a. La D de GVNBEMARVS es de hecho una P, la O de ELVORA mas pequeña con relación a las otras letras, y la R tanto del anverso como el reverso se asemejan a una F.

Lusitania conquistada al reino de los suevos se erigió en la eclesiástica visigoda, siendo Emerita la villa primada, que comprendía las siguientes sedes episcopales: Exonoba, Pace, Elvora, Olisibona, Egitania, Cauria, Eminio, Veseo, Lameco, Caliabria, Salmantica y Abula, pero solo llegan a acuñar monedas: Emerita, Elvora, Egitania, Eminio, Veseo, Lameco, Salmantica, Caliabria, Coleia y Valentia.

Para finalizar digamos que las letras IVS, que vemos al final de la leyenda del reverso, debe unirse con las del principio de dicha leyenda: TVS, teniendo así la palabra completa latina IVSTVS (justa, legitima, recta, etc.) adjetivo con el que se ensalza a la ciudad de Elvora, del mismo modo que, por ejemplo, en la siguiente moneda, la ceca de Emerita va precedida de PIVS (Emerita piadosa, virtuosa, honesta, etc.). Aunque, sin embargo, hay numismáticos que sostienen que dichos topónimos (Pius, Iustus, etc.) hacen referencia a las cualidades del rey y no a las de la ciudad. Si fuera así, deberíamos traducir la leyenda de este triente como, Gundemaro rey justo en Evora.

Emerita



692

- 692 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩GVNDEMARVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERE TA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,412 grs. 2'000
Miles - . EBC. **RARA**.

Miles cataloga tres tipos distintos del triente acuñado en Emerita bajo Gundemaro, 172 a, b y c. Ninguno de ellos hace referencia al presente. En el anverso, la X de REX es de tamaño mucho mas pequeña y la A de GVNBEMARVS lleva el travesaño horizontal y no es la clásica visigoda V invertida que vemos en el reverso, donde la última letra, S, está tumbada. El busto del anverso es completamente ovalado, con punto en los espacios divididos por la vertical que nace del cuello. El del reverso, clásico de esta ceca, no llega a dividir la leyenda y se compone de cuatro costillas paralelas y que descienden hacia la línea central. La cara esta formada por un trazo vertical (nariz), abierto en la parte superior por dos semicircunferencias (cejas) y dos puntos bajo ellas (ojos).

SISEBUTO (612 - 621)

NARBONENSIS

Narbona



- 693 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌚XSISECTVS RE: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌚NARBoNADIV· Busto de frente. 1,409 grs. Miles 10'000 - . MBC. **RARÍSIMA.**

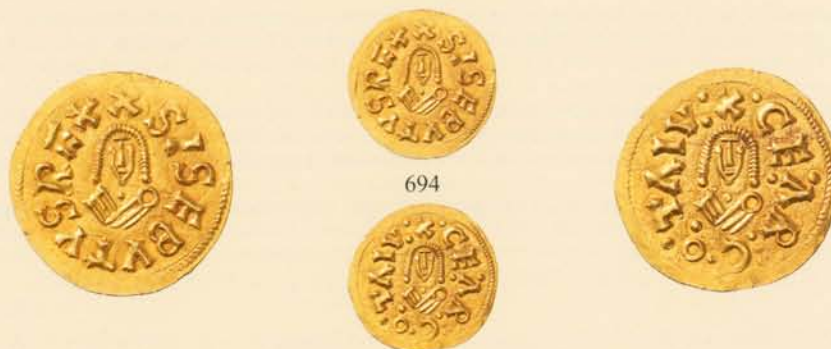
Hasta la publicación del artículo de Ruth Pliego, en Gaceta Numismática (nº 146 Septiembre 2002 página 23), se desconocía que la ciudad de Narbona hubiese acuñado durante el reinado de Sisebuto. El presente triente es variante de aquel, no solo en el estilo, sino también en la leyenda.

La provincia Narbonensis adquiere su nombre de la ciudad de Narbona, antigua Narbo de la época romana situada al sur de la Galia y posteriormente parte del Languedoc y la Provenza. Sus acuñaciones de imitación empiezan durante el reinado de Anastasio, para continuar bajo Justino I y Justiniano, apareciendo a veces en sus leyendas las iniciales de los reyes en trientes de copias bizantinas. También en algunos sueldos se ve al final de la leyenda la sigla N como marca de ceca. Todo ello hará proclamar a Sidonio Apolinario los siguientes versos: "Salve Narbo potens salubritate/Delubris, Capitoliis, Monetis". No cabe duda que esta ciudad, que comenzó a acuñar en el Imperio Romano con Augusto y Galba, siguiendo la tradición de la época ibérica con la leyenda Neroncen, es una de las Casas de Moneda mas importantes de la numismática antigua.

En otro apartado ya hemos indicado que existían cecas que podríamos denominar fijas al ostentar la capitalidad de Estado o comarca, y otras efímeras o móviles. Pues bien, si en las segundas se hace difícil encontrar trientes inéditos, mucho mas será hacerlo en las primeras, como es el caso de la presente moneda.

TARRACONENSIS

Cesaraugusta



- 694 Triente. *Anv.*: XSISEBTVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: X'CE:A:C:O:TAIV: Busto de frente. 1,447 grs. Miles 3'200 - . EBC. **MUY RARA.**

Miles reseña dos variantes de Cesaraugusta (174a y b), ambas distintas a la presente, pues ésta inicia la leyenda del anverso con X y no con +, y la X de REX es de tamaño igual al de las otras letras. En cuanto al reverso, no lleva la O ó la

S al final de la leyenda, tal como las cataloga Miles. Ambos bustos se cubren con idéntico ropaje, propio de las acuñaciones de la Tarraconensis con la fibula sobre el hombro izquierdo que sujeta el "paludamentum" cruzado. Dicha similitud no se aprecia en las monedas emitidas en las otras provincias. Por lo tanto, las emisiones Tarraconensis no hacen diferencia entre el rey y el príncipe sucesor o rey asociado. El nombre del monarca va siempre seguido de su título (REX) y tras el de la ceca, que aparece en el reverso, encontramos el complemento de ésta, que por lo general es IVSTVS o su abreviación IV (como en el caso de la presente), dándose la excepción de PIVS, mayormente en la capital.

La decadencia en el arte monetario se da en esta provincia con Ervigio, cuyo busto, lejos del estilo tradicional, resulta una figura esquemática y bárbara semejante a las acuñadas en la Carthaginensis.

Cesaraugusta o Cesaracosta, es después de Tarraco, la mas importante de las capitales de esta provincia, pues era centro económico de la región del Ebro y como ceca, se remonta al periodo ibérico con el topónimo de Salduie, para posteriormente denominarse Colonia Caesar Augusta ya en época de Augusto.

Tarraco



695

- 695 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘SISEBTVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘TARRACO:AIV: Busto de frente. 1,508 grs. v./Miles 177b por o pequeña. MBC+. **MUY RARA.** 3'500

Esta ceca, que es la mas importante de la Hispania oriental, comenzó las acuñaciones visigodas con Leovigildo. Su taller monetario funcionó casi ininterrumpidamente durante toda la cronología de los reyes visigodos e incluso aún posteriormente a Witiza, bajo Achila, pretendiente usurpador. El área de expansión de la moneda emitida en Tarraco era grande, como lo demuestran las monedas encontradas en tesorillos descubiertos en Andalucía, lo cual prueba la falta de talleres monetarios, si exceptuamos Dertosa (Tortosa), a lo largo de la costa del Ebro.

El prestigio de esta ceca arranca en la época ibérica con el nombre de Cese o Kese, donde encontramos denarios, ases, semis, etc. de arte helénico y de una fabricación muy depurada.

La denominación Tarraco se la debemos a la República Romana cuando la bautizó como Colonia Iulia Urbs Triumphalis Tarraco. Pero según el numismático Benages i Olivé el nombre latino Tarraco viene de un término ibérico; esta teoría la avalaría el dracma de imitación emporitana hallado recientemente con la leyenda Tarakonsalir. Por lo tanto, para dicho numismático, Kese haría referencia al nombre étnico de los pobladores de la región, los Kasetanos, mientras Tarraco sería el lugar donde se acuñaron en un principio las monedas con leyenda Kese. Posiblemente los romanos respetaron tal leyenda con el fin de que fueran reconocidas por los indígenas y en consecuencia pudieran recaudar los impuestos con mas facilidad.

CARTHAGINENSIS

Acci



696

- 696 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘SISE:VTVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘IVSTVS ACCI: Busto de frente. 1,344 grs. v./Miles 180 por no llevar las S invertidas ni tumbadas. EBC-. **RARA.** 1'300

Tanto Miles (lámina IX nº 3) como Chaves (página 85 nº 142) ilustran un triente con la particularidad de que las tres S de la leyenda del anverso SI SE : VTVS RE, las dos primeras están invertidas y la tercera tumbada; en cuanto a las dos S del reverso IVSTVS, la primera está invertida y la segunda tumbada. Heiss desconoce el triente de Acci acuñado bajo Sisebuto.

Acci o Colonia Iulia Gemella, hoy la actual Guadix según el eminente numismático L. Villaronga, empezó a emitir monedas bajo el emperador Octavio Augusto, para posteriormente continuar con Tiberio y Calígula. Fue sede episcopal desde los primeros tiempos del cristianismo y como centro económico, pujante durante todo el siglo VII a juzgar por sus acuñaciones.

El tipo de moneda que emite es el clásico de la Carthaginensis y mas propiamente del grupo de talleres limítrofes con la Baetica. Su actividad se desarrolla sobre todo en los reinados de Sisebuto, Suintila, Sisenando y Chintilla. Actividad que, como muy bien apunta Mateu y Llopis, coincide con el retroceso de los bizantinos o avance de los visigodos hacia el Este y Sudoeste.

Mentesa



697

- 697 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘SISEBTVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘PIVS MEHTES^A Busto de frente. 1,381 grs. v./Miles 181a. EBC. **RARA.** 1'200

La variante de Miles, con referencia a esta pieza, la encontramos en el reverso donde la N de MENTESA es de hecho una H, cosa que no ocurre en la ilustrada por él (ver lámina IX, nº 4).

Mentesa forma parte de la línea divisoria con la Baetica, compuesta de Sur a Norte por cuatro cecas visigodas Acci, Mentesa, Biatia y Castulona. A juzgar por su abundantes acuñaciones, que empiezan en Recaredo I para continuar hasta Witiza, se diría que fue un centro económico considerable y quizás el mas destacado después de Toledo de la provincia Carthaginensis.

Situada en la vía de Eliberri al Guadalquivir quedaba justo dentro del limite administrativo de la Tarraconensis en la época romana, a todas luces arbitrario, pues la línea divisoria se desviaba hacia la izquierda para poder incluirla en esta provincia, cuando Eliberri, mas oriental, pertenecía a la Baetica.



698

- 698 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISEBVTVS R: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼PIVS MEHTES: Busto de frente. 1,418 grs. v./Miles 181b. por final ley. rev. tres puntos. EBC. **RARA.** 1'200

Sisebuto fue uno de los reyes visigodos mas eruditos, como lo demuestra su obra "Vida de San Desiderio" y su notable poema titulado Astronomicon que consta de cincuenta y cinco versos hexámetros latinos, escritos tras algunos eclipses acaecidos en los años 611 y 612 y que seguramente, por la ignorancia del pueblo, hizo renacer ciertas prácticas paganas. Acérrimo defensor del catolicismo se permitió designar obispos, así como dictarles unas pautas de comportamiento. Inició una feroz persecución contra los judíos promulgando leyes, que no llegaron a ponerse en práctica, en las que les prohibía poseer esclavos o trabajadores a sueldo.

También castigó severamente al cristiano que se convertía al judaísmo, desterrándole de por vida. En el aspecto militar, y como primer acto de soberanía, envió a sus generales (entre ellos Suintila) a reprimir un levantamiento de los astures y vascones y él mismo se embarcó posteriormente en una flota visigoda, de reciente creación, para desembarcar en las costas de Cantabria sin que sepamos a ciencia cierta el resultado de los combates. En el 614 y 615 se enfrentó contra los bizantinos, siendo su principal victoria la conquista de Málaga y obligando al emperador Heraclio a pedir la paz, otorgada tras haberle entregado las ciudades meridionales de Hispania. Falleció repentinamente en febrero del 621 en Toledo, de muerte natural, sucediéndole su hijo Recaredo II.

Toledo



699



700



701



- 699 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISEBVTVS RE: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,523 grs. v./Miles 183a por llevar dos puntos en lugar de X en anv. y por S tumbada en rev. EBC/MBC+. **RARA.** 600

La provincia eclesiástica toledana comprendía muchas sedes, Palencia, Segovia, Ercavica, Valeria, Mentesa, Castulona, Acci, etc., pero se tienen noticias que ejercieron como ceca solo, aparte de Toledo, las del grupo limítrofe con las de la Baetica y la de Valencia de los edetanos.

Toledo fue célebre por sus concilios, en los cuales, entraba el rey con su corte y exponía los temas a tratar, ya fueran eclesiásticos o civiles. Tras la proclamación del "Tomus", el rey volvía a intervenir al final del concilio cuando firmaba las actas. En algunos concilios aparecen también decretos o leyes explícitamente promulgadas por el monarca, como por ejemplo la disminución de los impuestos en el Concilio Toledano XIII. Se debe a la España visigoda el primer "Ordo" sobre la forma litúrgica de celebración de un concilio. Casi todos los posteriores se basan en su estructura, hasta llegar a nuestros tiempos en que el Concilio Vaticano II, en su primera sesión televisada, usó las reglas litúrgicas establecidas por los padres del de Toledo del año 633.

- 700 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISEBVTVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,477 grs. Miles - MBC+. **RARA.** 500

Este triente tiene la particularidad de no llevar la X o la + al final de la leyenda del anverso, quedando la palabra REX abreviada en RE. Variante que no señala Miles (ver nº 183a y 183b), ni Chaves (ver 144), tampoco Vidal Quadras hace referencia a esta emisión (ver tomo I página 416 nº 5094) ni Heiss (ver lámina V nº 13). Las letras del anverso son de mayor tamaño que las del triente anterior y también, como aquella, la S de PIVS (final leyenda reverso), está tumbada.

- 701 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISBVTVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,505 grs. Miles - MBC+. **MUY RARA.** 500

En el caso del triente presente nos encontramos que falta la letra E de SISEBVTVS, omisión no indicada en los catálogos especializados de monedas visigodas. Ocurre, con relativa frecuencia, alteraciones de la palabra REX por RE como hemos visto en la anterior pieza, pero es muy raro encontrar la eliminación por error de una de las letras que componen el nombre del rey.

Si bien en lo referente a la ley y peso la obligatoriedad se comprueba en la "Lex Visigothorum", pues dispone "ut solidum integri ponderis nemo recuset", no ocurre así con la leyenda. Ni tampoco posteriormente con la aleación, ya que cada vez será mayor la cantidad de plata que entra en la liga hasta llegar a emisiones casi exclusivamente de este metal en los últimos tiempos visigodos. Leovigildo introdujo la ley de 18 quilates en sus primeras emisiones (busto en anverso y Victoria en reverso) que empezó a oscilar entre 16 y 14 quilates a partir de Viterico. Con Chindasvinto y Recesvinto vuelve a los 18 quilates en algunos determinados casos. Desde Wamba predominan los 14 quilates y con Egica y Witiza (tipo bustos afrontados) encontramos ya trientes totalmente de plata.



702



703



704



- 702 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,543 grs. 500
v./Miles 183a. EBC- . **ESCASA.**

La X de REX es de tamaño inferior a la ilustrada en Miles (ver lámina IX nº 6) y también a la ilustrada en Chaves nº 144. Es de resaltar el peso de este triente 1,543 grs.

Transcribimos literalmente a Mateu y Llopis: "de una libra de oro se sacaban 216 tremis visigodos; ésta era su talla, o sea 1/3 del solidus constantiniano. La libra romana, según Vázquez Queipo, pesaba 325 grs.; un "exagium" de la libra del tiempo de Justiniano, del Museo del Louvre, pesa 325,51 grs. Heiss dedujo un peso para la onza de 27 grs. y, por consiguiente, para la libra de 324 grs. Admitida esta última cifra que difiere poco de las otras dos, el peso de un tercio de sueldo estaría representado por 324 : 216 o sea 150 centigramos, cantidad dada por el peso medio encontrado para los tremis visigodos".

- 703 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,482 grs. 500
Miles 183a. EBC.

A diferencia del triente anterior, en el presente, la X es de tamaño similar a las letras que componen el resto de la leyenda. En la historia monetaria del Estado visigodo hay que distinguir tres etapas. El reino de Tolosa (419-573), el de transición, y el reino de Toledo (573-711). Las dos primeras series son de imitación, es decir, predomina la esencia y características de los sueldos y tremis bizantinos, pero ejecutados con manos inexpertas que le dan un aire barbarizante. En el tercero, como ya hemos indicado, se labra la moneda que podríamos llamar nacional, con tipos inspirados en los sólidos imperiales sobre todo en la metrología, pero con elementos de identificación, como el nombre del rey y de la ceca o taller donde fueron acuñados.

¿Por qué, se pregunta el estudioso Miquel Crusafont, los visigodos basaron su numerario exclusivamente en el oro? a la inversa de Bizancio, que no disponía de plata en abundancia y por lo tanto basó sus acuñaciones en el sólido, los visigodos emitieron el triente precisamente por la sobrevaloración del oro a causa de su escasez. A pesar de los pocos datos de precios de la época, Crusafont nos dice que por algo más de un sólido, es decir, por el equivalente a tres trientes, se puede estimar que se cubrían los gastos de alimentación de una persona de nivel medio a lo largo de un año. Un buen salario era fijado en tres sólidos anuales. Tal cosa es demostrativa de que el valor oro estaba muy alto en relación a los productos.

- 704 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTVS RE+ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,463 grs. 500
Miles 183b. EBC.

Los documentos que se conservan de la época visigoda son todos latinos. En las monedas, aparte del estilo más o menos bárbaro que campea en la escritura, según los reinados y también según los lugares de la acuñación, hay ciertas variantes como por ejemplo la A que aparece por lo general sin el travesaño horizontal similar a una V invertida. La D suele llevar el trazo vertical más largo que el semicircular y es preciso no confundirla con una P. También se ve con frecuencia en forma de delta griego. La S está muchas veces invertida y otras tantas tumbada, y la X es frecuente verla como una simple cruz. Pero la que representa mayor número de diferencias epigráficas es la G, pues se asemeja en la mayoría a una C, aunque en momentos puntuales también se suele asimilar a una S lo cual induce con frecuencia a error en la lectura de las inscripciones. Así mismo veremos leyendas en las que se omiten ciertas letras colocando uno o dos puntos en su lugar, como por ejemplo TIR : S : NA por Tirasona; CAST : L : NA por Castulona, o C : AR : CO : TA por Cesar Augusta.

BAETICA

Barbi



705



- 705 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTVS NE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩PIVS BARBI Busto de frente. 1,448 grs. Miles 184a. EBC. **RARA.** 1'000

Curiosísima pieza en la que se advierten rectificaciones del cuño, no solo en las letras, como por ejemplo en la I de SISEBVTVS donde se aprecia una V en bajo relieve, sino también en el campo, pues en el reverso, cabeza y busto parecen estar unidos por una línea ovalada. Estas rectificaciones, repito, se efectuaban en el cuño y por lo tanto no son alteraciones realizadas con posterioridad a su emisión, como se demuestra tácitamente al observar las dos S incusas o invertidas que aparecen entre la I, la V y la S de PIVS. A lo sumo podría tratarse también de restos de la anterior estampación por falta de limpieza de los cuños.

La rareza de este triente nos la indica Mateu y Llopis cuando escribe: "Heiss registra solamente los tres últimos reyes (se refiere a Suitila, Sisenando y Tulga como monarcas que emiten piezas en Barbi), pero he visto una moneda de Sisebuto, de esta ceca, en poder del Sr. Reinhart en agosto de 1935, comprada en París.

La localización de Barbi es incierta. Según Florez el municipio Barbitano se hallaría cerca de Tucci, la actual Martos, (Prov. de Jaén). Algunos historiadores nos dicen que es preciso no confundir Barbi con Barba situada, según el itinerario de Antonino Pío, en el camino de Cádiz a Córdoba, alrededor de 30 Km. antes de llegar a Antequera. Pero el magnífico trabajo de Sebastián Corzo y Susana Sempere publicado en Numisma nº 236, página 125, con el título: "La ceca visigoda Barbi: Aspectos históricos y arqueológicos", da luz a una nueva ubicación sobre esta localidad. Tras un examen exhaustivo y analizando todas las posibilidades llegan a la conclusión que Barbi no es otra que la antigua ciudad romana llamada Singilia Barba, Antequera (Prov. de Málaga).



706

- 706 Triente. *Anv.*: SISEBVTVS RI. Busto de frente. *Rev.*: PIVS BARBI Busto de frente. 1,411 grs. v./Miles 184b. EBC. **RARA.** 1'000

Miles clasifica esta variante (RI en lugar de RE al final de la leyenda del anverso) gracias al suplemento que Campaner adjuntó a su obra Numismática Española, 1891, en la que nos dice en la página 562 "que tuvo lugar un hallazgo de trientes visigodos y del que puede dar noticias gracias a su amigo D. Celestino Pujol y Camps, comisionado por la Real Academia de la Historia. Se encontró en un cortijo de Carmona y debió enterrarse durante el reinado de Sisenando, a quien pertenecen los trientes mas modernos. El dueño de la finca se reservó doscientos cincuenta; un vecino de Sevilla adquirió quinientas cincuenta repartiéndose las restantes entre particulares de Carmona". Pues bien, esta moneda es una de las encontradas que abarcan el periodo entre Viterico y Sisenando acuñadas en distintas cecas. Barbi poseía taller monetario sin ser sede eclesiástica, cosa excepcional en la "Provincia Baetica" y como lo demuestra que Miles solo anota dos variantes de esta ceca.

Córdoba



707

- 707 Triente. *Anv.*: SISIBOTVS RIX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: CORDOBA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,507 grs. v./Miles 185. EBC+. **MUY RARA.** 1'500

El presente triente es variante de Miles por final de la leyenda del anverso RIX en lugar de RI +, y por S tumbada en lugar de S retrógrada al final de la leyenda del reverso (ver lámina IX nº 7 no concuerda con su descripción, página 262 nº 185). Chaves, que clasifica una variante a ésta pero no la fotografía con el nº 146, comete un error al decir que Miles no publica el triente de Sisebuto acuñado en Córdoba. Campaner, en su Indicador Manual de la Numismática Española, página 213, hace constar la emisión de Córdoba bajo Sisebuto, pero como pieza inédita, en poder de D.R. Cervera. El tipo de busto de anverso y reverso, similares en diseño, es clásico de Córdoba, con sus tres semilunas o pestañas a ambos lados de la línea vertical que forma el tronco (ver Miles página 62 tipo 9b). Posiblemente por su característica de independencia, Córdoba forma un grupo aparte de temas enteramente originales e irrepetibles, difícil de darse en una época donde abundan gran cantidad de cuños rutinarios y decadentes. La originalidad de sus tipos supera a Ispali y es de largo el taller monetario de mayor vitalidad artística de cuantos funcionaron en el reino visigodo. El título de Patricia dado por los romanos a Córdoba (Colonia Patricia) lo conserva para actualizarlo a partir del reinado de Chindasvinto colocándolo en su leyenda.

Eliberri



708

709

- 708 Triente. *Anv.*: SISEBVTVS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: PIVS ELIBERI Busto de frente. 1,468 grs. Miles 186a. EBC. 600

Eliberri estaba situada sobre la base del poblado ibérico denominado Ildubeibe. Famosos fueron sus dupondios y ases con su original triquelión en reverso. Su ubicación, como ya mencionamos en otro apartado, se da por cierta que es la actual Granada, aunque ciertos numismáticos, como Villaronga, sostienen que podría tratarse de Florentia (Municipium Florentinum Iliberritanum) en los alrededores de Granada. Si se examina el mapa arqueológico de España durante esta época, se advierte una correspondencia entre las antiguas ciudades romanas de la Tarraconensis y de la Baetica, especialmente con las cecas visigodas de mayor importancia, correlación que no se da en Gallaecia y en el área que mas tarde será Castellano-Leonesa, donde los monumentos visigodos aparecen en lugares en que no hubo creaciones arquitectónicas romanas.

- 709 Triente. *Anv.*: SISEBVTVS RI Busto de frente. *Rev.*: PIVS ELIBERR Busto de frente. 1,410 grs. v./Miles 186c. EBC. 600

Es variante de Miles por finalizar la leyenda del anverso en RI, en lugar de RE y por no llevar puntos al final de la leyenda del reverso. De estilo tosco y con la caligrafía mas imprecisa que la anterior pieza, muestra ambos bustos idénticos, clásicos de esta ceca (ver Miles página 58 nº 5e). Es curioso apreciar las diferencias, no solo de leyenda, sino también de estilo, que encontramos en trientes batidos en un mismo taller y bajo un mismo reinado. Y sin embargo, las constantes son siempre idénticas según sean las provincias. Por ejemplo, el rey y su príncipe o sucesor nunca llevan barba, cosa que no ocurre con los emperadores bizantinos coetáneos como Flavio Heraclio I (610 - 641) que aparece a veces barbado. A partir de Leovigildo se crea el triente de ambos bustos, que permanecerá inmóvil mas de ochenta años a lo largo de la historia numismática sin apenas modificaciones. La duplicidad de las cabezas quiere dar a entender la sucesión del trono como algo imprescindible, para evitar la tentación de caer en la ambición y desconfianza, tan arraigada en el imperio bizantino.



710

- 710 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘SISEB V TVSPI: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘PIVS ELIBERR Busto de frente. 1,450 grs. Miles 700
- . EBC. MUY RARA.

He aquí una pieza realmente rara e inexplicable, pues el dibujo de los cuños no corresponde al de Eliberri. En el anverso aparece el clásico busto que la ceca de Emerita suele colocar en el reverso en la época de Sisebuto (ver Miles página 61 n° 7), el cuello muy largo se prolonga hasta el esternón, saliendo de él, a la izquierda, tres costillas paralelas entre sí, y cuatro a la derecha. Las dos líneas que delimitan el cuerpo atraviesan la leyenda y encierran la letra V de SISEBYTVS. En cuanto al tipo del reverso es similar al acuñado en el anverso en la ceca de Emerita (ver Miles página 62 n° 8c), es decir, una media circunferencia partida en dos y con punto en ambos espacios. ¿Cómo puede darse este cambio de tipos? ¿por qué Eliberri amoneda con bustos propios de Emerita?, y también, ¿por qué se coloca en anverso el busto del reverso y viceversa?. No existe una explicación lógica, pues no se trata de dos poblaciones cercanas ya que Emerita se ubica en la Lusitania y Eliberri en la Baetica. Rechazamos la idea de asimilar el diseño de Emerita para Eliberri, ya que a la muerte de Sisebuto ambos talleres continuaban emitiendo con sus tipos peculiares durante los sucesivos reinados. Tampoco puede relacionarse con los errores que vemos a menudo en las leyendas. Entonces, ¿cuál es la causa de esta anomalía?. Al no tener una hipótesis lógica de lo que pudo ocurrir, nos abstenemos de especular sobre teorías que desgraciadamente son indemostrables, como por ejemplo que el abridor de cuño de Emerita se desplazara a Eliberri y por inercia o hábito continuase grabando el tipo clásico de su antigua ciudad.

Ispali



711



712



713



- 711 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘SISEBVTYS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘ISPALI PIYS Busto de frente. 1,477 grs. Miles 187a, EBC. 400

Este triente es el prototipo de los emitidos en Ispali por Sisebuto (ver Miles lámina IX n° 9 y Carles Tolrá lámina 21 n° 1009). Es una pieza impecable en cuanto a su acuñación, habiendo quedado el dibujo muy nítido, resaltando los bustos y las leyendas sobre el campo completamente plano.

La amoneda visigoda es una importante fuente de información socioeconómica para el periodo posterior a la caída del Imperio Romano, pues gracias a ella sabemos que no destruyeron el comercio y que éste continuó ejerciéndolo la población hispano romana tras la llegada de los invasores. No solo la vida económica sino también la cultural continuará en poder de las capas superiores de los antiguos habitantes, aunque los godos, lentamente, irán incidiendo en diversos campos para dejar huella. Sabemos que lo visigodos poseían fabricas de seda, algodón y lana, así como eran consumados artistas de orfebrería, pues combinaban los metales oro, plata y hierro con piedras preciosas, vidrios y esmaltes.

- 712 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘SISEBYTYS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘ISPA'L'I' PIYS Busto de frente. 1,491 grs. v./miles 187a al i. EBC+/EBC-. RARA. 400

La particularidad de este triente la encontramos en los puntos que se intercalan en la leyenda, dato no indicado por los catálogos especializados en monedas visigodas.

Cuando los godos llegaron a la península, el arte predominante era el paleocristiano que irradiaba de Bizancio y estaba protegido por el Estado y la Iglesia. Gracias a las antiguas calzadas romanas se iniciará la nueva influencia artística que va desde las costas mediterráneas hacia el interior. En la época de Sisebuto ya se había debilitado dicha influencia mediterránea a favor de un fuerte auge cultural destacando principalmente en la Baetica y la Lusitania, siendo Córdoba, Ispali y Emerita las metrópolis mas pujantes. En dichos centros surgen novedades culturales en teología, poesía, retórica, filosofía y jurisprudencia, con el derecho político.

- 713 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘ °SISEBYTYS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌘ISPALI PIVS' Busto de frente. 1,436 grs. Miles 187b. EBC. RARA. 400

La ceca de Ispali es una de las que mas variantes tiene, cosa, por otra parte, lógica si nos atenemos a la gran cantidad de moneda que puso en circulación.

Si bien ya hemos indicado en otro apartado, que el comercio lo desarrollaban los antiguos hispano romanos que habitaban en la península antes de la llegada de los godos, éstos, como clase dirigente y minoritaria, al acaparar todos los poderes civiles y militares, necesitaban un fuerte numerario para pagar al ejército. La casta militar era pues de distinta etnia a la autóctona y por lo tanto, extraña al país. Los líderes hispanos, acostumbrados a la fuerte presión que ejercieron en el pasado las áreas romanizadas, ya estaban acostumbrados a vivir bajo el sometimiento de dirigentes extranjeros, por lo que la mayoría se integró en el mecanismo del poder visigodo. Lo mismo acaeció con la invasión de los árabes en la península, pues una vez vencida la monarquía visigoda junto a su norma de poder, se encontraron con un pueblo que nada tenía de visigodo y sí, la costumbre heredada de obedecer al invasor.



714



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- 714 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩ °SISEBYTYSPE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩°ISPALI PIYS° Busto de frente. 1,426 grs. Miles 187d. EBC. 400

Variante ilustrada en Miles lámina IX nº 11, donde la particularidad la encontramos en los puntos que vemos a principio de la leyenda del anverso y del reverso y también al final de éste. Hasta nueve variantes de trientes describe Miles de Sisebuto acuñados en Ispali. Y sin lugar a dudas existen muchas mas.

El perfil absolutista de la monarquía visigoda debió agravarse cuando trasladó a sus magnates los postreros vestigios del poder civil que aún ostentaban los hispano romanos. Así mismo fue incrementando las designaciones de dignidades episcopales a favor de personas de origen godo, elegidos por el rey entre su corte, constituyendo por lo tanto un superior intervencionismo en la iglesia. M. Crusafont nos indica que la relación numérica entre dirigentes y sometidos debió ser enormemente desigual, pues la masa hispano romana era con mucho superior a la población visigoda, y como dato, dicho historiador y numismático, apunta tres ejemplos: un administrador eclesiástico había dilapidado patrimonio que le fue confiado. Entre sus bienes se cita quinientos esclavos. Una comunidad eclesiástica debía contar como mínimo con una dotación de diez esclavos. En la dote de los magnates visigodos constan aportaciones en dinero del orden del 10 por ciento de los bienes y además diez esclavos machos, diez hembras y veinte caballos. Y finaliza con la siguiente deducción: Podemos pensar, pues, en cifras de doscientos / cuatrocientos esclavos en posesión de un magnate aplicando respectivamente los porcentajes del 10 por ciento o 15 por ciento en la constitución de la dote. ¿Cuántas otras personas, agricultores no esclavos que cederían un porcentaje (1/3, 2/3) de sus cosechas, estarían bajo la férula de un magnate visigodo?.

- 715 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBYTYS RE°. Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩ISPALI PIYS Busto de frente. 1,507 grs. Miles 187e. EBC. 400

Variante de la anterior por distinta puntuación, ilustrada en Miles lámina IX nº 12. Hay un exceso de oro que parece una coma entre la I y la P de ISPALIPIVS.

El oro amonedado tenía sangrías importantes, de ahí la gran cantidad de piezas que se vieron obligados a acuñar. Pongamos dos hechos como ejemplo relacionados con pagos internacionales por cuestiones militares, y que constan en documentos: 30.000 trientes a los bizantinos y 200.000 al rey franco Dagoberto. ¿Por qué los visigodos acuñaron principalmente trientes de oro cuando este metal era escaso o nulo en la península y no utilizaron en cambio, el cobre para su numerario? La idea de M. Crusafont es que el cobre visigodo debía tener una valoración similar a los nummi bizantinos, los cuales se encontraban en una relación de precio respecto al sólido de 1/7000. Es decir, que un sólido era equivalente a 7000 nummi y por lo tanto un tremis valía 2.333 nummi o cobres. Este abismo traía como consecuencia el hecho que los cobres no fueran la moneda apropiada para atesorar y la explicación mas plausible del por qué no se encuentran piezas de cobre en los hallazgos arqueológicos.

- 716 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩°SISEBYTYS RE° Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩ISPALI PIYS° Busto de frente. 1,474 grs. Miles 187f. EBC. 400

Es variante del anterior por llevar también punto al principio y final de la leyenda del reverso, variante ilustrada en Miles lámina IX nº 11.

Sin lugar a dudas, el área mas activa en el campo numismático la encontramos en las provincias occidentales de la península (Gallaecia, Lusitania y Baetica). Basta solo echar una ojeada al mapa donde se ubican los talleres o cecas para comprobar que la zona oriental o mediterránea que va desde Valencia a Narbona (Tarracensis) es mas pobre, sobre todo en talleres esporádicos o provisionales, es decir, aquellos que solo acuñaron bajo pocos reinados. Pero la delimitación de ambas áreas en la emisión de trientes no debe empujarnos a pensar en la existencia de dos comunidades separadas, pues el circulante se nutría de piezas de todas las procedencias, principalmente de los talleres permanentes en donde se emitían la mayoría de las monedas.

- 717 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBYTYS RE°. Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩ISPALI PIYS Busto de frente. 1,453 grs. Miles 187g. EBC. 400

En la lámina IX nº 16 de Miles se puede identificar esta variante con la primera S de SISEBTVS invertida. También Heiss la clasifica en la página 104 nº 7 y la dibuja en la lámina V nº 7.

A medida que los visigodos iban asentándose en la península, la población hispano romana debía ceder a éstos dos tercios de sus propiedades, con lo cual es fácil comprobar la gran acumulación de terreno que atesoraba la aristocracia invasora. El régimen era señorial, es decir, basado en el empleo de siervos y colonos para explotación de las tierras. En cuanto al tercio propiedad de los habitantes autóctonos no podía ser adquirido por el godo, pues, como nos dice Rafael Chaves, al estar gravado con un impuesto, la Hacienda Real hubiera perdido la recaudación. La tierra no labrada o yerma pasaba a poder del municipio para uso del pueblo.



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- 718 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸ZI2EBYTYS RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸ISPALI PIYS Busto de frente. 1,412 grs. Miles - . EBC. MUY ESCASA. 400

Variante del anterior por llevar las dos primeras S de SISIBVTVS invertidas. Tal modificación no consta en Miles. Sin lugar a dudas se trata de un error del grabador, pues las otras tres S que vemos en la leyenda SISEBVTVS ISPALIPIVS están en posición correcta.

Tras la eliminación en época de Leovigildo (585) del poder suevo en la zona noroeste de la península, ésta pasó a ser dominada por entero por Sisebuto si exceptuamos dos áreas. Nos referimos a la franja costera que va desde el estrecho de Gibraltar a Cartagena, que dependía aun del control de Bizancio, y la del territorio cántabro-vasco. Pero, si bien con Suintila se consiguió desalojar a los bizantinos (624), en lo referente al área del norte fue imposible a pesar de los reiterados intentos, pues un reducto permaneció en pie e inaccesible a los infructuosos ataques.

El ejército visigodo se basaba en el sistema tradicional romano. El comandante en jefe, que solía ostentar el título de duque o conde, mandaba por orden de graduación al "thiufadi", "quingentenarius", "centenarius" y "decanus" llamados así según la cantidad de soldados que estaban bajo sus órdenes.

- 719 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸°SISEBYTYSRE' Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸°ISPALI PIVS' Busto de frente. 1,486 grs. Miles - . EBC. 400

Existen diversas puntuaciones que van intercalándose en la leyenda. Esta es una de ellas, similares en cuanto al reverso a la segunda pieza de la serie Ispali bajo Sisebuto que clasificamos en el presente catálogo, pero con la variante de tres puntos también en anverso. No tenemos una explicación lógica del por qué aparecen dichos puntos, a no ser que se tratase de unas señales marcadas en el cuño para facilitar al grabador la distribución de las letras que componen la leyenda. No hemos apreciado esta anomalía en los periodos anteriores a los visigodos, ya sea en la numismática griega o bien romana.

- 720 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸SISEBVTYS RI: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸°ISPALI PIVS Busto de frente. 1,418 grs. Miles. - . EBC. MUY RARA. 400

Destacamos de este triente, aparte de la puntuación, su arte bárbaro inédito en la ceca de Ispali bajo Sisebuto. En diversos apartados señalamos la importancia del taller de Ispali, no solo en cuanto a su numerario extensísimo sino, también, a la perfección de tipos enmarcados en un estilo único, propio de la Baetica. Las letras podrán ser mas o menos grandes, con errores de ubicación, omisiones, torcidas, retrógradas, invertidas, alteradas, etc. y los bustos, asimismo, se graban en diferentes tamaños, pero todo ello siempre, repetimos, bajo unas coordenadas de estilo y aire inconfundibles. Por esto, ante un triente de fabricación tan tosca como el presente, el observador queda perplejo. La superficie del cospel es irregular, y no se advierte el clásico campo pulido característico del taller de Ispali. Las cinco S de la leyenda de anverso y reverso son todas distintas en estilo y tamaño y no guardan relación entre ellas. Ambos bustos de arte tosco han quedado aun mas caricaturizados debido al poco esmero con que se preparó el cospel. Esta suma de irregularidades hace pensar que el autor de este triente fue un aprendiz del oficial abridor de cuños.

LUSITANIA

Egitania



721



- 721 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸SISEBYTVS RE^x Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸EGITA H IAPIVS Busto de frente. 1,486 grs. v./Miles 190. EBC- . MUY RARA. 7'000

Es variante de Miles por el final de la leyenda del anverso x de tamaño reducido (en lugar de +) y en el reverso por N (en lugar de H), separada de las otras letras por las dos líneas que dibujan el busto. Miles solo describe un tipo de Egitania bajo Sisebuto, que es el mismo que publican Florez página 232, Heiss página 103 n° 3 lámina V y Chaves n° 151 sin ilustrar, entre otros catálogos especializados en moneda visigoda.

Egitania es la actual Idanha a Velha (Portugal) y la antigua Aegiditanorum de la época romana. Fue uno de los centros comerciales mas florecientes de Lusitania tras haber sido destruida por los suevos y reconstruida por los visigodos quienes la erigieron obispado. Arruinada por los sarracenos, Alfonso Henriques la entregó a los templarios que la abandonaron a su suerte para edificar a pocos kilómetros Idanha a Velha. Actualmente pertenece a la provincia de la Beira Baja, distrito de Castello-Branco, diócesis de Portalegre. Egitania comienza sus acuñaciones con Recaredo I y finaliza con Rodrigo, o sea, ciento veinticinco años funcionando y si exceptuamos los reyes Liuva II, Witerico, Gundemaro, Recaredo II, Chintila, Wamba y Agila, todos los demás emitieron monedas, lo que nos da una idea aproximada de la importancia que debió tener en su época como centro económico en la región del Tajo.

Elvora



- 722 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISEBVTVSÆX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TYS ELVOÆAIVS Busto de frente. 1,471 grs.
Miles 191a. MBC+. **RARA.** 3'700

Es similar al publicado por Heiss, página 104 n° 4 lámina V y por Miles página 266 n°191 lámina IX n° 17.

Añadamos a lo ya escrito en otros apartados del presente catálogo sobre la ubicación de Elvora, que, su identificación con la actual ciudad portuguesa de Evora fue admitida sin reservas por Florez; sin embargo, Alóiss Heiss cree que el estilo de sus trientes tienen mas afinidad con los emitidos en la Carthaginensis, por lo que apunta como posible ubicación, Talavera de la Reina, situada al extremo noroeste de la provincia de Toledo, sobre la orilla derecha del Tajo, y añade dicho autor, que en el año 182 A.C., el pretor Q.Fulvius Flaccus establece su campamento a la orilla del Tajo cerca del poblado de Ebura. Teoría desechada por la mayoría de los numismáticos, que la sitúan definitivamente en Luisitania, a pesar de reconocer la existencia de varias localidades denominadas Elvora a lo largo de la península durante el tiempo de los visigodos.

- 723 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISEBYTYS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼TYS ELVORAIIY☼ Busto de frente. 1,472 grs.
v./Miles 190a y b. EBC-. **RARA.** 3'700

Miles describe solo dos variantes acuñados por Sisebuto en Elvora, ambos fotografiados en las láminas IX n° 10 y X n° 1. La presente es distinta, pues en ellas la última S de la leyenda del reverso está casi tumbada, siguiéndole dos puntos. También es variante de nuestro número anterior por el busto del reverso, busto no dibujado en Miles (ver página 58 n° 5d.) y desconocido hasta la fecha. Aunque la acuñación está corrida y por lo tanto difícil de apreciar su dibujo, es evidente que lo forman en su parte inferior, unas circunferencias o globos inéditos no solo en la ceca de Elvora sino en las restantes que acuñaron a lo largo del periodo visigodo. Esta particularidad le da una anomalía muy curiosa si tenemos en cuenta la repetición constante de los bustos que solo, por lo general, se diferencian entre ellos según sean los talleres monetarios; diferencia difícil de hallar, por el contrario, en trientes acuñados en una misma ceca y bajo un mismo rey.

Emerita



- 724 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISEBVTYS RE^x Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼EMERI T APIVS Busto de frente. 1,465 grs.
Miles 192a. EBC. 375

Pieza similar a la ilustrada por Miles lámina X n° 2, Heiss lámina V n° 5 y Vidal Quadras tomo I página 415 n° 5087 (no ilustrada).

Es curioso e incluso incomprensible, que los tipos o dibujos de las monedas visigodas y sus coetáneas bizantinas sean tan toscos o grotescos, mas cerca de una verdadera caricatura que de un diseño oficial propio de un documento público tan solemne como lo debe ser un numerario circulante. El arte del periodo visigodo en España (siglos VI y VII) ha dejado sorprendentemente pocas muestras. Una posible razón sería su belicosa historia y posterior invasión musulmana. Pero si cogemos, por ejemplo, una de las escasas ermitas que permanecen en pie, como la de Santa María, en Quintanilla de las Viñas, veremos que se caracteriza por la riqueza escultórica y los finos frisos representando aves y racimos. Es evidente, pues, que lejos de seguir la pauta de la antigua Grecia, donde destacados escultores grabaron cuños para inmortalizar ciertas ciudades, como por ejemplo Siracusa, con los tetradracmas firmados por Evainetos, Kimón, o Eukleidas, los visigodos prescindieron del aspecto artístico para incidir solamente en la metrología y la ley del metal.

- 725 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SISEBVTYS RE^x Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼EMERI T APIVS* Busto de frente. 1,451 grs.
Miles 192b. EBC+. 375

La variante con el anterior triente la encontramos en el asterisco que aparece al final de la leyenda del reverso, tipo ilustrado en Miles lámina X n° 3.

La producción artística mas propia y genuina visigoda es aquella relacionada con el metal. Incluso antes de su establecimiento en tierras del imperio, los visigodos eran famosos entre los romanos por su fabricación de objetos de orfebrería y joyería, valorándose de forma excepcional su originalidad decorativa y sus refinados procedimientos técnicos. Existió en el mundo godo un aprecio por la joya grande de colores vivos, inspirada en la opulencia de la indumentaria bizantina. Pocas veces se incorporan en las piezas que se conservan, piedras preciosas, pues generalmente serán semipreciosas, vidrios o simples pastas vitreas. Se busca, por el contrario, la riqueza a través de la policromía, creando un efecto de opulencia que es mas aparente que real, ya que las láminas que sirven de base suelen estar realizadas en oro de baja calidad, plata, o con frecuencia bronce. A pesar de que los materiales empleados no eran excesivamente costosos, estas alhajas adquieren un símbolo de prestigio imprescindible en el atuendo de aquellos que gozaban de un cierto status social.



726



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729



730



- 726 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTVS RE^X Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERE T APIVS Busto de frente. 1,552 grs. Miles 192c. MBC+. 350

Variante del número anterior por cambiar la letra I por E en EMERETA, (particularidad que Miles no fotografía aunque sí la cataloga) y por no llevar asterisco delante de la S de PIVS.

Si bien, como hemos dicho en el apartado anterior, las joyas visigodas buscaban más el adorno que los metales preciosos para crear una falsa opulencia, no ocurría así en el campo de la numismática, en el cual predominaba el peso del oro por encima del aspecto estético. Difícilmente encontraremos un triente bajo el reinado de Sisebuto que no esté dentro del peso establecido por la ley.

- 727 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTVS RE^X: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERE T APIVS: Busto de frente. 1,602 grs. Miles 192e. EBC-. 350

La variante de este triente está en los dos puntos con los que se inicia y finaliza las leyendas del anverso y reverso. Particularidad ilustrada en Miles lámina X nº 4. Heiss describe un reverso similar en la página 104 nº 5a.

La caída del Imperio Romano tiene lugar oficialmente en el año 476 cuando el último emperador de Occidente, Romulus Augustus, es depuesto por el general bárbaro Odoacro. Este acontecimiento puntual no es más que el resultado final de un proceso de decadencia progresiva, anunciada ya desde mucho tiempo atrás a través de una paulatina infiltración de corriente germánica en el seno del mundo romano.

Los contactos entre Roma y los germanos tuvieron en un principio la base de los tratados y pactos del siglo III, gracias a los cuales el pueblo germano se asentó en territorio del imperio cultivando las tierras y prestando servicios militares. La inexistencia de una ruptura brusca entre ambas manifestaciones culturales, revestirá al alto medioevo de un matiz de legitimidad, como prolongación del bajo imperio.

- 728 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTYSRZ^N: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERE T'PIVS: Busto de frente. 1,530 grs. Miles -. EBC-. **RARA.** 500

Diversas particularidades hacen de este triente una pieza realmente rara. La X del final de la leyenda del anverso es una S invertida cruzada por una línea inclinada y está precedida por un confuso asterisco. También se omite la letra E de REX y la A de EMERETA, pero por encima de todo, lo que nos llama con poderosa atención es el busto del anverso. Lejos de ser el clásico conocido formado por una línea ovalada partida en dos, con puntos en ambos espacios, éste tiene, por el contrario, aspecto de campana, con dos líneas verticales en su parte izquierda y cuatro en diagonal en su parte derecha. No se asemeja a ninguno acuñado en la ceca de Emerita. Tampoco encontramos similitud con los emitidos en otros talleres monetarios, ya sean de la provincia Narbonensis, Tarraconensis, Carthaginensis, Baetica, Lusitania, o Gallaecia. Asimismo, al no haber hallado ningún rey visigodo, ni anterior ni posterior a Sisebuto, que acuñase este tipo de busto, llegamos a la conclusión de que estamos ante una pieza inédita.

- 729 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SESIBVTVS REX: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERE T'PIVS' Busto de frente. 1,497 grs. Miles -. EBC-. **RARA.** 500

Miles describe el nombre del rey de dos formas diferentes según los trientes estudiados por él: SISEBVTVS ó SESEBVTVS, pero desconoce el que presentamos con la leyenda SESIBVTVS, error cometido por el abridor de cuño. Si bien es relativamente frecuente en la numismática visigoda cambiar una letra por otra, no lo es, sin embargo, intercambiar dos letras como en el caso de la presente moneda, pues donde debe ir la I se coloca la E y viceversa. Dicho caso de dislexia es muy infrecuente y da a este triente un punto de originalidad dentro de la extensa emisión de Sisebuto en la ceca de Emerita, una de las más importantes en cuanto al volumen numerario del periodo visigodo.

- 730 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩SISEBVTVS RE^X Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERI T^PIVS* Busto de frente. 1,507 grs. Miles 193. EBC. 350

El busto del reverso es más pequeño y no separa la leyenda; similar a Miles lámina X nº 5. El mismo autor describe tres tipos de trientes acuñados en Emerita bajo Sisebuto: a). la leyenda del reverso está dividida por las dos líneas que limitan el busto del monarca; b). al ser dicho busto más pequeño, la leyenda es continua, sin separación; c). en el campo del reverso hay una cruz sobre escalones.

En otro apartado ya indicamos que los visigodos de origen germánico se establecieron en el siglo III en la Dacia, junto al mar Negro. Tras prolongados años como feudatarios de Roma, se trasladan a las Galias en el 412 y gracias a un pacto con el Imperio se asentaron en la provincia de Aquitania, fundando el Reino de Tolosa. Desde ahí, como tropas federadas de Roma, irrumpieron en el territorio hispánico para luchar contra vándalos, suevos y alanos, que habían invadido la península en el 409. Estas incursiones les permitieron apoderarse de plazas estratégicas y controlar las principales calzadas. Tras ser derrotados por los francos en la batalla de Vouillé (507), los visigodos serán expulsados del territorio galo, asentándose definitivamente en Hispania, y fijando como capital la ciudad de Toledo. Este es el punto de arranque, como nos dice N. Silva Santa-Cruz, de la monarquía visigoda como entidad política de dominio peninsular, reino que llegará a ser el más poderoso de la Europa occidental.



731



- 731 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸SISEBTVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸EMERI T^APIVS Busto de frente. 1,518 grs. v./Miles 193 por llevar punto en lugar de asterisco final ley. rev. MBC. **ESCASA.** 350

Curioso triente por la gran separación que existe en el reverso entre la última letra y la cruz con la que se inicia la leyenda; el espacio es debido a que el grabador no ubicó bien las letras agrupándolas en exceso al principio y al final de la leyenda. Este error no suele ocurrir en los trientes acuñados por Sisebuto, pues precisamente se destacan por su uniformidad de estilo donde las letras ocupan su lugar, del mismo modo que en las artes los motivos florales o geométricos se disponen en torno a las pilastras, capiteles, ánforas, cálices o sarcófagos, sin apenas crear espacios vacíos. La mejor prueba de lo dicho lo tenemos en las cancelas visigodas realizadas en piedra o en mármol, que servían para separar los distintos espacios en los templos y que acababan en arcos de medio punto o rematados en mitra, apoyados sobre columnas. Los motivos tallados en el interior de las mismas solían remitir al repertorio paleocristiano tradicional, con alegorías eucarísticas (racimos de uvas) o símbolos de la inmortalidad (pavos reales).

Eminio



732



- 732 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸SISIBTVS REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸IMIN I OPIVS Busto de frente. 1,425 grs. v./Miles 195a por x pequeña. EBC. **RARÍSIMA.** 15'000

Miles que clasifica una moneda de Eminio variante de la presente por ser todas las letras que componen la palabra REX del mismo tamaño, no la ilustra, con lo que nos queda la duda de si también la O de IMINI^Q es de tamaño mas reducido como la del presente triente. Esta pieza es similar a Heiss página 104 nº 6, lámina V.

Eminio o Iminio, pues conocemos ambas inscripciones en los trientes, es la actual Coimbra, ciudad portuguesa en la antigua provincia de Beira. Su distrito linda al norte con los de Aveiro y Vizeu, al este con los de La Guarda y Castello Branco, al sur con los de Leiria y al oeste con el océano Atlántico. La ciudad de Coimbra se encuentra a orillas del río Mondego y puede dividirse en dos partes, la alta de construcción antigua con callejuelas angostas y empinadas, y la baja formada por edificios modernos y calles anchas y rectas. Fue una población importante antes de ser conquistada por Roma, a la que llamaron Aeminio. También lo fue bajo los visigodos, como lo atestiguan las citas que de ella dan los Concilios de Braga.

Hasta la fecha se conocen seis monarcas que acuñaron en Eminio, Recaredo I, Liuva II, Witerico, Sisebuto, Suintila y Chintila, aunque no descartamos que con el tiempo aparezcan otros reyes, pues cuando Mateu y Llopis escribió su "Catálogo de las Monedas Previsigodas y Visigodas del Gabinete Numismático del Museo Arqueológico Nacional", tan solo se conocían cuatro: Recaredo, Liuva II, Sisebuto y Chintila.

GALLAECIA

Tude



733



- 733 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸SISIBTVS Re⁺ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸TVDE IVSTVS Busto de frente. 1,596 grs. v./Miles 210a. MBC⁺. **MUY RARA.** 8'000

Este triente es variante de los dos descritos en Miles por I en lugar de E en la cuarta letra que compone el nombre del rey: SISIBTVS. Asimismo, también es variante de Campaner (ver página 562) donde la clasifica como inédita. Otra particularidad, no descrita en estos catálogos, la encontramos en la D de TUDE, que en este caso está invertida. El presente triente es el mismo que ilustra Chaves en página 90 nº 168.

Aunque la provincia Gallaecia es menor en extensión a las otras cuatro peninsulares, presenta por el contrario una extraordinaria cantidad de cecas, superior a la Tarraconensis, a la Lusitania, a la Carthaginensis y a la Baetica. Localidades pequeñas o caseríos sin importancia histórica batieron monedas, lo que nos recuerda los yacimientos auríferos de esta región, los cuales no son mencionados por los geógrafos antiguos, como si el monopolio de los explotadores romanos le obligaran a mantenerlo en secreto. De otro modo, es inexplicable que durante los siglos I y III acamparan innumerables legiones romanas, con un derroche de tal fuerza que ninguna sublevación justificaba.

Algunos autores aseguran que el Tuy actual (Prov. de Pontevedra) es el Tude antiguo; otros la sitúan en Lusitania; y también hay quien basándose en una donación de Alfonso VII a Santa María de Oya la ubican al norte del valle de Miñor.

Bergancia



- 734 Triente. Anv.: ☸SISIBVTVS RE Busto de frente. Rev.: ☸BERCANTIA PIVS Busto de frente; a la izquierda, media luna. 1,527 grs. Miles - . MBC+. **RARÍSIMA.** 13'500

Nos encontramos ante un triente rarísimo el cual falta en Miles, Heiss, Campaner, Pío Beltrán, Mateu y Llopis, etc. Tan solo se conocía el subastado en Basilea el 21-23 de enero de 1997 por la Société de Banque Suisse nº 2586, catalogada como pieza única. El presente es de arte superior a aquél y variante de leyenda y bustos. Éste se asemeja al dibujado por Miles en página 59 nº 5L, propios de Sisebuto acuñados en Lamego, Calapa, Laetera, Pincia y Semure. Solo el primero, Lamego, pertenece a Lusitania, los restantes entran en la provincia Gallaecia. En 1997 la numismática tenía constancia de que en esta ceca solo habían acuñado Recaredo I y Witerico.

Bergancia, es la actual Betanzos (Prov. de la Coruña) y la antigua Brigantium de los romanos y citada en el Itinerario Antonino, también llamada Flavium Brigantium, lugar donde se unían los caminos de Lugo y Braga para enlazar con el puerto de la Coruña. Sin embargo, Campaner y Pío Beltrán sostienen, gracias a ciertos documentos, que Bergancia no se refiere a la antigua población de Brigantium sino a Vergancia, diócesis de Bracara, cuya ubicación es la actual Braganza. Los celtas la denominaban Celiobriga o Brigancia, pero bajo la dominación romana y por orden de Augusto, pasa a ser Juliobriga en honor de Julio Cesar. Los godos le restituyeron su nombre primitivo, hasta que los árabes en sus continuas luchas contra los cristianos, la saquearon varias veces quedando casi totalmente despoblada.

Senabria



- 735 Triente. Anv.: ☸SESEBVTVS RE Busto de frente. Rev.: ☸SEHABRIN PIVS Busto de frente. 1,502 grs. Miles - . EBC. **RARÍSIMA.** 10'000

Campaner, Beltrán y Miles solo conocen el triente de Senabria acuñado bajo Suintila. También falta la presente pieza en los catálogos de monedas visigodas publicados mas recientemente como el de M^a José y Rafael Chaves.

Estamos ante un triente inédito y posiblemente único cuyos bustos, sin ser exactamente los mismos, se asemejan al dibujado en Miles página 60 nº 5q.

Senabria es la actual Puebla de Sanabria (Prov. de Zamora) y diócesis de Astorga, antiguamente diócesis de Orense. Situada cerca de Portugal, en la carretera de Palencia a Santiago de Compostela, a 110 kilómetros de Zamora y a 80 de Benavente. Sus tierras muy escabrosas están regadas por los ríos Tera y Castro. Puebla de Sanabria tuvo importancia como plaza militar fronteriza, celebrándose en ella una histórica conferencia el 20 de junio de 1506 entre Fernando el Católico y Felipe el Hermoso, durante la cual el Cardenal Cisneros mantenía a distancia a los grandes que formaban la escolta del archiduque. Posteriormente, durante la Guerra de la Independencia, los españoles la recuperaron haciendo prisioneros a la guarnición, compuesta por suizos. Sanabria pertenecía, como ya hemos dicho, a la diócesis de Aurense según los documentos que especifican las comarcas o decanías encontrados por Pío Beltrán y que pueden agruparse en cuatro: 1º) División de los suevos; 2º) División de Wamba; 3º) Documento de la catedral, llamado el Magno; 4º) Documento de donación de Sancho II a la catedral. Tan solo en el documento 3º no encontramos a Sanabria dentro de la lista.

RECAREDO II (621) CARTHAGINENSIS

Toledo



- 736 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩RECAREFYSE: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩TOLETO PIVSN Busto de frente. 1,448 grs. Miles 12'000 - . MBC. MUY RARA.

Dado el escaso periodo que reinó Recaredo II, tras la muerte de su padre Sisebuto en febrero del 621 y la elección de Suintila en marzo del mismo año, los numismáticos se preguntaron si realmente tuvo tiempo de acuñar monedas, y si lo hizo, cómo diferenciarlas de las de Recaredo I. Los magníficos trabajos de Alan Walker y Gonzalo Cores nos dan la solución. El primero con su publicación "The identification of the Coinage of Recaredo II : New evidence from the Visigothic Mints of Emerita and Eliberri", IAPN 1986, y el segundo con su artículo "Nota sobre las monedas de Recaredo II", en Numisma de Enero-Diciembre 1985-1986, páginas 39 a 43. Efectivamente, Recaredo II acuñó monedas por lo menos en las cecas de Emerita, Eliberri, Ispali, Barbi y Toledo. Veinte años separan de la muerte del primer Recaredo al nombramiento como rey del segundo. Por lo tanto, en este espacio de tiempo hay un cambio de arte que es el que nos dará la clave para poder distinguir ambos reyes. El proceso de evolución estilístico es casi imperceptible entre las últimas acuñaciones de un monarca y las primeras de su sucesor. Así pues, deduce Walker, si encontramos un Recaredo con un estilo mas afin al de Sisebuto o Suintila habremos conseguido clasificar la moneda de Recaredo II. Por su parte, Cores siguiendo esta teoría, nos da a conocer la existencia de un triente de Toledo de Recaredo II cuyos cuños son semejantes a los de Sisebuto y sobre todo a los de Suintila. El presente triente es similar al fotografiado por Cores y clasificado como Recaredo II en la página 41.

LUSITANIA

Emerita



- 737 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩RECCAREDYS RE^x Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMERI T APIVS* Busto de frente. 1,472 grs. Miles 5'000 - . EBC. MUY RARA.

Siguiendo la misma teoría desarrollada en el anterior apartado, podemos comprobar como los Recaredo I acuñados en Emerita (ver Miles lámina VI nº 6 al 14) son de diferente estilo al presente triente. Por el contrario, observamos una gran similitud con las piezas emitidas bajo Sisebuto (Ver Miles lámina X nº 2 al 5) y bajo Suintila (ver Miles lámina XV nº 14 y 15 y lámina XVI del nº 1 al 11), por lo que deducimos, sin margen de error, que esta moneda fue emitida por Recaredo II. Nadie pone hoy en duda que dicho monarca acuñó trientes, y menos cuando G.Cores descubrió el cuño de un reverso de Ispali compartido por Recaredo II y Suintila, obteniendo así una prueba objetiva imposible de rebatir.

SUINTILA (621 - 631) CARTHAGINENSIS

Mentesa



738

- 738 Triente. *Anv.*: ✠SYINTHIL'A RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ✠MENTESA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,423 grs. Similar a Miles 220a. EBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 800

La particularidad de este triente la vemos en el diseño de la letra E. Las tres que aparecen en la leyenda, están formadas por un palo vertical que tiene a su derecha tres triángulos colocados en posición paralela y que configuran los tres travesaños con los que se compone dicha letra.

Suintila fue uno de los generales de Sisebuto y subió al trono tras la muerte del joven Recaredo II. La primera parte de su reinado es generalmente elogiada, pero la segunda es unánimemente censurada. En efecto, en sus principios organizó la administración de justicia, socorriendo a los indigentes hasta el punto de ser llamado por San Isidoro "padre de los pobres". Expulsó definitivamente a los bizantinos en el 624 y continuó las luchas contra los vascones que volvían a asolar la Tarraconensis, provocando la sublevación de una parte importante del territorio visigodo. Un año después, asoció al trono a su hijo Ricimero, a su esposa Teodora y a su hermano Gelio. Sisenando, duque de Septimania, organizó una conspiración para apartarle del trono; entró victorioso en Zaragoza y obligó a huir a Suintila en el 631.

Toledo



739

740

- 739 Triente. *Anv.*: ✠SVINTHILA RE^x Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ✠TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,486 grs. Miles 223a. MBC+. 450

Aunque Miles no indica en su página 280 n° 223a, que la X de REX es de tamaño reducido, podemos apreciar en la lámina XI n° 13 como su ejemplar es similar al presente. Todos los trientes conocidos de Suintila acuñados en Toledo llevan al S de PIVS tumbada. Los bustos de anverso y reverso son similares y exponentes de esta ceca y reinado, dibujados por Miles en la página 58 n° 5e.

- 740 Triente. *Anv.*: ✠SVINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ✠TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,395 grs. v./Miles 223c por O pequeña. MBC+. 450

Variante del anterior por no llevar X al final de la leyenda del anverso y por el tamaño de las O, en reverso, mas pequeñas. Esta última particularidad no la tiene el triente ilustrado en Miles (ver lámina XII n° 3). La gran variedad de estilos, con que acuñó la ceca de Toledo a lo largo del periodo visigodo, nos da una cronología y tipología para el estudio de las labras en Hispania, pues desde Leovigildo a Rodrigo todos sus reyes emitieron monedas, demostrando así que era la capital del mundo hispano visigodo y sede principal de la Iglesia Católica. El verdadero circulante de la época post-Leovigildo se componía de oro propio visigodo y de bronce bizantino, aunque en algunos periodos también corrían piezas suevas, merovingias y de otros pueblos bárbaros.

BAETICA

Asidona



741

- 741 Triente. *Anv.*: ✠SVINTHILARI Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ✠ASIDONA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,35 grs. Miles -. Variante de arte y estilo de los Ejemplares conocidos. EBC+ **MUY RARA.** 3'700

Barbi



742



743



744



- 742 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡S-VINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS BARBI Busto de frente. 1,480 grs. Miles 224c. EBC. 450

La mayoría de trientes de Suintila acuñados en Barbi, llevan la N de SVINTHILA invertida, pues probablemente el catalogado por Mateu y Llopis y señalado en Miles nº 224i, con el dibujo del travesaño de la N en posición correcta, debe tratarse de un error. Este taller emitió monedas desde Sisebuto (612-621) a Tulga (639-642), excepto en los reinados de Iudila (631-633) y Chintila (636-639), aunque no se descarta que en un futuro próximo puedan aparecer piezas a nombre de este último.

- 743 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SVINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS BARBI Busto de frente. 1,459 grs. Miles 224d. EBC-. 400

La particularidad más destacada de esta pieza está en los dos puntos que aparecen al final de la leyenda del reverso, variante ilustrada en Miles lámina XII nº 6. Ambos bustos representan el prototipo de los trientes acuñados por Suintila en las cecas, aparte de la presente Barbi, de Coleia, Córdoba, Elvora, Ispali, Mentesa, Saldania, Salmantia, Tolet y Tucci. El busto está formado por cuatro líneas paralelas dos a dos que se entrecruzan en ángulo recto, a veces más abiertas, a veces menos. Esta similitud que tienen las cecas citadas nos demuestra de forma fehaciente, la unidad económica que existía entre ciertas provincias como la Baetica, (exceptuando Córdoba e Ispali) con la región sudoeste de la Carthaginensis.

- 744 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SVINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS BARBI Busto de frente. 1,405 grs. Similar a Miles 224c. MBC. 400

Debido a la apretada distribución de la leyenda del anverso, la última letra E queda muy cerca del brazo izquierdo de la cruz, con lo que una lectura rápida nos puede hacer caer en el error de confundirla con una l seguida de dos puntos. Al observarla con más atención, vemos que los dos puntos colocados arriba y en el centro son los travesaños de la E y el tercero, el de abajo, toca al brazo izquierdo muy abierto de la cruz, por lo que se llega a confundirse con ella.

Córdoba



745



746



- 745 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SVINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡CORDOBA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,340 grs. v./Miles 225a. MBC+. 600

La descripción de esta leyenda no corresponde con las dos variantes que apunta Miles, 225a y b., ninguna de ellas ilustradas. La primera porque invierte la N del anverso y la D del reverso es una P, y la segunda porque le falta la E en anverso y la primera O del reverso. En el dibujo de Heiss lámina V nº 7 también observamos la N retrógrada. Es curioso apreciar como la A clásica visigoda, sin el travesaño horizontal, aparece en el presente triente con éste, formando la A característica latina.

Por lo demás, los bustos corresponden a la ceca de Córdoba, en cuyo taller acuñaron todos los reyes visigodos excepto Liuva II, Witerico y Gundemaro, aunque dicha exclusión no es significativa, pues podría completarse en un futuro próximo dada la importancia de Córdoba y al no encontrar explicación histórica del por qué dichos monarcas no emitieron monedas en esta ceca.

- 746 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SYINTHIL·REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡CORAOBA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,458 grs. Miles 226c. EBC-. RARA. 600

Miles hace dos apartados en la ceca de Córdoba bajo Suintila, según sean los tipos de busto. El tipo a/. pertenecería al triente anterior, y el tipo b/. correspondería a la presente moneda, más común no solo en esta ceca, sino también en la mayoría de los otros talleres que componen el numerario visigodo. Dejando de lado el estilo de los bustos, vemos otras particularidades muy puntuales adherentes a este tipo, como por ejemplo, la estrella, que no la cruz, con la que se inicia la leyenda del anverso. Pero, sobre todo, lo que da a la presente pieza una gran singularidad, es la sustitución de la letra D por la A visigoda en CORAOBA, pues, si usual es encontrar la letra griega delta ?, en lugar de la D (Miles 226a, b y d), no lo es en cambio verla sin el travesaño de la base.

Eliberri



747



748



749



750



- 747 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SVINTILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS ELIBERRI: Busto de frente. 1,369 grs. Miles 227a. EBC. 425

Si bien por lo general hubo una decadencia de las antiguas ciudades romanas en la época visigoda, algunas, como la de la presente ceca, denotan un alto nivel tras un periodo de intensa ruralización. Con el paso del tiempo, ciertas ciudades cobraron gran importancia, donde la riqueza y la población se incrementan paulatinamente hasta la irrupción de los árabes en España. Las ciudades del litoral se beneficiaban más del comercio que las situadas en el interior. Algunas de estas últimas sufrieron la despoblación debido a las devastadoras plagas de la langosta, como Segobriga o Mentesa, antiguas sedes episcopales visigodas, que desaparecieron sin dejar rastro en tiempo de los musulmanes.

- 748 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SYINTILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS ELIBERRI: Busto de frente. 1,450 grs. Miles 227e. EBC. 425

La caligrafía visigoda es muy curiosa, pues las letras se componen por lo general de palos abiertos en sus extremos, pero en alguna de ellas, como el del presente triente, la E del final de la leyenda del anverso está formada por un palo vertical seguido de dos puntos arriba y un tercero abajo y más adelantado, justo debajo del brazo izquierdo de la cruz. Por el contrario, en las dos E del reverso, los puntos se convierten en pequeños triángulos. También observamos en las dos R de RE (en anverso) y ELIBERI (en reverso) diferencias notables. La primera es una A con una coma o pestaña en su parte superior de la derecha. La del reverso se configura por un palo vertical más una coma a su derecha, sobre un triángulo, similar a la B de ELIBERI con la diferencia de que ésta cambia el triángulo por una segunda coma.

- 749 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SYIHTILA CI: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS ELIBERI Busto de frente. 1,343 grs. v./Miles 227f. por dos puntos final ley. rev. EBC. 425

Presentamos aquí una nueva variante de puntuación de las muchas que existen en la ceca de Eliberri. Puntuación que, como ya indicamos en el párrafo anterior, cumple ciertas pautas de la caligrafía visigoda y que dificultan la lectura de la leyenda en el caso de que el observador no tenga suficiente experiencia para detectarlas. Dada la gran cantidad de cuños existentes, es de suponer que el abridor de éstos simplificaría su labor, bien por falta de tiempo, bien por vicios adquiridos, consiguiendo un resultado tosco, pero no exento de enorme interés.

Si bien en un principio el epíteto PIVS podría indicar alguna acción piadosa que eludiese a un concreto hecho histórico relacionado con la ciudad, más adelante debió quedar estereotipado de su sentido estricto para formar parte de la leyenda, como así ocurre en una gran parte de las cecas visigodas.

- 750 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SVIIITIL AR: Busto de frente y entre dos puntos. *Rev.*: ⚡PIVS ELIBEI• Busto de frente y entre dos puntos. 1,321 grs. Miles - . EBC. **RARA.** 600

Miles no clasifica ni ilustra ningún triente de Suintila en la ceca de Eliberri con un punto a ambos lados del busto de anverso y reverso. Curiosa pieza no solo por este detalle indicado, sino también por las irregularidades que presentan ambas leyendas.

Admitiendo, como ya confirmábamos anteriormente, que la población propiamente visigoda era muy inferior a la hispano romana y que no existió una fusión real de ambas culturas, es un hecho digno de ser observado que los hallazgos de monedas visigodas conocidas conste exclusivamente de trientes, es decir, no vemos en estos enterramientos ningún numerario romano, por lo que se deduce que la relación entre ambos pueblos era escasa por no decir nula. La causa de no existir más monedas godas que las de oro, tiene su explicación, según P. Beltrán, en la abundancia exorbitante de piezas de plata y cobre acuñadas en los tiempos del imperio romano, las cuales circulaban, sobre todo, entre la clase baja y el comercio de exportación. Veamos ahora lo que nos dice Mateu y Llopis: "Cuando el pueblo vencido (hispano romano) posee un sistema monetario multisecular, es éste el último aspecto en que se somete, y el vencedor (godos) acaba por reconocérselo, de una forma o de otra, por el interés que en ello le va".

Ispali



751



- 751 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SVINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡ISPALI PIYS Busto de frente. 1,482 grs. Miles 228a. EBC. 400

En cada provincia se desarrolla un estilo propio aunque influenciado por las emisiones de las provincias vecinas. Así la Tarraconensis, la Carthaginensis, la Baetica, la Lusitania y la Gallaecia tuvieron un aire especial de representar al monarca, o mejor dicho, de representar el ropaje del rey, ya que las facciones de la cara, si se pueden llamar facciones, están absolutamente esquematizadas: una semicircunferencia dibuja la cabeza y el pelo, dos puntos los ojos, y otra semicircunferencia pero en sentido contrario a la anterior, la mandíbula.



752



753



754



- 752 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SYINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼ISPALI PIYS Busto de frente. 1,473 grs. v./Miles 228b. por dos puntos final ley. rev. EBC. 400

En las piezas acuñadas por Suintila en Ispali, observamos como se añade una H (después de la letra T) en el nombre del rey, cosa que no ocurre en las emitidas en los talleres de Narbona, Acci, Eliberri, Salmantica, Aliobrio, Asturie, Cassavio, Fraucello, Georres, Leione, Nándolas, Pincia, Portocale, Semure, Senabria y Ventosa. En otros pueden darse ambos casos, es decir existen con H y sin ella, tales son Tarracona, Mentesa, Barbi, Córdoba, Tucci, Elvora, Emerita y Brácar. Por último, apuntamos las cecas que emiten trientes siempre con la letra H, como es el caso de la presente Ispali, Calagorre, Cesaraugusta, Tirasona, Valentia, Saldania, Toletó, Asidona, Coleia, Egitania, Eminio, Calapa, Lucu y Tude.

- 753 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SYINTHIL'A RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼ISPALI PIYS Busto de frente. 1,488 grs. Miles 228c. EBC. 400

En el mundo visigodo los miembros de una familia formaban comunidad entorno al padre y como nos dice Chaves, era una unidad económica, jurídica e incluso militar, convirtiéndose en una comunidad de derecho. Posteriormente se formaría la comunidad superior con sus propias instituciones dirigida por la Asamblea, la cual dictaba las normas de Gobierno en la persona elegida como jefe del pueblo. Pero según van avanzando en su organización y contactos con los romanos, dichos jefes toman el título de rey, promoviendo leyes generales a todos sus súbditos.

- 754 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SYINTHIL'A RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼ISPALI PIYS' Busto de frente. 1,488 grs. Miles 228d. EBC. 400

Con el transcurrir de los años, el rey adquiere un poder absoluto sobre el ejército y la nobleza y solo está sometido a las leyes del reino, que por otro lado también las ha dictado él. Aunque la realeza en la época visigoda era electiva, se vio alterada en numerosas ocasiones al nombrar príncipes, o sea futuros reyes, a parientes cercanos a éste. Esta cadena que encauzaba la sucesión real también fue rota, en momentos puntuales, por los usurpadores. Los cortesanos (curiales), primados (primates) y grandes (próceres) formaban la corte junto a los condes, título dado a los empleados de palacio que desempeñaban los cargos de gran escudero, jefe de guardia, secretario de estado, intendente del patrimonio real, ministro de la guerra, de finanzas, de justicia, etc., etc.

Tucci



755



756

- 755 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SYINTHIL:: RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼IVSTYS TYCI Busto de frente. 1,428 grs. Miles 229b. EBC- 450

Tucci ó Tuci, que se ha identificado con la actual Martos (Prov. de Jaén), posee unos tipos muy similares a los de la Cartheginensis. Plinio la menciona con el nombre de Colonia Augusta Gemina Tuccitana. No hay que confundirla con la otra Tucci, también en la Baetica, apellidada Vetus y que se encontraba en el camino romano que iba de la desembocadura del Ana (Guadiana) a Mérida. Tucci fue sede episcopal y su fundación se remonta al siglo I, aunque solo se tiene constancia a partir del siguiente siglo III cuando el prelado Camerino, que gobierna desde 296 hasta el 301, asistió al Concilio de Eliberri, como así consta su firma entre la de los padres de aquel Santo Concilio. Del último obispo que se tiene noticia antes de la invasión de los sarracenos, es de Sisebado, pero Tucci continuó gozando de cátedra pontificia y, por consiguiente, del libre ejercicio de su religión, como era frecuente entonces, según las capitulaciones pactadas con los conquistadores. Según H.Florez el honor de la sede pontificia duró hasta mediados del siglo VII, o sea, hasta la llegada de los almohades.

- 756 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼SYINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼IVSTYS TY.CI Busto de frente. 1,387 grs. Miles 229c. EBC. 600

Los bustos acuñados en Tucci están formados por dos pirámides semi superpuestas con diversas rayas que las cruzan. Añadamos, a lo descrito en el apartado anterior, que el primer asentamiento del que se tienen noticias de Tucci es de la cultura de bronce, 2000 a 1500 A.C. y que abarcaba una horquilla que va de la Nava, Piedras de Cobos y el cortijo de Tafa; todos ellos en una zona de potencial agrícola a las orillas del arroyo Salado, incitan a pensar en el aprovechamiento de su componente salino de las aguas. Tucci es ya un importante centro ibérico cuando llegan los romanos y bajo Augusto alcanza el trato de inmune o exenta de pagar tributo a los conquistadores.



757



758



- 757 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SYINTHIL'AR: Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡YSTYS TY.CI Busto de frente. 1,406 grs. v./Miles 229r. por distinta puntuación. EBC- . 500

Bajo Suintila la ceca de Tucci acuña trientes con leyenda en el reverso IVSTVSTVCCI y PIVS TVCI o sea con los dos epítetos, aparte de VICTOR, que se añaden al nombre de la ceca. Es muy raro que bajo un mismo rey se den dos cuños diferentes en cuanto a su leyenda. No nos referimos a las variantes propias que conllevan la rotura de cuños, ni al cambio de estilo por los nuevos abridores de cuños, sino a distintos títulos como PIVS e IVSTVS con que se honra a la ciudad de Tucci. La etimología del nombre Tucci nadie la conoce, ni se explica satisfactoriamente, aunque acaso pueda derivar de la lengua hablada por los túrdulos.

El título dado por los romanos y ya indicado anteriormente, de Colonia Augusta Gemina (gemela) podría deberse a la proximidad de la antigua aldea Tosiria (Torredonjimeno) con Martos, pues ambas tuvieron entre los romanos la condición de colonia, por lo que algunos historiadores creen que constituyeron una sola llamada Gemina. Aquí debemos descartar la teoría del Padre Florez que sostiene que se le denominaba así al ser integrada por soldados de la legión "decima gemina", pues está demostrado que, en los días de Octavio Augusto en que se fundó la colonia, aquella legión no estuvo en Hispania.

- 758 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SYINTILA RE Busto de frente. *Re.*: ⚡YSTYS TYCI Busto de frente. 1,448 grs. Miles - . Grieta en cospel si no MBC+ . 500

El nombre de Martos, con que se conoce desde la edad media a Tucci, es atribuido por algunos a la circunstancia de haber sido arrebatada a los moros por San Fernando el día de santa Marta, y por otros, al hecho de haber estado la antigua Tucci consagrada a Marte. Sea como fuere, Martos se constituyó como una de las defensas de Jaén en el siglo XI. Su estructura en época árabe no era diferente del resto de las ciudades islámicas. El núcleo principal llamado Medina, encerraba la mezquita mayor, que en Martos se levantaba donde antes había estado el templo de Hércules.

LUSITANIA

Elvora



759



- 759 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SYINTHILA RE⚡ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡TVS ELVORAIVS Busto de frente. 1,469 grs. v./Miles 234a por no llevar punto entre la antepenúltima y penúltima letra del rev. EBC- . **MUY RARA.** 4'000

Elvora, llamada primitivamente Ebor, es de origen celtibero. Fue municipio de antiguo derecho latino y adquirió gran importancia mercantil. Durante la dominación árabe llevó el nombre de Yeborah y estuvo sujeta a los aftas o aftanidas, príncipes de Badajoz. Hoy en día aún pueden apreciarse los restos de la muralla, así como algunas torres construidas por los godos, pero por encima de todo, hay que citar el templo romano que data del siglo II ó III de nuestra era y que es sin duda, el mas completo de la Península Ibérica. Por ello, y por los mas de treinta y seis monumentos nacionales, ha recibido la especial protección de la UNESCO como Patrimonio de la Humanidad. Desde que Geraldo Sem Pavor se la arrebató al poder sarraceno en 1165, Evora se convirtió en la residencia habitual de los monarcas portugueses. La Villa vivió después una lenta decadencia motivada por la ascensión al trono portugués del rey español Felipe II. A partir de entonces la corte prefirió vivir mas cerca de Lisboa, por lo que la universidad se cerró y Evora quedó confinada a una existencia puramente rural, convertida en el centro comercial de la provincia.



760



- 760 Triente. *Anv.*: ⚡SYINTHILA REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⚡TVS ELVORAIVS Busto de frente. 1,39 grs. Miles 234a vte. EBC- . **MUY RARA.** 7'500

Emerita



761



762



763



764



- 761 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌚SYNTHILA REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌚EMERI T APIYS Busto de frente. 1,492 grs. Miles 235a. EBC. 400

Emerita es la ceca que singulariza la Hispania occidental, con tipos distintos, no ya de los lejanos Tarraconensis, sino de sus próximos Carthaginensis y de Gallaecia. Desde Leovigildo, Emerita acuña ininterrumpidamente bajo todos los monarcas visigodos, con lo que nos demuestra que era lugar de transacciones mercantiles y uno de los centros mas importantes del medioevo. Los mercaderes bizantinos remontaban el Guadiana hasta llegar a Emerita, donde existia "una especie de caja de préstamos" (Mateu y Llopis página 349) fundada por el obispo de esta ciudad, Mazona, gracias a la buena comunicación de sus diversas vías que harían de Emerita un punto imprescindible para la compra y venta de productos.

- 762 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌚SVINTHILA REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌚EHERI T APIV2 Busto de frente. 1,433 grs. Miles - . EBC. 400

Este triente es variante del anterior por llevar al final de la leyenda del reverso, S retrógrada, y por busto mas pequeño con cuatro "costillas" en lugar de tres.

Emerita ya fue la capital de la Lusitania en la época de Augusto, cuando decide asentar a los soldados veteranos de las legiones V y X, en el año 25 A.C., en esta población conocida entonces por Emerita Augusta. Desde entonces y hasta la caída del imperio romano de occidente, Mérida será un importantísimo centro jurídico, económico, militar y cultural. Los suevos, instalaron en el siglo V, la capital de su reino en Mérida, al igual que posteriormente harían los visigodos. Fue sede Metropolitana hasta 1119 en que ésta se traslada a Santiago de Compostela.

- 763 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌚2VINTHILA REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌚EMERI T APIVS Busto de frente. 1,499 grs. v./Miles 235e por final ley. anv. X grande. MBC+. 400

La llegada de los árabes a la península y la pronta ocupación de la capital Emerita por las tropas de Muza, traerá consigo el declive de la ciudad, en comparación con etapas anteriores. A principio del siglo XIII, en 1230, Alfonso IX conquistará la ciudad, pero no será hasta la época de los Reyes Católicos cuando Emerita inicie una recuperación política, motivada por el apoyo del Maestre de Santiago don Alfonso de Cárdenas, defensor de la causa de Isabel en su lucha por la corona con Juana la Beltraneja. Desgraciadamente, por su situación fronteriza con Portugal, se verá envuelta en continuas refriegas y batallas en época de los Austrias y Borbones, sin ningún beneficio político ni económico. La invasión francesa supuso para Mérida una lamentable pérdida de su patrimonio histórico artístico, así como el parón económico que se inició a finales del siglo XVIII.

- 764 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌚SVINTHILA RE' Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌚EHERI T APIVS Busto de frente. 1,471 grs. v./Miles 235h por A de anv. pequeña. MBC+. 400

La inmensa riqueza arqueológica de Emerita, que afortunadamente se viene recuperando cada año, dió mas que motivos suficientes para que su conjunto arqueológico fuera declarado Patrimonio de la Humanidad por la UNESCO en diciembre de 1993. Citemos solo a título indicativo varios monumentos de la época romana: el teatro, el mas emblemático y visitado de la ciudad, patrocinado por Marco Agripa, tenía una capacidad para seis mil personas. En el anfiteatro, a escasos metros de aquél, se encuentra el recinto dedicado a espectáculos con gladiadores y animales salvajes, con capacidad para catorce mil espectadores. El acueducto de los Milagros, construido para transportar el agua del lago Proserpina a la ciudad. El arco de Trajano, con quince metros de altura y nueve de luz, de grandes sillares de granito, posiblemente en otro tiempo recubiertos de mármol.



765



- 765 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌚SVINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ⌚EMERI T APIVS' Busto de frente. 1,498 grs. Miles 235i. MBC+. 400

Aunque Miles no indica (235i) que la letra A de SVINTHILARE es de tamaño reducido, en su lámina XVI, nº 11, podemos apreciar dicha anomalía. Ambos bustos son muy distintos; el del rey (anverso) viene dibujado en Miles página 62 nº 8c y es similar a los acuñados en Emerita por Recaredo, Liuva, Witerico, Gundemaro, Sisebuto, Suintila, Iudila, Sisenando, Chintilla, Tulga y Chindasvinto. El busto del príncipe o sucesor (reverso) está representado en Miles página 61 nº 7 y es parecido a las emisiones emeritenses de los monarcas anteriormente citados, es decir, con una indumentaria larga y estrecha cuyos caracteres se acentuarán durante los reinados sucesivos.

GALLAECIA

Bracara



- 766 Triente. *Anv.*: 2VINTHILA RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: PIV2 BRACNR: Busto de frente. 1,194 grs. v./Miles 240 por puntuación ley. Cospel faltado. MBC. **MUY RARA.** 5'000

De la diócesis de Bracara se conocen las localidades con taller monetario de Bergancia o Bregancia, Palantucio y Laetera, además de la capital que acuñó durante Leovigildo, Witerico, Suintila, Chindasvinto, Recesvinto, Egica y Witiza. Bracara se denominaba Braccara Augusta en época del imperio romano. Probablemente deriva tal denominación de los "bracarios", tribu celta establecida en el territorio que actualmente ocupa la ciudad de Braga, hacia el siglo IV D.C. Su historia está ligada a la de Portugal desde que el Conde de Borgoña la unió a aquel reino, para regular los impuestos y contribución de guerra. En Bracara se celebraron varios concilios. Como región fronteriza, emite dos tipos de monedas, el gallego y el lusitano. El primero lo vemos, por ejemplo, en los trientes de Witerico y el segundo en los de Chindasvinto.

Tude



- 767 Triente. *Anv.*: OSVINTHILA REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: TVDE IVSTVS Busto de frente. 1,474 grs. Miles -. EBC-. **RARÍSIMA.** 7'500

Miles desconoce esta ceca bajo el reino de Suintila. Tampoco la cita el Prontuario de la Moneda Hispano Visigoda de Álvarez Burgos. M^o José y Rafael Chaves ilustran un triente con el n^o 208, el cual es variante del presente por leyenda y busto del anverso.

Tude, la actual Tuy (Prov. de Pontevedra), no se sabe a ciencia cierta su origen. Según la leyenda, el nombre primitivo de Tyde o Tude viene de su fundador Diomedes, hijo de Tideo y rey de Etolia, que vagaba por aquellos mares después de la caída de Troya. Parece probable que Tude fuera, al igual que otras poblaciones de Galicia, colonizada por griegos. Durante el período romano perteneció al convento jurídico de Bracara. Si bien el poblado parece haber estado situado desde un principio en la cumbre del monte Aloya, se trasladó a la base en tiempos de los godos. Egica y Witiza residieron en Tude en el momento más álgido de esta localidad. Tras la caída en poder de los musulmanes, es reconquistada por Alfonso I, aunque será en tiempo de Alfonso VII cuando Tude se agregará a los dominios castellanos.

La ceca de Tude acuña en época de Recaredo con leyenda "Victoria in Tude" y "Tude Pius". En el presente triente vemos que se le otorga el título IVSTVS. En Acta Numismática n^o 11 (1981) A. Domingo Soriano redacta un artículo sobre un triente de Suintila acuñado en Tude: "Hasta la aparición de esta pieza no había constancia numismática de que el taller galaico de Tude hubiese batido moneda en el reinado de Suintila", y a continuación describe la susodicha moneda, que es la misma que enumera Chaves, ya citada al principio de este apartado. A pesar de la gran cantidad de talleres monetarios encontrados en Gallaecia, con respecto a las demás provincias visigodas, sus monedas son extraordinariamente escasas, incluso para aquellas cecas de mayor importancia y por lo tanto rarísimas en las secundarias, como es el caso de Tude.

SISENANDO (631 - 636) TARRACONENSIS

Gerunda



- 768 Triente. Anv.: *SISENANDVS RE Busto de frente. Rev.: *GE:RVNP:IVSTLS Busto de frente. 1,392 grs. v./ley. de Miles 255. EBC-. **RARÍSIMA.** 15'000

Si se compara este triente con el ilustrado en Miles lámina XVII n° 1 se comprobará que son muy distintos, no solo en las variantes de leyenda, sino, también, en el estilo de los bustos. Carles Tolrá, en su lámina 22 n° 1012, también fotografía una pieza mas similar a la de Miles que a la presente. Así mismo es variante de la descrita en Campaner página 215 y del dibujo de Botet i Sisó en su Geografía General de Cataluña, dirigida por F. Carreras y Candi, página 224. En todas las bibliografías vemos, pues, que la segunda S de IVSTVS está tumbada, cosa que no ocurre en el presente triente, el cual es similar al publicado por Rafael y M^a José Chaves en Numisma Enero-Junio 1992, página 60 n° 47.

Gerunda es la actual Girona, en cuya provincia se establecieron colonias griegas en Ampurias y Rosas hacia los años 550 A.C. Por entonces, los naturales, a quien los griegos llamaron iberos, estaban organizados en estados o regiones. Se conoce la existencia de los indiketas que ocupaban el Ampurdán y que lindaban con los keretanos, ausetanos y laietanos. Gracias a su estratégica posición, en la misma Via Augusta, los romanos establecieron una fortificación llamada Gerunda hacia los años 75 y 76 D.C. Tras la caída del imperio romano, Gerunda pasó a depender de los monarcas visigodos hasta el 711 que fue sometida por los árabes. En el 785 Carlomagno creó el condado de Girona, núcleo inicial de la Marca Hispánica y posteriormente, en el 878, el conde Guifredo I unificó los condados de Barcelona y Girona.

CARTHAGINENSIS

Toledo



- 769 Triente. Anv.: *SISENANDVS REX Busto de frente. Rev.: *TOLETO PIVS Busto de frente. 1,412 grs. Miles 264a. EBC-. **MUY RARA.** 1'800

La conjura respaldada por el rey franco Dagoberto motivó la subida al trono de Sisenando, tras acabar con la vida de Suintila y su hijo Recimero. El ejército franco procedente de Toulouse llegó a Zaragoza para proclamar rey a Sisenando, el cual consiguió también que fuese reconocido como tal por la iglesia en el IV Concilio de Toledo. De esta manera la iglesia y la nobleza demostraban su fuerza frente al fortalecimiento monárquico que se venía produciendo en reinados anteriores. Como consecuencia de dicho Concilio de Toledo (623), la Asamblea conciliar tuvo por primera vez la posibilidad de inmiscuirse en los asuntos del Estado puramente civiles. Los eclesiásticos se afanaron por evitar nuevos actos de violencia que debilitaban el poder real y, por ende, al propio reino visigodo. El rey sería elegido por la nobleza y la iglesia, recibiendo la unción de esta última. Así se ponía de manifiesto quien eran los poderes fácticos en la monarquía visigoda, en detrimento del poder real. Sisenando falleció de muerte natural en el 636.

BAETICA

Ispali



- 770 Triente. Anv.: *SISENANDVS RE Busto de frente. Rev.: *ISPALI PIVS Busto de frente. 1,485 grs. v./Miles 269k por puntuación rev. y S retrógrada. EBC-. **MUY RARA.** 2'500

Es en la ceca de Ispali bajo Sisenando donde se conocen mas variantes de leyendas, ya sea en diversas puntuaciones, ya sea en letras retrógradas. También podemos encontrarnos que en un mismo triente hallemos idéntica letra con distinta caligrafía, como el presente, pues las dos E, que aparecen en la leyenda del anverso, son completamente diferentes. La primera es la usual, mientras que la segunda se compone de un palo con tres puntos a su derecha, posiblemente por falta de espacio. Revisadas las ilustraciones de Miles, llegamos a la conclusión que la presente moneda es variante de todas ellas. Los visigodos no se dispersaron uniformemente por toda la península. Asentados en áreas de gran extensión, dejaban las actividades artesanales y mercantiles a los hispano romanos, muy superiores en número, que seguían manteniendo sus curias municipales y su administración tradicional. De ello se deduce que la población autóctona pagaba impuestos a los godos, mientras éstos, grandes terratenientes, gozaron de importantes exenciones fiscales.

LUSITANIA

Emerita



771

- 771 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸SISENANDVS RE^x Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸EMERI T APIVS Busto de frente. 1,466 grs. Miles 273b. EBC. **RARA.** 1'800

Como ya indicamos en distintos apartados, los visigodos eran una pequeña minoría dentro del conjunto de la población. Su civilización estaba menos desarrollada que la romana, y aun cuando algunos vivían en las ciudades, no hubo un tipo de ésta específicamente visigoda, pues eran las mismas antiguas metrópolis romanas en plena decadencia, ya iniciada durante el bajo imperio. Quizás de las pocas urbes que alcanzaron cierto auge fuesen Emerita y Toletó, esta última por ser capital del reino visigodo y, por lo tanto, punto aglutinador de toda la población vinculada al gobierno.

CHINTILA (636 - 639)

BAETICA

Córdoba



772

- 772 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸CHINTILA REX Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☸CORDOBA PIVS: Busto de frente. 1,268 grs. v./Miles 286 por busto rev. EBC-. **MUY RARA.** 3'500

Miles, que describe cuatro variantes de Chintila acuñados en Córdoba, solo ilustra uno, en la lámina XXII n° 15, donde los bustos de anverso y reverso son distintos, pero cuya leyenda es la que se asemeja mas al presente triente.

A la muerte de Sisenando, el clero junto a la nobleza proclaman rey a Chintila, cumpliendo el acuerdo del IV Concilio de Toledo, pues como ya hemos indicado, recaía en ambos el peso de la elección del nuevo monarca. Su coronación fue confirmada en el V Concilio de Toledo, en el cual se decretó también: 1°) Sería excomulgado todo pretendiente al trono que no fuera de sangre goda. 2°) Que el nuevo monarca no debería tolerar el judaísmo en el reino y que no permitiría habitar en sus tierras a nadie que no fuera cristiano. 3°) Las donaciones realizadas por el rey a la iglesia serían mantenidas y los cargos públicos podrían ser transmitidos por herencia.

Ispali



773

- 773 Triente. *Anv.*: ☸CHI·NTIL·A RE Busto de frente. Estrella en el campo de la der. *Rev.*: ☸ISPAL·IPI·VS Busto de frente. 1,381 grs. v./Miles 291b por el primer punto el rev. ser una estrella. EBC. **RARA.** 2'500

Curioso triente con dos asteriscos o estrellas. Uno entre la leyenda del reverso y otro en el campo del anverso. Ambos bustos son de estilos diferentes, aunque pertenecen al mismo tipo; el del anverso está representado en el dibujo de Miles página 58 n° 5e y el del reverso se asemeja quizás mas al tercero del n° 5d.

Chintila subió al poder a la edad de ochenta y seis años, sin que se sepa a ciencia cierta su vida anterior ni por qué fue elegido. Elección algo difícil, pues los magnates y obispos en la asamblea reunida para nombrar nuevo monarca, pusieron de manifiesto sus diferencias y rivalidades llegando a él gracias a que el clero acogió favorablemente la candidatura de Chintila. El rey, con el apoyo de los obispos, ejerció una autoridad indiscutible y poco antes de su muerte consiguió que los prelados y príncipes admitieran como sucesor a su hijo Tulga, logrando así que siguiera el principio hereditario en la monarquía goda.

TULGA (639 - 642)
BAETICA

Córdoba



774

- 774 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩TULGAI RE Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩CORDOBA PIVS Busto de frente. 1,375 grs. v./Miles 306b por N retrógrada. MBC. **RARA.** 3'000

Tulga sube al trono a la muerte de su padre Chintila el 20 de septiembre del año 639. Muy joven y de carácter débil, carecía de la autoridad para gobernar el país e imponer su criterio. Por tal motivo hubo una conjura de la nobleza que le obligó a abdicar en abril del año 642, siendo degradado, tonsurado y reducido al estado de "clericus". Murió a muy temprana edad en un monasterio. A pesar de que su reinado duró apenas algo más de dos años, Tulga acuñó moneda en las cecas siguientes: Barbi, Baetia, Cesaraugusta, Córdoba, Egítania, Eliberri, Emerita, Laetera, Luco, Narbona, Tarracona y Toletó.

CHINDASVINTO (642 - 653)
BAETICA

Córdoba



775

- 775 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩DN CNDVIAVS x Busto de frente dentro de círculo. *Rev.*: ☩CORDOBA PATR' CIA Busto de frente dentro de círculo. 1,616 grs. Miles 321a. FDC-. **MUY RARA.** 6'000

Existen dos teorías sobre la subida al trono de Chindasvinto, una la respalda Sigiberto Glembacense, quien sostiene que el viejo conspirador de setenta y nueve años decidió arriesgarse con el apoyo de la nobleza y se proclamó rey presentándose en Toledo para deponer a Tulga. La otra teoría la presenta San Idelfonso: Tal rebelión no prosperó, pues Chindasvinto no tenía la adhesión de la iglesia, y tuvo que esperar la muerte de Tulga, acaecida poco tiempo después, para ser reconocido como nuevo rey, gracias esta vez al respaldo del clero, aunque seguramente a regañadientes. Fuera como fuese, lo cierto es que si bien su antecesor (Tulga) ocupó el trono respaldado por la iglesia, Chindasvinto lo consiguió por el fuerte apoyo de la nobleza.

LUSITANIA

Emerita



776

776

- 776 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩CNSVINOVS P☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EMIRI T ^PIVS Busto de frente. 1,436 grs. Miles 330a. MBC+. **RARA.** 2'800

Las primeras medidas adoptadas por Chindasvinto fueron encaminadas a castigar con rigor a todos los que se habían sublevado contra la autoridad real en los reinados anteriores. Algunos autores sostienen que el número de las personas que condenó a muerte pasaron de setecientas, entre ellas más de doscientos miembros de la nobleza, con lo que logró pacificar sus reinos y asentar sólidamente la monarquía visigoda, ya decadente, devolviéndole su fuerza perdida. Una vez solucionado este problema, se granjeó el amor del pueblo con la prudencia y observancia de las leyes godas. En el quinto año de su reinado se celebró el VII Concilio de Toledo, el cual impuso la pena de excomunión a cuantos fueran traidores al rey o a la patria. Casó con Riceberga, cuando ésta no contaba más de dieciséis años; se sabe que su esposa falleció siete años después habiéndole dado dos hijos y una hija: Recesvinto fue su sucesor en el trono, Teodofredo fue padre del último rey don Rodrigo y Favila madre de don Pelayo, el restaurador de la monarquía cristiana.

RECESVINTO (653 - 672) TARRACONENSIS

Tarraco



- 777 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘RECCES VINOP⌘ Busto de perfil a der. *Rev.*: ⌘TARRACO PIVS: Cruz sobre tres peldaños. 1,343 grs. Miles 357c. EBC+. **MUY RARA.** 6'000

En el reinado de Recesvinto nos encontramos con un nuevo diseño de triente. Se desecha el tipo hasta entonces imperante y que se caracterizaba por bustos de frente en ambas caras de la moneda, para pasar al busto de perfil en el anverso y cruz sobre peldaños en el reverso, similares a las piezas acuñadas en la primera época de Leovigildo. No atinamos a dar una explicación lógica de este cambio, pues después de setenta años manteniendo el tipo de ambos bustos de frente, es de suponer que el comercio y el pueblo se habían ya acostumbrado a él. Quizás se debiera al afán del rey para obtener el apoyo de la iglesia el que colocara en las monedas la cruz, símbolo del cristianismo. Lo cierto es que cuando Recesvinto asume, solo, el poder, se aprecia un aumento en la variedad tipológica de los trientes. También bajo su mandato, según Grierson, vuelve la ley de 18 quilates instaurada por Leovigildo, aunque lo corriente es de 16. En cuanto al peso, sigue inalterable a pesar de apreciarse alguna disminución en cecas secundarias, acaso por la debilidad de la corona.

El diseño del busto del presente triente es muy peculiar y no hemos podido encontrar otro similar en las ilustraciones o dibujos de las bibliografías especializadas en monedas visigodas; quizás el que se asemeja mas es el de Miles lámina XXVI nº 4.

CARTHAGINENSIS

Toledo



- 778 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘RECCES V INOVSP⌘ Busto de perfil a der.. *Rev.*: ⌘TOLETO PIVS Cruz sobre dos peldaños. 1,393 grs. v./Miles 360a. por dos escalones en lugar de tres. Pequeña grieta en cospel si no EBC. **RARA.** 1'800

Con este triente se puede apreciar que Recesvinto quiso restaurar el tipo diseñado mas de medio siglo antes por Leovigildo. Basta comparar los dibujos de la página 259 del "Catálogo de las Monedas Previsigodas y Visigodas del Gabinete Numismático del Museo Arqueológico Nacional", para constatar lo dicho. El resultado sin embargo es mucho mas tosco, pues se aprecia en él la decadencia en que el mundo visigodo ya empezaba a deslizarse.

Recesvinto desde muy joven dió pruebas de una capacidad nada común, lo mismo en la guerra que en los negocios públicos, por lo que su padre Chindasvinto decidió asociarlo al trono, hecho que ocurrió el 21 de enero del 649. Tal nombramiento fue ratificado unánimemente por la nobleza. Su padre se retiró de la vida pública y tras su muerte en el año 653, Recesvinto queda como rey único con el consentimiento del clero y los magnates.

BAETICA

Ispali



- 779 Triente. *Anv.*: ⌘RECCES V INTYSR Busto de perfil a der. *Rev.*: ⌘ISPALI PIUS Cruz sobre tres peldaños con punto debajo. 1,477 grs. Miles 369ª vte. EBC-. **MUY ESCASA.** 1'700

Froya, uno de los poderosos nobles, se declaró en rebelión contra Recesvinto y se refugió en Aquitania junto a unos vascos con el fin de formar un partido. Reunió un numeroso ejército y, desbastando todo a su paso, llegó hasta Zaragoza. Allí, el rey le hizo frente y le infringió una severa derrota. Una vez castigado el culpable, Recesvinto quiso conocer la causa del descontento de los sublevados, los cuales manifestaron que se debía al excesivo tributo que pesaba sobre ellos. El rey prometió atender sus quejas convocando el Concilio de Toledo en diciembre del 653 y del cual salieron diversas leyes que mitigaron en parte las severas disposiciones dadas por su padre Chindasvinto, así como los acuerdos adoptados referentes a la elección de los reyes; también se estableció una comunidad legislativa para los godos e hispano romanos, permitiendo, además, el matrimonio entre personas de las dos razas, que hasta entonces estaba prohibido.

LUSITANIA

Emerita



780

- 780 Triente. *Anv.*: RECCES V IHOVSP. Busto de perfil a der. *Rev.*: EMERIT A PIYS Cruz sobre tres peldaños. 1,470 grs. Miles 376b. EBC-. **MUY ESCASA.** 2'000

Este triente es variante de busto de los ilustrados en Miles, lámina XXVIII 1 al 8. Los rasgos son muy esquemáticos y caricaturescos, por el contrario las letras de las leyendas están bien dibujadas y no plantean problema alguno en su lectura. Recesvinto llevó a cabo la división y el deslinde de los obispados. Es notable el hecho de que el monarca mantuviera alejados del poder a sus hermanos y parientes, sin duda para evitar que pudiesen ejercer influencia, pues se había acordado, por lo que se refiere a la sucesión del rey, que al morir el soberano se procediera a la elección del nuevo monarca, en el mismo lugar de su muerte, por los obispos y magnates y sin influencias familiares. Recesvinto falleció el 1º de octubre del año 672, siendo enterrado en la iglesia de Santa María que él mismo mandó construir. Por orden de Alfonso X se mandaron trasladar sus restos mortales a Toledo.

WAMBA (672 - 680)

TARRACONENSIS

Tarraco



781

- 781 Triente. *Anv.*: I·D·N·N·N·VVAHBH^R: Busto de perfil a der. *Rev.*: TARRACO PIVI Cruz sobre tres peldaños. 1,518 grs. v./Miles 383a por final ley. anv. EBC+. **RARÍSIMA.** 8'000

El busto que vemos en el anverso de este triente acuñado en Tarraco es originalísimo, pues no pudimos encontrarlo ni en nuestro fichero particular, ni en los libros de moneda visigoda. De hecho no tiene busto, pues el cuello surge de una línea horizontal. El pelo está formado por cuatro rayas en dirección hacia arriba y que parten del cogote. Solo hay que compararlo con el ilustrado en Chaves nº 302 o en Miles lámina XXVIII nº 12 para ver su enorme diferencia de estilo.

A la muerte de Recesvinto se reunieron en Gérticos, conforme a lo acordado en el Concilio Toledano de 653, los obispos y nobles para nombrar nuevo rey. La elección recayó en un anciano de noble alcurnia llamado Wamba y aunque en un principio éste se negó a empuñar el cetro, cosa por aquella época totalmente inaudita, al final cede ante los ruegos y fue ungido rey en Toledo el 20 de octubre de 672. Apenas coronado, no tardaron en levantarse los vascones, como tenían por costumbre al advenimiento al trono de un nuevo monarca. Así mismo, Hilderico, conde de Nimes, encabezaba otra rebelión fraguada en Septimania. El rey envió al general Flavio Paula para hacerles frente y él en persona se dirigió contra los vascones a quienes sometió. Pero Flavio Paula con la ayuda del duque de Tarragona Ransindo se apoderó de Narbona y entró en Nimes, proclamándose rey. Sabedor Wamba de lo acaecido, tomó por asalto la ciudad de Nimes, condenando al sublevado Paula a cadena perpetua.

BAETICA

Ispali



782

- 782 Triente. *Anv.*: I·A·INMVVAMBA I^+ Busto de perfil a der. *Rev.*: *ISPALIPVS* Cruz sobre tres peldaños. 1,330 grs. Miles 392b. Pequeña traza de soldadura en canto si no EBC. **RARA.** 1'800

A raíz de la sublevación citada en el anterior apartado Wamba, convencido de que la corrupción invadía el país y que las órdenes de reclutamiento no se cumplían por la desidia de los encargados de fiscalizarlas, quiso poner remedio resucitando las antiguas virtudes militares de los godos y dictando reglas que le permitieran reunir en momentos determinados un numeroso ejército. Todo el que no acudiera al llamamiento debía recibir doscientos azotes y pagar un triente al rey. Gracias a estas medidas, pudo obtener una memorable victoria contra los sarracenos, que por primera vez intentaban desembarcar en las costas de Andalucía. En 675 se celebraron dos Concilios, uno en Toledo y otro en Braga.

El presente triente tiene la particularidad de llevar en la leyenda del reverso un asterisco ó estrella al principio, y una espiga o rama al final. El busto es similar a los acuñados por Ervigio y Egica en Ispali y representado en Miles en la página 55 nº 2b.

LUSITANIA

Emerita



- 783 Triente. Anv.: \oplus IND-IN-H-EVVAHBAP \oplus Busto de perfil a der. Rev.: \oplus HERITAPIVS \oplus Cruz sobre cuatro peldaños. 1,445 grs. v./Miles 393e. MBC+. **RARA.** 2'000

Es variante de Miles por distinto busto (ver lámina XXIX nº 13). En la presente pieza los labios están dibujados por dos puntos en lugar de la clásica línea. También es muy curiosa la marca que vemos al final de la leyenda del reverso y que hemos descrito como una rama.

Menos en Gallaecia, Wamba emite monedas en las restantes cuatro provincias, pues hasta el día de hoy se conocen trientes acuñados en Córdoba e Ispali (Baetica), Tarraco (Tarraconensis), Toletó (Carthaginensis) y Emerita (Lusitania) aunque esto no es óbice para que en un futuro próximo puedan aparecer nuevas cecas. Aun así, se puede apreciar, a simple vista, una reducción de talleres monetarios en la época de Wamba, sin que conozcamos a ciencia cierta la causa de ello.

ERVIGIO (680 - 687)

BAETICA

Ispali



- 784 Triente. Anv.: \oplus IA'IMMERVICIUSP \oplus Busto de perfil a der. con cetro en su mano. Rev.: \oplus *ISPALI PIVS \oplus Cruz sobre tres peldaños y con dos puntos a cada lado. 1,222 grs. Miles, anv. 408 y rev. 407. Levisimas trazas de soldadura. MBC. **RARA.** 2'400

En este triente podemos apreciar el nuevo tipo de anverso, donde el monarca sostiene el cetro surmontado de cruz, tipo que inició Wamba en la ceca de Toledo, y que finalizará con Egica.

Ervigio, que era de origen bizantino, fue admitido por Wamba y vivió en palacio. Pero, según varios historiadores, para satisfacer su ambición de poder dió a Wamba una bebida soporífera que le hizo caer en un estado agonizante, lo que aprovechó para tonsurarlo y vestirle con los hábitos de fraile. Al recobrar el conocimiento, Wamba abdicó y se retiró al monasterio de Pampliega, cerca de Burgos. Dicha historia no es aceptada por todos los estudiosos, como por ejemplo Masdeu, que lo pone en duda. Lo cierto es que Ervigio convocó el XII Concilio Toledano, y presenta los tres documentos siguientes: 1º) Acta firmada por los oficiales de palacio en la que consta que Wamba, opta por la tonsura y el hábito de penitente. 2º) Abdicación voluntaria de Wamba en la persona de Ervigio. 3º) Carta de Wamba al obispo, en la cual recomienda la unión del nuevo rey. Temeroso de las consecuencias, o tal vez arrepentido de ellas, Ervigio convocó el XIII Concilio Toledano (683), en el que se aprobó, entre otras cosas, las siguientes leyes: los cómplices de las rebeliones en época de Wamba y Chintila fueron amnistiados, reintegrándoles la posesión de sus bienes. A los familiares de Ervigio se les declararon inviolables, pero se disponía que las viudas reales no pudieran, bajo pena de excomunión, contraer segundas nupcias, aunque fuera con otro rey. Se condonaron todos los tributos durante el primer año del reinado de Ervigio. Se dispuso que el monarca no podría condenar ni encarcelar a los obispos, sin que antes fueran juzgados por una junta de prelados y nobles.

LUSITANIA

Emerita



- 785 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩I·D·I·H·H·N·EEVICIVSI☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩EHERITA PIVS Cruz sobre tres peldaños. 1,389 grs. Miles 415a. MBC. **RARA.** 3'000

En el presente triente vemos en el anverso una nueva innovación. Según algunos autores ven la cabeza de Cristo nimbada, en lugar del emperador. Transcribimos a continuación lo que nos dice Felipe Mateu y Llopis en su obra "La Moneda Española" página 93. "El nimbo y la corona radiada muy usada en la antigüedad, fueron adoptados por algunos emperadores romanos, pero desde el cristianismo quedó como atributo exclusivo de Cristo, de la Virgen, de los Santos..." y mas adelante añade: "(Ervigio) buscó el apoyo de la iglesia; el canon 2 del Concilio XIII es, igualmente, manifestación del afán del rey por atraerse a la nobleza eclesiástica y laica, y sus leyes judaicas fueron terminantes, pretendiendo con ellas granjearse al pueblo, que no veía con buenos ojos a los hebreos. Con todas estas circunstancias que concurren en la persona del rey están de acuerdo los tipos monetarios. Ervigio, bizantino de origen, adopta para el anverso de sus monedas la imagen de Cristo, con el nimbo al estilo de Bizancio, manifestación de Catolicismo, frente a judíos, y devoción a la Iglesia, de la que fue sumiso."

BAETICA

Carmona



- 786 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩I·A·INMERVICIVSAI☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩*FARMONAPIYS Cruz sobre tres peldaños; debajo tres puntos en posición horizontal. 1,490 grs. Miles -. Pequeña grieta en cospel. MBC+ . 35'000

Presentamos aquí, el triente mas raro de toda esta serie. Hasta la publicación del artículo de Grierson en Acta Numismática 21 - 23, 1991 - 1993, página 329, se sabía que Ervigio solo había acuñado en Narbona, Cesaraugusta, Tarraco, Toletó, Córdoba, Eliberri, Ispali, Tucci, Egitanía, Elvora, Emerita y Salmantica. Nadie nombraba a Carmona. Es mas, se desconocía que esta población tuviera taller monetario en la época visigoda, pues tampoco bajo los otros reinados de este periodo aparece la ceca de Carmona. El hallazgo presente es el que hace de la Numismática una ciencia viva, llena de sorpresas. A continuación pasamos a transcribir los puntos mas importantes de dicho artículo de Grierson: "El triente de Carmona ha sido adquirido recientemente por el Museo Fitzwilliam, Cambridge. Fue ofrecido por la firma A. H. Baldwin & Son de Londres en septiembre de 1993, nº 45, pero atribuido a Narbona. Esto es un error ya que aparte de que la leyenda es Karmona, no Narbona, la última ceca en esa época usaba bustos de perfil, no de frente. El busto de frente es el tipo de Sevilla (Miles 11n), y la utilización de una delta griega en lugar de una D latina en la fórmula IDNM (IN DEI NOMINE), se limita a Sevilla. Las monedas de Sevilla también llevan una estrella al inicio de la leyenda del reverso, y una variante (Miles 410) tiene la característica inusual de tres puntos debajo de los peldaños que sostienen la cruz."

Respecto a su nombre antiguo Carmo o Carmone, no puede asegurarse nada en concreto. Según algunos historiadores es de origen fenicio y según otros lo hacen derivar de "Carm", casa de recreo. Incluso existe la teoría de que viene de "Car-Hamon", ciudad de Hammon divinidad venerada en Cartago. Por último Humbolt le atribuye origen ibérico, haciendo derivar el nombre de Carmo de "Car", partícula inicial que indica altura, y "men", "maen", "mon", fuerza, siendo su significado el de "colina fuerte". Durante la época ibérica tuvo tanta importancia que se concedió el derecho de acuñar moneda. Cesar la prefirió a otras ciudades por su posición y fortaleza dejando constancia de ello en su obra "De bello civili", en la que la describe como la mas firme y la mayor de todas las poblaciones de la Baetica. Su importancia no disminuyó cuando pasó a ser dominada por los godos primero, y los árabes después. En 1247 el rey Fernando III se apoderó de la ciudad repoblándola de cristianos y convirtiendo además la mezquita en iglesia católica.

EGICA (687 - 702) CARTHAGINENSIS

Mentesa



787

- 787 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩IDNMEGI-CAT☩ Busto de frente con cruz sobre la cabeza. *Rev.*: ☩MENTE2'APIV2' Cruz sobre tres peldaños y entre dos puntos. 1,352 grs. v./Miles 431a por puntos en ley. anv. y rev. MBC. **MUY RARA.** 4'000

Este tipo de busto, con cruz sobre la cabeza, se inicia en el reinado de Ervigio en la ceca de Córdoba, para continuar con Egica en el taller monetario de Mentesa. Ninguna otra casa de la moneda, ni ningún otro rey, volverán a reproducirlo. Está formado por una circunferencia (cara), dentro de la cual vemos dos puntos (ojos), y en medio de ellos una línea recta (nariz); dos pequeñas semicircunferencias hacen a la vez de orejas. Es difícil encontrar un dibujo mas simple e infantil que el presente. En cuanto a la leyenda, observamos que las cuatro primeras siglas IDNM, cuya traducción es IN DEI NOMINE, ya las utilizan anteriores monarcas.

Egica fue designado sucesor a la corona por su suegro Ervigio, que le había dado su hija Cixilona en matrimonio, con la condición de que protegiese a su familia. Muerto Ervigio, Egica no cumplió lo pactado, pues habiendo sido muchos nobles desposeídos de sus tierras por el anterior rey, ahora exigían la devolución de ellas. Egica convocó el XV Concilio de Toledo para que los obispos le dijeran qué juramento, de los dos que había hecho, tenía que cumplir: el de proteger a la familia de su antecesor o el de hacer justicia a sus súbditos. El resultado fue repudiar a su esposa y perseguir a los parientes del difunto monarca, enfrentándose así con la alta nobleza.

BAETICA

Ispali



788

- 788 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩I·A·INMECIG AP☩ Busto de perfil a la der. *Rev.*: ☩ISPALIPVS Cruz sobre tres peldaños; un anillo a ambos lados; debajo punto. 1,471 grs. Miles 442b. MBC-/MBC. **MUY ESCASA.** 1'700

Quizás fue Egica quien acuñó mas tipos de bustos diferentes de todos los monarcas visigodos. Por ejemplo, el presente triente nada tiene que ver con el emitido en Tarraco, Toletó, Narbona, Cesaraugusta, Emerita, Córdoba, Acci, etc. Incluso podemos observar diversos tipos en una misma ceca como Toletó, Emerita, Córdoba e Ispali. En cuanto al busto visto de frente también es prolijo en diversos estilos muy diferenciados como Mentesa, Eliberri, Salmantica, Emerita, Toletó, Ispali, etc.

Como ya dijimos en el apartado anterior, Egica repudia a su mujer al subir al trono. El arzobispo de Toledo, Sisiberto, conspira, junto a miembros de la nobleza laica y eclesiástica, contra el rey para colocar en el trono a algún pariente de Ervigio. Descubierta la trama, Egica convoca el XVI Concilio Toledano, en donde la iglesia depuso al arzobispo privándole de todas las dignidades, excomulgándole y exiliándolo a perpetuidad. A raíz de este Concilio se refuerza la posición de Egica como rey, en contra de una disminución del poder de la nobleza y el clero. A los que fueron desleales les confiscó sus bienes pasando a incrementar su patrimonio y el de sus adeptos. Estas medidas aumentaron la tensión social.

EGICA y Witiza (698 - 702) TARRACONENSIS

Gerunda



789

- 789 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩ND'N'H'M'E^{CIC}P☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩VVITTIZAP☩ En el campo, monograma. 1,276 grs. v./Miles 463a. Grieta si no EBC. **MUY RARA.** 5.000

La asociación al trono de Egica junto a su hijo Witiza dió lugar a la acuñación de trientes a nombre de ambos reyes durante cinco años. Egica, de edad avanzada, se aseguró así la sucesión de su dinastía. En este triente vemos los nombres en el anverso de Egica y en el reverso de Witiza, pero solo un busto, el del padre, muy similar al dibujado en Miles página 63 nº 11b, y que ya había acuñado su antecesor Ervigio en Córdoba, Elvora y Emerita. Posteriormente también acuñará uno parecido su hijo Witiza en Mentesa y Córdoba.

Veamos que nos dice ahora Felipe Mateu y Llopis en su obra dedicada al Gabinete Numismático del Museo Arqueológico Nacional, página 131: "Nada mas elocuente, en cuanto a la ley o título de las monedas visigodas, que el examen comparativo de las acuñaciones de reyes, distantes entre si, por ejemplo Recaredo I y Egica-Witiza. Así como la talla se conserva, la ley no, y cada vez va siendo mayor la cantidad de plata que entra en la liga hasta llegar a emisiones casi o exclusivamente de plata." Y añade unas líneas mas adelante: "La razón de ser de las monedas de oro muy pálido obedece a causas económicas. Los visigodos al acuñar oro de buena ley y aleado con plata, realizaban una sencilla aleación binaria que solidifica en cristales mixtos de la misma especie. La coloración del resultante se aproxima mas o menos al color del oro o de la plata, según la dosificación de estos metales en la mezcla".

CARTHAGINENSIS

Mentesa



790

- 790 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩DEZDIMECIGAP☩ Cetro entre bustos afrontados. *Rev.*: ☩VV'ITTISA D+PE'S En el campo, monograma. 1,448 grs. v./Miles 467 por ley. y monograma. EBC. **MUY RARA.** 4'000

La experiencia nos dice que en el campo del anverso hay dos bustos afrontados, pues de hecho su dibujo es casi irreconocible por su simplicidad. Este tipo de bustos solo lo vemos en el periodo de Egica y Witiza en las cecas de Narbona, Tarraco, Barcino, Gerunda, Cesaraugusta, Tucci, Toletó, Valentia, Córdoba, Egabro, Eliberri, Ispali, Egitania, Elvora, Bracara, Salmantica, Emerita y la presente Mentesa. Aunque por regla general los trientes de ésta época descienden de peso, el presente, por lo contrario, se mantiene dentro de lo establecido por la ley.

Egica permanece en Toledo, mientras su hijo Witiza se traslada a Tuy convirtiéndola en residencia real y encargándose del gobierno de Gallacia. Durante este corto periodo de cinco años hubo, según algunos historiadores, ciertos desembarcos de los sarracenos en las costas de la península, como preludio a la gran invasión que posteriormente padecerá Hispania.

Toletó



791

- 791 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩INDIIIDCI☩D☩ Cetro entre bustos afrontados. *Rev.*: ☩IYYITTIZA En el campo, monograma. 1,218 grs. Miles 470 (monograma 3º). MBC- . **RARA.** 2'000

La situación de la Hacienda Pública bajo Witiza fue tan mala que los trientes tuvieron que disminuir en peso y ley, hasta convertirse prácticamente, en según que caso, en meras piezas de plata. Las monedas de esta época distan mucho de ser de oro, como ocurría en los tiempos de Recaredo o Sisebuto.

Recordemos que según el historiador Menéndez y Pelayo, Witiza fue acusado de tirano y opresor de su pueblo, de lujurioso y cismático y bajo su reinado se confirmó la decadencia y ruina del imperio. Mas adelante llega a decir: "Witiza derriba los muros de las ciudades y convierte las armas en arados, no por amor a las artes de la paz, sino para impedir o provocar sublevaciones contra su tiránico dominio". Efectivamente, a excepción de las plazas que dependían de Toledo, León y Astorga, demolió las otras fortalezas, al objeto de que los posibles sublevados no encontraran amparo en ellas.

BAETICA

Córdoba



- 792 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩INDINHEECICAP☩ Cetro entre bustos afrontados sobre dos ramas. *Rev.*: ☩INDIHHEVVITISAR En el campo, monograma. 1,485 grs. Miles 471d. MBC+ **RARA**. 2'000

Una pieza similar se ilustra en Miles lámina XXXVI n° 2.

Aquella poderosa monarquía se vino a tierra en muy pocos años. Las diferencias radicales que separaban aún los dos elementos, el germano y el hispano romano, se acentúan mas con Witiza. La población autóctona hubiera podido resistir el puñado de árabes que cruzó el estrecho de Gibraltar, pero como ya hemos explicado en el anterior apartado, el rey les había desarmado, demolidas las torres, y las lanzas convertidas en rastrillos. Estos últimos tiempos de la monarquía visigoda nos ofrece un panorama adecuado a la economía y concretamente a la situación monetaria, que desvela cuan lejos se encontraba ahora el triente de tener aquella ley de las piezas de imitación bizantinas o de la propia divisa nacional hispana, durante los reinados que van de Leovigildo a Ervigio.

Ispali



- 793 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩I'D'INMECICAP☩ Cetro entre bustos afrontados. *Rev.*: ☩INDINHEVVITISAD En el campo, monograma. 1,430 grs. Miles 480 g. MBC+. **RARA**. 1'800

Si la opinión de los historiadores sobre Egica no va siempre acorde, por el contrario, el juicio que les merece Witiza es unánime. Sobre el primero, hay quien sostiene que fue un gran rey contra el parecer de otros que mantienen la teoría inversa. Lo cierto es que los primeros años de su reinado se mostró amante de la justicia, mereciendo por ello elogios del XVI Concilio Toledano. La falta de documentos de la época no dan luz sobre la vida de Witiza, pues el mas antiguo de ellos es el "Cronicón Moissiacense" que data de principios del siglo IX y que le acusa de lasciva al igual que el "Cronicón de Sebastián" y el de "Albeldense". Este último da mas pormenores sobre determinados acontecimientos de su reinado, como por ejemplo, el asesinato del padre de Pelayo en Tuy ordenado por Witiza.

LUSITANIA

Elvora



- 794 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩IDH̄MNECICAP☩ Cetro entre bustos afrontados. *Rev.*: ☩VVITISAP☩ En el campo, monograma. 0,998 grs. Similar Miles 485b. Cospel faltado si no MBC. **MUY RARA**. 2'000

Un triente similar al presente se ilustra en Carles Tolrá lámina 22 n° 1021. La innovación de esta pieza y de las anteriores, no solo está en poner ambos bustos en el anverso, sino también el de colocar los nombres de las cecas en monograma y en el centro del campo, no en la leyenda como era habitual desde Leovigildo hasta Egica. También es una novedad la aparición del cetro o la santa cruz entre los bustos afrontados y de las primeras letras del anverso, abreviación de IN DOMINE DE.... En cuanto a la leyenda del reverso vemos lo que nos dice Florez: "estas últimas letras (RX RECS) se ven ahora por primera vez; y como están al lado del que sabemos fue admitido a consorcio en el Reyno, puede leerse, Regni Consoors, entendiéndose así, porque luego veremos la R y C solas, que aquí tienen otra letra, correspondiente a Regni Consors". Y mas adelante: "Era pues locución usada entre los godos antes de Witiza y ahora adaptable a las cifras que tienen las mismas iniciales." Tomo III página 281.

Emerita



795

- 795 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼IHD'H'HECICAP☼ Cetro entre bustos afrontados. *Rev.*: ☼IHDENMEVITTISAP☼ En el campo, monograma. 1,481 grs. Miles anv. 486g. rev. 486b. Pequeña grieta. EBC- . **RARA.** 1'800

Si observamos los dos bustos del anverso, vemos como la ceca de Emerita llega, en esta época, a una máxima simplicidad, casi abstracta, pues en ellos no se marcan ni la nariz, ni los ojos, ni la boca, y es gracias a las acuñadas en Narbona, Tarraco, Barcino, Gerunda y Cesaraugusta, que llegamos por asociación de ideas a la conclusión que tales trazos pretenden personificar dos bustos afrontados.

Ignoramos con qué fundamento la crónica del "Silense" habla de los numerosos crímenes de Witiza y de la destrucción de las murallas, como ya indicamos en otro apartado, pues la arqueología no ha conseguido hasta ahora confirmar dichos hechos. Tampoco está fundada la versión que quitara a Julián la silla de Toledo para dársela a Oppas, puesto que el primero murió reinando aún Egica. En el siglo XVIII, con Mayans se inicia una reacción, por parte de los historiadores, favorable al hijo de Egica, que continuará con la obra de Masdeu, de Fernández Guerra, Saavedra, etc. apoyándose en un anónimo latino casi contemporáneo a Witiza.

WITIZA (702 - 710) CARTHAGINENSIS

Mentesa



796

- 796 Triente. *Anv.*: ☼VITTISAP☼ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☼MENTESAPIVS Cruz sobre tres peldaños. 0.910 grs. Miles 496(x). MBC+ . **MUY RARA.** 3.000

En la obra se Miles se indica que el busto de este triente debería corresponder al tipo 11b que aparece en el dibujo de la página 63. El presente es completamente distinto. Como por desgracia Miles no fotografía ninguna moneda de Witiza acuñada en Mentesa, no podemos saber si se trata de un error del dibujante. En el catálogo de Chaves, página 138 n° 369 se ilustra un triente de Mentesa, pero tampoco podemos compararlo con el presente, pues aquél está partido, quedando el busto incompleto. En las escasísimas fichas que poseemos de este monarca y esta ceca, el busto también es muy diferente. La tolerancia de Witiza hacia los judíos y su oposición a la injerencia de los obispos en el gobierno, le enemistó con el clero. Esta fue una de las causas por la que la opinión de la Historia será tan adversa a Witiza, aunque sí es cierto que hacia el fin de su reinado hubo de reprimir varias conspiraciones promovidas por Teudefredo, duque de Córdoba, a quien hizo sacar los ojos. Posteriormente también debió hacer frente a Pelayo. Una vez disuelto el complot lo desterró a perpetuidad.

BAETICA

Córdoba



797

- 797 Triente. *Anv.*: IDINHNEVVITTIZAP☼ Busto de perfil a der. *Rev.*: ☼CORDOBAPATRICIA Cruz sobre tres peldaños; debajo tres puntos en posición horizontal. 0'932 grs. v./ Miles 504 por Z no retrógrada. EBC- . **RARA.** 1'800

Como queda demostrado en la anterior y en la presente moneda, Witiza vuelve de nuevo a influenciarse en los trientes de Leovigildo, donde se coloca en el reverso la cruz sobre peldaños, y en anverso el busto de perfil. Desaparece la palabra PIVS para colocar PATRICIA, antiguo título dado por los romanos a Córdoba. Es interesante advertir que en esta ceca, Witiza no inicia la leyenda del anverso con la clásica cruz que vemos en las otras emisiones. El estilo del busto del anverso es similar al dibujado por Miles en página 56 n° 2bb.

La decadencia total se consumó cuando la nobleza visigoda acaudillada por los hijos de Witiza y por el arzobispo Oppas, vendió la tierra a los musulmanes, desertó en el Guadalete, y tras breve resistencia por parte de Theudomiro, se rindió al deshonroso pacto de Abdelaziz. Pero antes, para comprender dicha decadencia, debemos decir que el reino visigodo se debilitó por las numerosas revueltas que tuvo que afrontar Witiza contra los nobles comandados por Roderico, hijo de Teodofredo, de la estirpe de Chindasvinto, hecho que sin duda la aprovechó la expansión del Islam.

GALLAECIA

Bracara



- 798 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩INDIHNVVITTISAD☩ Busto de frente. *Rev.*: ☩BRACARAPIVS Cruz sobre tres peldaños y con un anillo a ambos lados. 1,398 grs. Miles - . EBC-. **RARÍSIMA.** 22'000

Miles en página 496 n° 104 clasifica una falsificación de un triente de Witiza acuñada en Bracara y lo ilustra en su última lámina F con el n° 6. La misma moneda también la publica Chaves, página 165 n° 110, dentro del apartado de falsificaciones. Hasta la fecha de hoy, que presentamos este triente, no se conocía una pieza auténtica de Bracara bajo Witiza.

El busto es muy peculiar, no es similar a ninguno conocido. Una circunferencia limita el contorno de la cara; dentro un punto (nariz) sobre una media luna (boca). El pelo está representado por una semicircunferencia paralela a la cara, curvándose por sus extremos hasta formar dos pequeños aros. El busto lo forman dos líneas, que se abren a medida que descienden para finalizar cortadas por otra que las une. En el interior, dos nuevas líneas paralelas a aquellas y que descansan sobre la base.

A excepción de Emerita, no se conocían piezas de Witiza acuñadas en Lusitania y Gallaecia. Esta realidad aún realza más la rareza de dicho triente inédito, en el que vuelve a aparecer al final de la leyenda del reverso el epíteto PIVS, igual que en las emitidas por Witiza en Narbona, Gerunda, Tarraco, Mentesa, Reccopolis, Toletó, Ispali y Emerita, pero no en las de Cesaraugusta y Córdoba. Si bien, como ya indicamos en otros apartados, a partir de Egica nos encontramos con acuñaciones en baja ley y por lo tanto con gran aleación de plata, no ocurre así en la presente moneda, cuya coloración o tono desdice tal idea. La amonedación visigoda termina con Rodrigo (711), a pesar de continuar con el hijo de Witiza, Achila II en las cecas de Narbona, Gerunda y Tarraco (713). Es tanta la oscuridad que cubre el reinado de Witiza, que incluso no se sabe a ciencia cierta los hechos de su sucesión, pues según unos, entre ellos Saavedra, asoció al trono, antes de morir, a su hijo Achila, según otros, habría nombrado obispo de Sevilla a su hermano Oppas para que encabezara su descendencia.

LUSITANIA

Egitania



- 799 Triente. *Anv.*: ☩INDHNEVVITTITAP☩ Busto de perfil a der. ☩CITANIITIS Cruz sobre tres peldaños y entre dos puntos. 0,954 grs. Miles - . MBC+. **RARÍSIMA.** 20'000

Como el caso anterior, nos encontramos ante una pieza inédita de Egitania, acuñada bajo Witiza, desconocida en las bibliografías especializadas. El busto se asemeja al emitido en el taller monetario de Emerita, dibujado en Miles página 55 n° 2 l. o el ilustrado en Chaves página 139 n° 374. Dicha semblanza no nos debe extrañar, pues Egitania está aproximadamente a unos 180 kilómetros de Emerita, ambas en la Lusitania. De fuerte personalidad, destaca por encima de todo el yelmo redondeado en su parte alta, así como la realización del busto sea tan naif como todos los trientes visigodos, apreciamos en éste un carácter asombrosamente intimidatorio, haciendo buena la teoría de aquellos historiadores que proclaman a Witiza como un rey cruel y lujurioso.

Dos de sus hijos Sisebuto y Ebas, parece ser que fueron los intermediarios de Julian (pariente de Witiza, posiblemente se trate de Olban o Urban) en las negociaciones con Tarik. Negociaciones que abrieron las puertas de España a los musulmanes, aunque no era ésta la intención, ya que ellos buscaban un apoyo para destronar a Rodrigo. Lo único cierto es que facilitaron el camino del al-Andalus a los invasores a cambio de conservar Olban el gobierno de Ceuta.

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NAEVIA

Number	Obverse	Reverse
937	C. Naevius Balbus - Auxiliar mint of Rome - 79 B.C. Diad. hd. of Venus r., S.C. behind.	Victory in triga r., number. C. NAE. BALB. (AE) AL
938	C. Naevius Balbus - Auxiliar mint of Rome - 79 B.C. Diad. hd. of Venus r., S.C. behind.	Victory in triga r., letter above. C. NAE. BALB. (AE) AL
939	C. Naevius Balbus - Auxiliar mint of Rome - 79 B.C. Diad. hd. of Venus r., S.C. behind. letter below chin.	Victory in triga r., C. NAE. BALB. (AE) AL

NERIA

Obverse	Reverse	VF
Cn. Nerius, L. Cornelius and C. Claudius - Rome - 49 B.C. NERI Q. VRB. (NE y VR interlace), before hd. of Saturn r., harpa behind.	L. LENT C. MARC. COS (NT y AR interlace), in field; le eagle between two standards in H ("Hastati") and P ("Principes")	18

NONIA

Obverse	Reverse	VF - X
M. Nonius Sufenas - Rome - 59 B.C. AVTENAS before hd. of Saturn r., harpa, cornel stone and S.C. behind.	Rome seated l. being crowned by Vis who stands behind her; SEX. NONI. PR. L.V.P.F., (genitor) lucos Victoria primus fecit), in field.	90 - 2

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